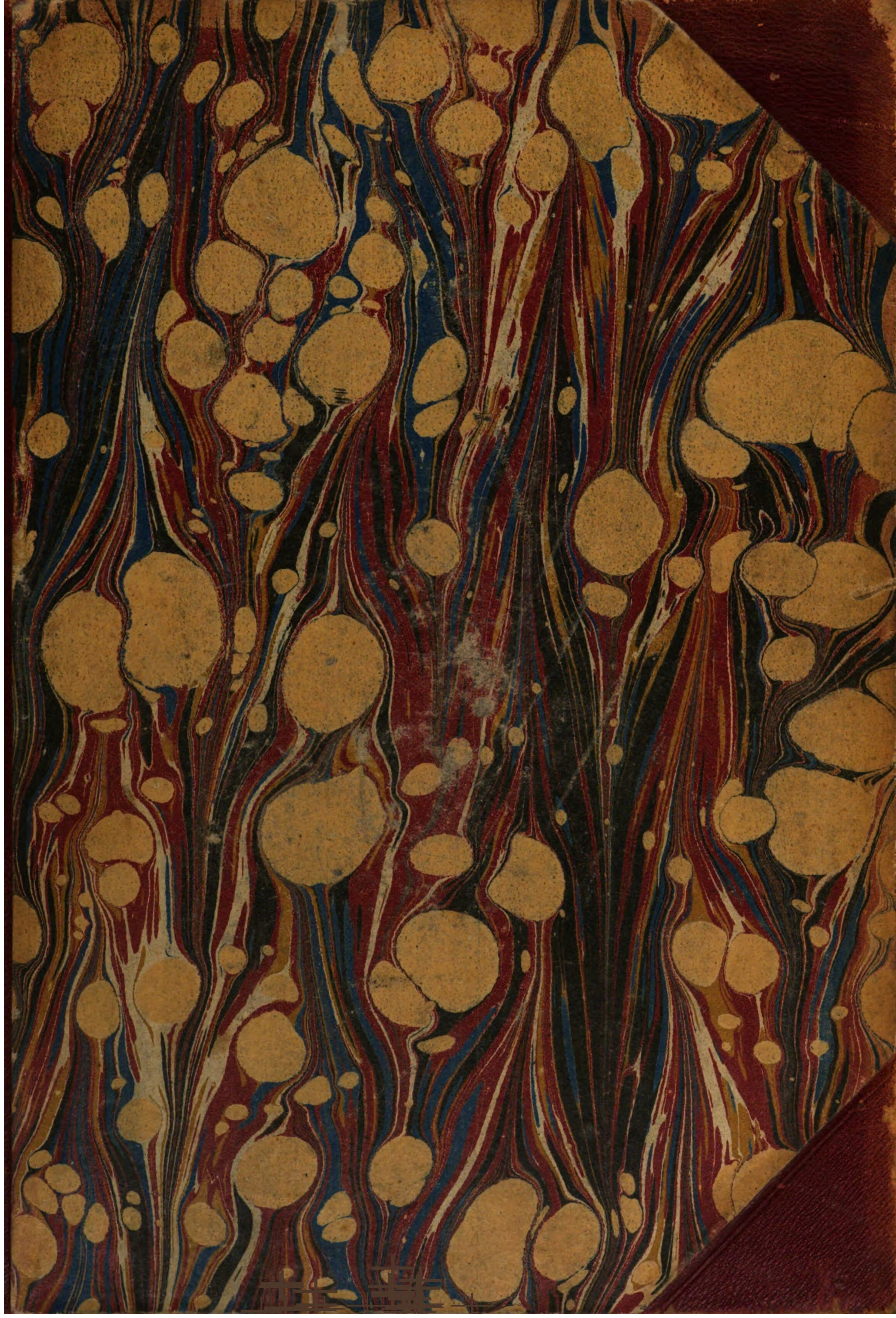




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Vol. 6.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA

BY

JOHN ADAMS

OF THE MASSACHUSETTS

AND

OF THE UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA

VOLUME THE THIRD.

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MAGNA BRITANNIA;
BEING
A CONCISE TOPOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT
OF
THE SEVERAL COUNTIES
OF
GREAT BRITAIN.

By the Rev. DANIEL LYSONS, A.M. F.R.S. F.A. and L.S.

RECTOR OF RODMARTON IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE;

And SAMUEL LYSONS, Esq. F.R.S. and F.A.S.

KEEPER OF HIS MAJESTY'S RECORDS IN THE TOWER OF LONDON.

VOLUME THE THIRD,

CONTAINING

CORNWALL.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR T. CADELL AND W. DAVIES, IN THE STRAND,

1814.

Staatsbibliothek
Bayern
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CORNWALL.

VOL. III.

CORNWALL

Vol. III

CORNWALL.

GENERAL HISTORY.

ETYMOLOGY.

RICHARD of Cirencester says that this county took its name from the *Carnabii*; it is more probable on the contrary, that those people took their name from that of the country they inhabited: the truth seems to be that the country was called by its antient inhabitants, *Kernou*, or as the Welch write it, *Kerniw*, or the Horn, from its projecting promontories; that it was latinized to *Carnubia* or *Cornubia*; that when the Saxons gave the name of *Wealas* to the Britons, they distinguished those who had retired into *Kernou* or *Cornubia*, by the name of *Corn-wealas*; and their country was thus called Cornuwall or Cornwall: that is, Cornish-Wales.^a

Antient Inhabitants, Language, and Government.

From the map of Roman Britain, it appears that the northern part of this county, as far as the river Camel and Padstow haven, was antiently inhabited by a British tribe called the *Cimbri*; the eastern part, as far as Falmouth haven, by the *Danmonii*, and the remainder by the *Carnabii*. Before the coming of the Romans, the *Danmonii* had subdued the two other tribes and usurped their dominions^b. When the Romans divided Britain into six provinces, Cornwall formed part of *Britannia Prima*; after their departure it became one of the last retreats of the Britons, who seem to have been sometimes under the dominion of the kings of Wales, and sometimes to have been governed by independent sovereigns

^a See Dr. Borlase's *Antiquities*, p. 325, and Whitaker's *Cathedral of Cornwall*, I. 14, 15.

^b See Whitaker's *History of Manchester*, I. 94.

of their own, either by the names of dukes or kings^c, till their country was conquered by King Athelstan, and annexed to the crown of England.

By its royal privileges, and the retention of its antient language, Cornwall still continued nevertheless to retain some semblance of a distinct sovereignty. The language, which was a dialect of the antient British, was generally spoken till the reign of Henry VIII., when the introduction of the English liturgy paved the way towards its gradual disuse.

It is said to have been at the desire of the Cornish, that the English service was enjoined in preference to that of their native tongue; whilst in Wales, a contrary system, which has proved the preservation of their language, was adopted^d. Dr. Moreman, the learned vicar of Menheniot, is said to have been the first in those days (speaking of the kingdom at large), who “taught his parishioners and people to say the Lord’s prayer, the belief, and the commandments, in the English tongue, and did teach and catechize them therein^e.” Mr. Carew, in his survey of Cornwall, published in the year 1602, speaks of the language as then growing fast into disuse. “The principal love and knowledge of this language,” says he, “lived in Dr. Kennall the civilian, and with him lyeth buried, for the English speech doth still encroach upon it, and hath driven the same into the uttermost skirts of the shire. Most of the inhabitants can speak no word of Cornish, but very few are ignorant of the English, and yet some so affect their own, as to a stranger they will not speak it; for if meeting them by chance you enquire the way, or any such matter, your answer shall be, ‘*Mee a navidra cowza Sawzneek*,’ I can speak no Saxonage.”

Hals tells us that in the reign of Charles the First, some of the aged people in the neighbourhood of Penryn were quite ignorant of the English language, and that the Rev. Mr. Jackman, vicar of St. Feock, was obliged to administer the sacrament to them in the Cornish. Ray found only one person who could write the language in 1663, but we are told by Mr. Scawen, that not long before the year 1678, a sermon was preached in it by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, rector of Landewednack. In the early part of the last century, as Dr. Borlase informs us, it was still generally spoken by the fishermen and market-women in the extreme southern part of the peninsula; in his Natural History, published in 1758, he speaks of the language as having altogether ceased, so as not to be spoken anywhere in conversation. Some aged people however retained it rather later; Mr. Daines Barrington gives an account of an old fish-woman of Mousehole, the only person he could find or hear of, who spoke the Cornish language, when he made the tour of

^c Polwhele’s Cornwall, Vol. II. p. 11. in the notes.
language, by W. Scawen Esq.

^d Treatise on the Cornish
^e See Hooker’s Synopsis of Devon.

Cornwall in 1768, as related in a communication to the Society of Antiquaries. In 1776, in a further communication on the same subject to the society, it is stated on the authority of a fisherman of Mousehole, that there were then four or five persons besides himself who could converse in Cornish.

Dr. Pryce of Redruth, in his preface to his *Archæologia Cornu-Britannica*, published in 1790, speaks of a very old man then living at Mousehole, as the only person, to the best of his knowledge, who was capable of holding half an hour's conversation on common subjects in the Cornish tongue. He afterwards says, that there were a few other ancient persons who pretended to jabber it, but that they were very illiterate, and their speech very much corrupted, although their pronunciation was generally correct. Mr. Whitaker, in his tour to the Lands-End, in 1799, heard of two persons who even then spoke it, but he had not an opportunity of ascertaining the fact. We find, upon inquiry, that there is no person now who can converse in the language, though some old people are acquainted with many words of it, which they have learned from those of the last generation.

A few MSS. are extant in the Cornish language, the most remarkable of which are some interludes^f, partly written in the fifteenth century, and a poem called Mount Calvary, all of which were translated by Mr. J. Keigwin. Mr. Edward Lloyd, who made a journey into Cornwall to collect materials for that purpose, in 1700, published a Cornish grammar, in 1707. Dr. Borlase gives some Cornish proverbs in his *Natural History*; and at the end of his *Antiquities of Cornwall* has printed a Cornish Vocabulary. Dr. Pryce of Redruth, in 1790, published *Archæologia Cornu-Britannica*, or an attempt to preserve the ancient Cornish language, comprising a Cornish grammar, a copious vocabulary, lists of Cornish names of places with their etymology, the Lord's prayer, creed, and commandments in Cornish, colloquies, a Cornish song, &c. &c.

It seems most probable, that the Dukes and Earls of Cornwall continued to possess that shadow of sovereignty which they were allowed to retain immediately after the conquest of the county by Athelstan. Carew speaks of it as an entire state by the name of a kingdom, principality, duchy or earldom. We are told that the Earls of Cornwall were always privileged with "royal jurisdiction and crown rights, giving of liberty to send burgeses to parliament, and appointing a sheriff, admiral, and other officers"^g before the creation of the duchy, which took place in the year 1337, when

^f There are two MSS. of these interludes in the Bodleian library; one on parchment, written in the fifteenth century, the other on paper, written by W. Jordan, in 1611.

^g Carew, fo. 79. — With respect to the appointment of sheriff, it appears that when the men of Cornwall gave King John the large sum of 2,000 marks, besides 200 marks in lieu of ten palfreys,

when Edward the Black Prince was created Duke of Cornwall, and the duchy settled by act of parliament on the eldest son of the King of England. Large revenues were annexed to the duchy^b, and the immediate government of the county vested

to have their county disforested, to be exempt from the forest laws, and other privileges; one of these privileges was, that they should have a sheriff from among their own countrymen; that they should present certain of the best men of the county to the King, who should nominate one of them; that if he should misbehave, he would be removed by the King, and another appointed in his room, but that it should be one of their own countrymen, if one should be found fit for the office, otherwise the King should appoint a sheriff from another county, but one who was not ill-affected towards the men of Cornwall, and would be likely to use them well. Madox's History of the Exchequer, p. 279. The sheriff was to be resident. It appears that the 200 marks was a peace-offering to appease the King's displeasure conceived against the men of Cornwall. See p. 283.

^a The original revenues of the duchy of Cornwall, as granted by the charter of Edward III., consisted of the castle, borough, manor and honor of Launceston, with the park, &c. the castle, manor, and park of Trematon, with the town of Saltash; the castle, borough, and manor of Tintagel; the castle, manor, and park of Restormel; the manor of Climesland, with the park of Keribullock; Tybesta, with the bailiwick of Powdershire; Tewington, with its appurtenances; Helston in Kerrier, with its appurtenances; Moresk, with its appurtenances; Tywarnail, with its appurtenances; Penketh, with its appurtenances; Penlyn, with the park, &c.; Rillaton, with the beadle-ship of East Wyvelshire; Helston in Triggshire, with the park of Hellebury, &c.; Lifkeard, with the park, &c.; Calstock, with the fishery, &c.; Taliskedy, with the appurtenances; the town of Lostwithiel, with the mills, &c.; the profit of ports, with wrecks, &c.; profits of the hundreds and courts; the coinage of tin, and all the Stannary profits, besides certain manors and boroughs in Devonshire. The whole revenue of the duchy, as computed on an average of three years, after the death of the Black Prince, the latter end of his father's reign, amounted to 2,493l. 7s. 3½d. per annum. Of this, 2,219l. 7s. 9¾d. arose from the Cornish estates, including 1,016l. 1s. 4d. per annum, which was then the profit of the Stannaries. (See the particulars printed from the original at the Tower, at the end of Lord De Dunstanville's edition of Carew's Survey.) Of the above-mentioned antient manors, Tybesta, Helston in Kerrier, Moresk, Tewington, Tywarnail and Calstock, have been sold within the last fourteen years under the powers of the land-tax redemption act. In the reign of Henry VIII. the honour of Wallingford was annexed to the duchy, but the King wishing to resume it, settled on the duchy in lieu thereof, the manors of West Anthony, Crofthole, Landreyne, Portloo, and Port-Pigham; Northill, Trelowia, Tregameere, Trelugan, Treverbyn-courtney, Landulph, Leigh-Durant and Tinten, which had been forfeited by the Marquis of Exeter; the manors of Austell, Fentrigan, Trevenen, Gridiow, Porthea-Prior, and the manor and borough of Fowey with the fishery there, all which had belonged to the priory of Tywardreth; and the manors of Carnedon-Prior, Climesland-Prior, Treworgye, Stratton Sanctuary, Eastway, Boyton, Bucklawren and Bonyalva, and the barton of Bradridge, with the advowsons of Treneglos, Warbstow, Stratton and Davidstow, all of which had belonged to the priory of Launceston. The manors of West-Anthony, Crofthole, Landreyne, Austell and Fowey, have been sold under the powers of the act of the redemption of the land-tax.

The clear revenues of the duchy, in the fifteenth year of King Henry VIII., amounted to 10,095l. 11s. 9½d., of which the issues of manors and boroughs amounted to 624l. 17s. 2½d., the profits of the coinage of tin in Cornwall and Devon, to 2,771l. 3s. 9½d.; other profits connected with Cornwall, 204l. 0s. 5d. It appears, that in the 41th year of Queen Elizabeth (1602.), the

revenues

vested in the Duke, who has his Chancellor, Attorney, and Solicitor-general, and other officers, his court of Exchequer, with the appointment of sheriffs, &c. &c.

The important concerns of the mining trade (which will be spoken of more at large hereafter) are under a separate jurisdiction, at the head of which is the Lord Warden of the Stannariesⁱ and under him the Vice-Warden, the final appeal being to

revenues of the duchy were much diminished, the sum total of the clear revenues being then returned at 4,569l. 12s. 2½d.; of this, 3,713l. 18s. arose from the county of Cornwall; and of this last mentioned sum the profits of the tin were 2,623l. 9s. 8d.; the profits of manors, 846l. 15s. 7½d.; of boroughs, 93l. 15s. 4½d.; of hundreds, 55l. 3s. 8d.; profits of offices, 74l. 13s. 1½d. (Sir John Dodridge's ancient and modern Account of the Duchy of Cornwall, &c.) The present gross amount of the revenues of the duchy of Cornwall, is 22,000l.; of which, 8,500l. arises from the tin-duty in the county of Cornwall, and 3,500l. from rents of manors, fines, &c. in the same county. The tin-duty, before the war, had been nearly 14,000l. per annum.

The tenants of the duchy manors are either free tenants, or conventional or customary tenants (*liberi convencionarii*); the former hold their lands as freehold of inheritance, subject only to a chief, or as it is called in Cornwall, a *high* rent to the lord. The conventional tenants hold from seven years to seven years, under a small reserved rent, and suit and service to the courts, and payment of a heriot. The custom of the manor as to descent is, that the widow has an estate for life, and in case of no male heir, the eldest daughter inherits. In former times there were also bond conventional tenants (*nativi convencionarii*), the other being called free conventional tenants; these bond tenants' estates were subject, on the death of the holders, to the payment of all their chattels to the lord: there were tenants also termed bond in blood (*nativi de stipite*), who held upon like terms, but could not put their sons to school, or marry their daughters, without the lord's consent, and the youngest son inherited the estate. (Extent of the duchy of Cornwall, 11 Ed. III., in the King's remembrancer's office, Exchequer.)

ⁱ The following is nearly a complete list of the Lord Wardens with their Vice-Wardens, from the reign of Edward VI., chiefly made out by Dr. Borlase:

Lord Wardens.	Vice-Wardens.
Temp. Edw. VI.—Edward Duke of Somerset	Sir Thomas Smith.
1553.—John Earl of Bedford	Sir William Godolphin.
1554.—Edward Lord Hastings of Loughborough	
About 1560.—Francis Earl of Bedford	
1584—1603.—Sir Walter Raleigh	Wm. Carnfrew, Esq.
1603—1629.—William Earl of Pembroke	Sir Francis Godolphin.
1630.—Philip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery	Sir Richard Grenville.
1660.—Sir John Grenville (afterwards Earl of Bath)	Wm. Coryton, Esq.
1701.—Charles Earl of Radnor	Wm. Coryton, Esq.
	John Trefusis, Esq.
	Sir Richard Prideaux.
	Wm. Scawen, Esq.
	Sir John Trelawney, Bart.
	Sir Joseph Tredenham.
	J. Waddon, Esq.
	Hugh Tonkin, Esq.

to the Duke and his council. The ancient privilege of the miners to be exempt from all other jurisdiction than that of the Stannary courts, (except in such cases as should affect land, life, or limb,) was confirmed by King Edward III.* The Vice-Warden's court, held generally once a month, is a court of Equity for all matters relating to the tin mines and trade, from which no writ of error lies to the courts at Westminster, but there is an appeal to the Lord Warden, and from him to the Duke and his council, or, during a vacancy of the duchy, to the King and his council.

Lord Wardens.	Vice-Wardens.
1702.—Jo. Granville, Esq. (afterwards Lord Granville)	Sir Richard Vyvyan, Bart.
1705.—Francis Lord Rialton (after- Earl of Godolphin)	
1708.—Hugh Boscawen, Esq. (afterwards Visc. Falmouth)	Walter Moyle, Esq.
	John Gregor, Esq.
	Tho. Hearle, Esq.
1734.—Col. John Schutz	Tho. Hearle, Esq.
	John Hearle.
1742.—Thomas Pitt, Esq. of Boscunoc	John Hearle, Esq.
	Christopher Hawkins, Esq.
	Francis Gregor, Esq.
1751.—James Earl of Waldegrave	John Hearle, Esq.
1761.—	Rev. Walter Borlase, LL.D.
1763.—Humphrey Morice, Esq.	Rev. Walter Borlase, LL.D.
1776.—	Henry Rosewarne, Esq.
1783.—	John Thomas, Esq.
1783.—George Visc. Lewisham	John Thomas, Esq.
1798.—Sir John Morshead, Bart.	
1800.—Rear-Admiral John Willet Payne, Esq.	
1803.—Tho. Tyrwhitt, Esq. (now Sir Tho. Tyrwhitt, Knt.)	
1812.—Francis Cha. Seymour, Earl of Yarmouth	

* Carew says, that the first charter of privileges was obtained by the lords of the tithings in Blackmore, of Edmund Earl of Cornwall; that the Stannary courts, and the power of holding parliaments (though it does not appear to have been exercised), were granted by this charter, which was to be kept in one of the church steeples, but was not extant in his time. This he states on the authority of Mr. Wm. Carnsew (vice-warden), who had seen the charter; by which it is said, that the tax of a halfpenny to the Earl for every pound of tin was first fixed, and the coinage of it appointed. Mr. Tonkin, on the authority of a book which he quotes, called "The Bailiff of Blackmore," says that this charter was obtained of King Edward I. in 1305; that it was kept in the tower of Luxulian church, whence, for greater security during the civil war, it was removed to Lostwithiel, and there destroyed with other Stannary records, by the Earl of Essex's army, in 1644. (See Lord de Dunstanville's edition of Carew's Survey.)

Issues are frequently directed by the Vice-Warden to be tried in the Stannary courts which are held at the end of every three weeks (except in the Stannary of Foy More in which there is scarcely any business for the court), before the steward of each Stannary, and a jury for trying all civil actions arising within the Stannaries in which either the plaintiff or defendant is a privileged tinner. Appeals may be made from this court to the Vice-Warden, and from him as in the other cases.¹

King Henry VII., when he confirmed their ancient privileges, granted, that no new laws affecting the miners should be enacted by the Duke and his council without the consent of twenty-four persons called Stannators, chosen six out of each of the four Stannaries or mining districts^m. The meeting of these Stannators, who are some of the principal gentlemen of property in the mining districts, is called a Stannary parliament, and, on their assembling, they choose a speaker. These parliaments have been convened occasionally by the Lord Warden, as the circumstances of the times have called for new laws, or a revision of the old. The last Stannary parliament was held at Truro in 1752, and continued, by adjournments, to the 11th September 1753.

The Stannary laws of Cornwall were published in an octavo volume in the reign of Queen Anne, and again in folio with the laws and customs of the Stannaries of Devon, by Thomas Pearce, in 1725 and 1750. The Stannary prison is at Lostwithiel: at the same town were kept the ancient records of the Stannaries which were burnt in the civil war.

The assizes for the county were invariably held at Launceston from an early period, till the time of Richard, King of the Romans, who, having built a palace at Lostwithiel, transferred the assizes thither; but on a petition from the men of Launceston, he consented, on the payment of a fine, that they should be held as had been accustomed; and it so continued (except during the ravages of the plague, when the assizes were held at Saltash), till the reign of George I. In the year 1715, an act of parliament was passed, by which it was enacted, that after the 20th of May 1716, the assizes should not be confined to the town of Launceston. In consequence of this act, they were held alternately at Launceston and Bodmin, till the year 1727, after which they were held solely at Launceston as before, till the summer assizes in the year 1738, when the alternate arrangement, which has ever since continued, was again adoptedⁿ; the spring assizes being held at Launceston, the summer at Bodmin.

¹ From the information of John Thomas, Esq. vice-warden of the Stannaries.

^m Namely, Foy More, Blackmore, Tywarnhaile, and Penwith and Kerrier. The Stannators for Foy More are chosen by the mayor and corporation of Lostwithiel; those for Tywarnhaile by the mayor and corporation of Truro; and those for Penwith and Kerrier by the mayor and corporation of Helston.

ⁿ Judgment Roll in the King's Bench.

The quarter sessions were formerly held at Bodmin and Truro, the sessions beginning always at Bodmin on the Tuesday, and being adjourned to Truro on the Friday. About the year 1580, as we find from Carew's survey, this arrangement was altered, and the whole sessions held at each place alternately; but this having been found liable to inconveniences, before the publication of his work (1602), it had been arranged, that the sessions should, "interchangeably, one quarter begin at Bodmin and end at Truro, and the next begin at Truro and end at Bodmin." The Michaelmas sessions are now held wholly at Bodmin, the Easter sessions at Truro, and the Epiphany and Mid-summer sessions at Lostwithiel. This arrangement has subsisted many years.

The county-gaol was formerly at Launceston, being the old prison within the precincts of the castle. It is described by Dr. Borlaseⁿ as a narrow wretched place for human creatures to be confined in, all supposed innocent till convicted; but here, he says, the "innocent and the guilty must be contented to remain till their fate is determined, or a better one is built." This has since been happily accomplished, a commodious and well-arranged county gaol, upon Mr. Howard's system, from a plan of the late Sir John Call, having been erected at Bodmin, under the powers of an act passed in 1778. It was completed in 1780.

Historical Events.

THE early part of the history of this county is enveloped in obscurity, and mingled with monkish fable; few local events have been handed down to us, and even those are to be received with caution. Till the time of the renowned Arthur, indeed, we have little more than a catalogue of the real or imaginary names of a long succession of princes. Even the story of Arthur is so interspersed with fiction, that some writers have gone so far as to doubt his existence; and Giraldus Cambrensis, though himself of the monkish school, and sufficiently credulous, has taxed the historian of Arthur with falsifying the page of history^o. However his story may have been disguised by fable, and whatever doubts there may be respecting the place of his birth, the circumstances attending it, as related by Geffery, being so palpably fictitious^p, yet the existence of such a monarch is confirmed by

ⁿ In his MS. addition to Carew's Survey, in the possession of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

^o See Leland's Collectanea, II. p. 78.

^p The fabulous circumstances relating to Arthur's birth, taken principally from Geffery of Monmouth by Hals, may be seen at large in Polwhele's History of Cornwall, II. p. 4. An ancient French chronicle, translated by Leland, simply says, that Tintagel and Divilioc castles, in this county, were kept by Gorlois Earl of Cornwall against Uter Pendragon; that Tintagel was delivered up to him, and that he married Igerne, the Earl of Cornwall's wife. Arthur was the son of Uter and Igerne; but all his historians agree that he was begotten in adultery.

other ancient writers; and the learned Leland, who was so deeply versed in British chronicles, has given us as the result of what he had gathered from them on this subject, a life of this celebrated hero, in which he has taken much pains to separate truth from fiction.^q

The only part of Arthur's history connected with this county, excepting what relates to his birth, is the battle in which he received his death's wound. This battle is generally supposed to have happened near Camelford, on the banks of the river Cambula or Camblan, as historians relate^r. Sylvester Giraldus calls it "*bellum de Kemelen*."^s Leland, in confirmation of the general tradition of the county, that this bloody contest, which proved fatal both to Arthur and his rebellious nephew Modred, happened in the neighbourhood of Camelford, tells us, that on what was supposed to have been the field of battle, various antiquities, such as rings, fragments of armour, ornaments of bridles, and of other trappings, had been found. This spot is about a mile and a half from Camelford, near Worthyvale, in the parish of Minster. Although there was frequent warfare between the Cornish Britons and the Saxons, there are few local incidents during these conflicts of which we have any notice in history.

In the reign of Ivor, King of Wales, which commenced in 680, the Cornish Britons, with the assistance of that monarch, defeated the Saxons in three engagements; one of which happened at Heyle, in Cornwall^t. Ina, King of the West Saxons, is said to have got much renown by his wars with the Cornish, and, particularly, to have defeated their King, Gerentius or Gerein, in 710.^u Ethelard, his successor, is said to have defeated the Britons at Heilyn, in Cornwall, in the year 728.^w Another victory was obtained over the Cornish Britons by Cuthred king of the West Saxons, and Ethelbald king of Mercia, in 743.^x The Britons, at length finding themselves unable to cope with the Saxons, called in the Danes to their assistance. The Danish fleet arrived on the coast of Cornwall in 806^y, but even with this succour they were not able to withstand the power of the victorious Egbert, who, in 813, over-ran their country from east to west^z. In 823, a great battle was fought at Camelford^a, between the Cornish Britons and the

^q Collectanea, Appendix, Part I.

inter Rer. Brit. Scrip. Vetusiores, p. 82, 83,

^r See Lel. Collect. II. p. 38; and Galf. Monmouth.

^s Leland's Collect. II. p. 12.

^t See Leland's Itin. VIII. p. 86. Mr. Whitaker supposes it to have been Heyle, at the mouth of Helford Haven, near which is a creek called Porth Saussen, or the Saxon Haven. There is some degree of uncertainty about this; some writers making Ivor the son of Alga, King of Brittany, others the son of Cadwallader, the last King of Wales. See Leland, Carew's Survey of Cornwall, f. 77, b. and Borlase's Antiquities.

^u Powell's History of Wales, and Sax. Chron.

^w See Turner, I. p. 162.

^x Sax. Chron. and Dec. Scrip. I. p. 767. (J. Bromton).

^y Polwhele; R. Hoveden.

^z Sax. Chron.

^a Called in the Saxon Chronicle, Gafulford.

Saxons of Devonshire^b. Twelve years afterwards, another severe battle was fought at Hengston Hill, in the parish of Stoke-Climfand, in which the Britons and their allies, the Danes, were put to flight by Egbert.^c

The next remarkable event, and one of the most important in the history of Cornwall, is the conquest of that province by Athelstan. Till this time, the Britons occupied great part of the west of Devonshire, and inhabited Exeter, which was not then fortified, in common with the Saxons. Athelstan, having defeated Howell, King of Cornwall, near Exeter, not only drove the Britons out of that city, but obliged them to retire to the west of the Tamer. This happened, according to Florence of Worcester, in 926; nine years afterwards, the Cornish having shown symptoms of revolt, Athelstan entered their country, traversed its whole extent without opposition to the Lands-End, where he embarked his army, and, having succeeded in his intention of reducing the Scilly Isles, is supposed to have completed the conquest of Cornwall.^d

In 981, some Danish pirates plundered the monastery of St. Petroc, in Cornwall.^e

In 997, the Danes ravaged the territories of their old allies the Cornish with fire and sword^f. In 1068, the county was plundered by Goodwin and Edmund, sons of Harold, on their return to Ireland, after they had gained a victory over King William's general in Somersetshire.^g

From its remote situation, the county of Cornwall appears to have had very little share in the military transactions of the three following centuries. In the reign of Stephen, we are told that the Cornish people declared openly for the Empress Maud, and, although the war did not extend into their country, they fought bravely for her under their Earl, who was her brother^h. Mr. Polwhele observes, that "the story of Henry de la Pomeray, in rebellion against Richard I., stands alone (during a certain period) as a detailed account of warlike enterprise in Cornwallⁱ." During the captivity of that monarch in Germany, Henry de la Pomeray or Pomeroy, who had large possessions in Cornwall, seized on St. Michael's Mount

^b The battle is mentioned by Henry Huntingdon, (Scrip. post Bedam, 197, b.), and in the Saxon Chronicle.

^c Sax. Chron. and Henry Huntingdon. (Scrip. post Bedam, 198.)

^d Whitaker, I. 20, 21.

^e The Chronicles (see J. Bromton inter Dec. Scrip. I. 877., and Hoveden inter Scrip. post Bedam, 245.) only say the monastery of St. Peter or Petroc, in Cornwall; it has generally been supposed to have been the monastery at Bodmin; but Mr. Whitaker has very ably shown, that it was another monastery of the same saint at Padstow, on the sea-shore, which was a cell to Bodmin. See his cathedral of Cornwall, I. 60.

^f Sax. Chron. and Leland's Collectanea, II. p. 189.

^g Sim. Dunelm inter decem Scrip. I. 189.

^h Polwhele's Cornwall, II. 23.

ⁱ Ibid. II. 24.

on behalf of John Earl of Cornwall, who was then in rebellion against the King his brother: on hearing of the King's release, we are told that he surrendered it in the year 1194, without making any defence, to Hubert Walker, Archbishop of Canterbury; and it is said he died with fear on hearing of the King's return.^k

In the year 1322, we are told that a great multitude of the Cornish men, women, and children, being smitten with a strange enthusiasm, and convinced that they should conquer the Holy Land, left their native country, and, wandering about in foreign parts, some were executed for various transgressions, and others imprisoned; those who escaped, returned home not a little ashamed of their folly.^l

In the year 1471, Queen Margaret having landed at Weymouth, the whole powers of Cornwall and Devonshire, having been raised in her behalf, as it appears, through the influence of Sir Hugh Courtenay of Boconnoc, and Sir John Arundell of Lanherne, joined her at Exeter, and accompanied her to the fatal field of Tewkesbury^m. The same year, in the month of September, John Vere Earl of Oxford, having by subtlety got possession of St. Michael's Mount, established himself in that fortress with a garrison of nearly 400 men, and held it till the 3d of February, when he surrendered to Sir Thomas Fortescue, on condition of his life being spared, which the King granted, but sent him prisoner to the castle of Hannes or Hammes, where he remained several years.ⁿ

In the year 1497, being the 12th of Henry VII., in consequence of discontents occasioned by the levy of a tax for the Scottish war, the commons of Cornwall, instigated by Thomas Flamock or Flamank, the head of a respectable family in the county, and, as Holinshed calls him, learned in the laws of the realm, and Michael Joseph, a smith of Bodmin, rose in rebellion. Having prevailed on Lord Audley to be their general, they marched without interruption through Somersetshire, Wiltshire, Hampshire, and Surrey, till they came to Blackheath in Kent, where they were defeated by Lord Daubeney, and their ringleaders taken prisoners and executed^o. The Cornish men were for the most part armed with bows and arrows, and bills; their arrows were reported to be of the length of a tailor's yard; "so strong and mighty a bow," observes Lord Bacon, "were they said to draw^p."

In the month of September following, the celebrated Perkin Warbeck, who has been thought by some late writers (on plausible grounds) to have been really, as he represented himself, the son of King Edward IV., in the prosecution of his claims to the crown, landed at Whitland bay, near the Lands-End; advancing to Bodmin, he found the Cornish ripe for a new rebellion, and soon gathered together a force

^k Hoveden inter Scrip. post Bedam, f. 418, b.

^l Leland's Collectanea, I. 274; from an ancient chronicle, the author unknown.

^m Holinshed.

ⁿ Ibid. and Leland's Collectanea, I. 508, 509.

^o Holinshed.

^p Life of King Henry VII.

of 3000 men, with which he marched to besiege Exeter¹. His wife, the Lady Catherine Gordon, daughter of the Earl of Huntley, and a relation of the King of Scots, having been left at St. Michael's Mount as a place of security, after her husband's flight, was, by the King's command, taken from thence by a party of horse, and brought to court.²

In the year 1548, another rebellion arose in Cornwall, of which Hugh Arundell, governor of Mount St. Michael, seems to have been the principal leader³. Their pretence was, the want of a reformation in religious matters. They proceeded to besiege Exeter as Perkin Warbeck had done, but though that city was forely distressed for want of provisions, it held out till relieved; the rebels were soon afterwards defeated, and Arundell, with some other of their captains, taken prisoners and executed⁴. During this rebellion the town of Marazion was burnt, as appears by the charter of Queen Elizabeth. Tonkin and Hals speak of its having experienced a similar calamity in 1513 or 1514, when a party of soldiers landed from a French fleet then cruising in the channel, and took possession of the town, but retreated to their ships on the approach of the sheriff with the *posse comitatus*.

On the 23d of July 1595, a small party of Spaniards landed near Mousehole, and burnt that town, Newlyn and Penzance.

Previously to the commencement of the civil war in the seventeenth century, a petition for redress of grievances was presented to the House of Commons from the county of Cornwall; a part of the prayer of this petition was, that the castles of Pendennis and St. Mawes, both much decayed in their fortifications, &c. should be repaired and put into trusty hands, and that the havens of Fowey and Helford, being very good harbours, were fit to be fortified and put also into trusty hands. In the early part of the war, Sir Alexander Carew of Anthony, and Sir Richard Buller of Morval, active committee men, and the latter one of the members for the county, possessed themselves of the eastern part of Cornwall, placed garrisons in Launceston and Saltash, and the parliament thought themselves secure of the whole county excepting Pendennis castle, whose governor, Sir Nicholas Slanning, was a zealous royalist.

Such was the situation of affairs when the Marquis of Hertford, the King's general in the west, having embarked with his foot at Minehead to join his Royal Master in Wales, Sir Ralph Hopton and Sir John Berkeley, with a party of about 150 horse, which had been attached to the Marquis's army, retired into Cornwall: they were immediately joined by Sir Bevill Grenville, who accompanied them to Truro. At the ensuing quarter sessions⁵, Sir Ralph and his party were presented

¹ Life of King Henry VII.

² Holinshed.

³ In conjunction with Rosogon, Winslade, and others.

⁴ Holinshed.

⁵ This must have been the Michaelmas sessions, 1642. All the particulars relating to the early part of the war are taken from Lord Clarendon's history, in which there is a great deficiency of dates.

by the committee as "certain persons unknown, who were lately come armed into that county against the peace;" but Sir Ralph Hopton having attended and produced the King's commission by which he was appointed lieutenant-general of horse in the West, he and his companions were not only acquitted of any disturbance of the peace, but a cross indictment having been preferred against Sir Alexander Carew and Sir Richard Buller, who had assembled the parliamentary forces at Launceston with the intention of cutting off Sir Ralph's retreat, the bill which charged them with being a rout and unlawful assembly, was found by the grand jury, and an order of sessions was made for calling out the *posse comitatus*, by which means a body of three thousand foot, well armed, was immediately raised for the King's service. With this force thus suddenly assembled, Sir Ralph Hopton marched to Launceston, then in the occupation of Sir Richard Buller, who quitted it at his approach and it was taken possession of without resistance. Saltash was the next object of attack, and surrendered also without opposition. The King's party being now in the entire possession of Cornwall, dismissed the trained bands, and some of his most active friends began to raise volunteer regiments, in which, from the general loyalty of the county, they met with great success. About the same time^w, Lord Mohun, who had a large estate in Cornwall, and had not as yet attached himself to either party, having declared for the King, was joined in commission with Sir Ralph Hopton, Sir John Berkeley, and Colonel Ashburnham, to command the Cornish forces.

The parliament in the mean-time, hearing that the King's army was in complete possession of Cornwall, and occasionally made incursions into Devonshire, sent the whole of their force out of Dorsetshire and Somersetshire to join with those of Devonshire in recovering what they had lost in that quarter. These forces with all expedition entered the county under the command of General Ruthen, governor of Plymouth, at a bridge six miles above Saltash, and advanced to Liskeard. Mean-time, the King's army, much inferior in numbers, had retired to Bodmin, whence, having been joined by the trained bands who had been again summoned on foreseeing the approaching storm, they advanced towards Liskeard, and Sir Ralph Hopton being chosen general for the day, Ruthen's army, which had been drawn up upon Broad-oak or Bradock down, was there defeated. This battle happened on the 19th of January 1643.^x Liskeard was taken the same day^y. Ruthen fled to Saltash, which he fortified with much expedition. The King's forces dividing, Sir John Berkeley and Colonel Ashburnham, with the volunteer regiments, went to attack the Earl of Stamford, the parliamentary general, at Tavistock; Lord Mohun and Sir Ralph Hopton, with the remainder, proceeded to Saltash, which was quickly

^w It was in the autumn of 1642, or the early part of the winter. (See note ^a).

^x Heath, p. 43. ^y Dugdale's View of the Troubles, p. 116.

taken by assault^z, Ruthen escaping by water to Plymouth. The parliamentary forces having thus failed in their attempt to subdue Cornwall, and the war being now actively prosecuted in Devonshire, a proposal was made by some of the Cornish gentlemen attached to the parliament, that a treaty might be entered into, whereby the peace of the counties of Cornwall and Devon might be settled, and the war removed into other parts. This treaty took effect, and was ratified by the most solemn oaths; but, like the Cheshire articles of neutrality, proved insufficient to its object, for it was declared null and void by the parliament, and both counties were fated to become the scene of repeated bloodshed. An order for Mr. Nicolls and Mr. Prideaux, two Cornish gentlemen, members of the house, to go down and break the pacification, passed on the 11th of March^a; but it appears that the truce which was to precede the intended peace, was suffered to remain in force; for we are told that it was not till the beginning of May, just before the expiration of the truce, that Major General Chudleigh advanced with a strong party of the parliamentary forces against Launceston, then the head quarters of the King's army: by coming thus unawares, they gained some advantage at the first, but were in the end repulsed, and obliged to retire into Devonshire^b. Not long afterwards, the King's forces being still at Launceston, the Earl of Stamford marched with a large army into the north of Cornwall, the only part of the county eminently disaffected to the King's cause, and encamped on the top of a steep hill near Stratton, from whence he sent Sir George Chudleigh with a considerable party of horse to surprise Bodmin, and prevent the high sheriff with the trained bands from coming to the assistance of the army at Launceston. Mean-time, the King's generals resolved to advance and engage the enemy notwithstanding any disadvantage of situation or numbers. On the fifteenth of May, they took their station within a mile of the parliamentary army; the next morning, they divided into four detachments, all of which, with wonderful perseverance, gained the summit of the hill on which their enemies were stationed, and obtained a complete victory. Major General Chudleigh was taken prisoner; the Earl of Stamford fled to Exeter. Considering the great disadvantages of the ground, and the superiority in numbers of the parliamentary army, which was more than double that of the King's, this has been esteemed by historians as one of the most brilliant victories in the whole course of that unhappy war. A late writer calls it "the *most signal* and most astonishing instance of what determined valour can effect^c." The King, to shew his sense of its importance, soon afterwards created Sir Ralph Hopton, Lord Hopton of Stratton: after whose death, Sir John Berkeley, another of the generals who shared in the glories of this action, being created a baron by King Charles II., had the same

^z Heath.^a Dugdale's View of the Troubles, p. 589.^b Lord Clarendon, Whitlock, and Vicars.^c Granger's Biographical History, II. p. 236.

honourable distinction. The consequence of this victory was, that the whole of the parliamentary camp, with all the baggage, provisions, ordnance, ammunition, and a great number of prisoners, fell into the hands of the King's generals. When Sir George Chudleigh, who had succeeded without difficulty in surprising the town of Bodmin, and preventing the high sheriff from assisting the King's forces with the train bands, heard the news of the Earl of Stamford's defeat, he made a hasty retreat with his horse to Exeter. The county of Cornwall being now in a state of security, the King's generals left garrisons in Saltash and Milbrook, to check any incursions from the parliamentary garrison at Plymouth; and marched with their forces to join Prince Maurice, and the Marquis of Hertford, in Somersetshire. Here the Cornish army gained as much honour, as they had done in their own county, and particularly distinguished themselves at the battle of Lansdowne, and at the siege of Bristol. The former proved fatal to the brave Sir Bevill Grenville, the latter to Sir Nicholas Slanning, governor of Pendennis Castle, and Col. John Trevanion, men of distinguished gallantry; they all commanded the regiments of volunteers, which they had raised to assist Sir Ralph Hopton, at his first coming into Cornwall. To shew his sense of these repeated proofs, which the Cornish men had given of their attachment to his cause, the King wrote the following letter, which is not noticed by the noble historian, from whose work the greater part of this brief recital has been collected; although he is not sparing in his commendations of the bravery and loyalty of the Cornish:—

“ C. R.

“ To the Inhabitants of the County of Cornwall.

“ WE are so highly sensible of the merit of our county of Cornwall, of their zeal for the defence of our person, and the just rights of our crown, in a time when we could contribute so little to our own defence, or to their assistance; in a time when not only no reward appeared, but great and probable dangers were threatened to obedience and loyalty; of their great and eminent courage and patience in their indefatigable prosecution of their great work against so potent an enemy, backed with so strong, rich, and populous cities, and so plentifully furnished and supplied with men, arms, money, ammunition, and provision of all kinds; and of the wonderful success with which it pleased Almighty God (though with the loss of some most eminent persons, who shall never be forgotten by us) to reward their loyalty and patience by many strange victories over their and our enemies in despite of all human probability, and all imaginable disadvantages; that as we cannot be forgetful of so great desert, so we cannot but desire to publish it to all the world, and perpetuate to all time, the memory of their merits, and of our acceptance of the same; and to that end, we do hereby render our royal thanks to that our County

in the most public and lasting manner we can devise, commanding copies hereof to be printed and published, and one of them to be read in every church and chapel therein, and to be kept for ever as a record in the same; that as long as the history of these times and of this nation shall continue, the memory of how much that county hath merited from us and our crown, may be derived with it to posterity. — Given at our camp at Sudeley Castle, the 10th of September, 1643.”

This letter is still preserved in many churches in the county; among others, in those of Stratton and Poughill, close to the scene of one of the brilliant victories, to which it principally alludes: it is for the most part painted on board, in some conspicuous part of the churches, and in some the painting has not many years ago been renewed.

After the battle of Stratton, nothing worthy of note occurred in the county of Cornwall till the middle of July 1644, when the Queen retreated to Pendennis Castle, whence she embarked for France^d. On the 20th of that month the Earl of Essex marched into Cornwall^e, contrary as it is said to his own judgment, being swayed by the advice of Lord Robarts and some Cornish gentlemen, who were sanguine in their expectations, that by their presence and interest they should be able to do great matters for the service of the parliament. Essex passed the Tamer at Newbridge^f, after a sharp skirmish with Sir Richard Grenville and a party of the King's forces who defended that pass^g. He then took possession of Launceston and Saltash^h. Sir Richard Grenville's house, which was garrisoned for the King, was taken by stormⁱ: the general then marched to Bodmin, and afterwards to Lostwithiel and Fowey, where he fixed his head-quarters, and summoned the county to come in to his assistance^k. Sir Richard Grenville retired before Essex's army, and having suffered some loss in a skirmish at Lostwithiel with Lord Robart's brigade^l, made good his retreat to Truro^m. Mean-time the King having determined to pursue Essex's army, entered Cornwall on the 1st of August, at Polston-bridge. Previously to entering the county, he reminded his soldiers that they were going among a people who had shewn themselves much attached to his cause, and gave them the strictest caution to abstain from plunder. The King passed through Launceston, and slept that night at Trecarrel, Mr. Manaton's house, in the parish of Lezant, his army being quartered around him in the fields. The next day he drew up his forces upon Carraton Down, in the parish of Lin-

^d Walker's Historical Discourses, p. 41.

^e Walker.

^f Walker says Horse-bridge, and that Sir Richard Grenville abandoned that pass when he supposed that he had secured Launceston, p. 48.

^g Whitelocke.

^h Ibid.

ⁱ Ibid.

^k Whitelocke.

^l Ibid.

^m Walker's Historical Discourses.

kinhorne, where he was joined by Prince Maurice's army, and they marched together to Liskeard that night. It was the same day that the Earl of Essex had moved from Bodmin to Lostwithiel, and had taken possession of Fowey. Lord Mohun's house at Boconnoc was occupied by the parliamentary officers, several of whom, and among the rest the general's own lieutenant-colonel, were there surprised on the 4th, and taken prisoners by a party of horse belonging to the King. Boconnoc-house became afterwards the King's head-quarters. About this time His Majesty sounded the Earl of Essex, about detaching himself from the parliament, and with his own hand wrote a letter, in which he invited him to a pacific accommodation; but the Earl peremptorily refused to listen to terms of any kind without the concurrence of parliament. When the King advanced from Liskeard on the 7th, he encamped his army on the entrance of Pinnock (or Broadoak), down, on the very spot where Governor Ruthen was defeated by the Cornish in 1642. The next day the army advanced over Broadoak down towards Boconnoc, and in the evening towards Glynford; the King encamped on the heath, where he spent the night in the midst of his army. He afterwards occupied Boconnoc-house. The two armies remained nearly in the same situation for several days, the King's foot among the enclosures between Boconnoc and the heath, and his horse in and about St. Veep; the Earl of Essex's forces occupying Lostwithiel and Fowey, with the intermediate ground for their horse. Meanwhile Sir Richard Grenville advanced from Truro to Grampond, and thence to Bodmin, where he was successful in a skirmish with the parliamentary horse. On the 11th of August he took possession of Lord Robarts's seat at Lanhydrock, and of Resprin Bridge without opposition. On the 13th they took possession of the pass at St. Veep, and the ford below it, Hall-house^a belonging to Lord Mohun, over against Fowey haven, and Pernon fort at its mouth, of which fort Colonel Page was made governor. This gave the King the command of Fowey harbour. One of the parliamentary diurnals of this time, says, "The enemy daily encroacheth upon our quarters, the loss of Fowey harbour being to our infinite disadvantage, no ship being able to ride out of the command of their guns. The Lord Admiral made a gallant attempt on Monday the 26th of August to have cleared that side of the enemy, whereby his ships might harbour as at first, but extremity of weather would not suffer him to land any men, so that he is now returned safe into the sound." On the 17th the King rode to view the passes on the river towards Fowey, and to inspect the garrisons at Hall and Pernon fort; at the former place he was in some danger from the enemy's shot. On the 21st the King's forces on every side moved nearer to Lostwithiel, and many slight skirmishes happened with

^a Lord Clarendon calls it View Hall.

^o P. D. Sep. 2—9, 1644.

various success. Restormel Castle was taken on that day by Sir Richard Grenville, and a square battery raised on the Beacon Hill at the extent of the King's quarters towards Lostwithiel. On the 26th General Goring and Sir Thomas Basset took possession of St. Austell and the western part of St. Blazey, and a place called the Parre, on the river which was the chief landing-place for provisions for the supply of the parliamentary army. The King's line at this time extended to Grampound, St. Enoder, Fowey, and to St. Blazey bridge^p. Being now reduced to great straits, the Earl of Essex began to devise how to escape, and to make good a retreat for his army. Sir William Balfour, favoured by the darkness of the morning, it being about three o'clock, succeeded in his attempt of passing through the King's quarters with the whole body of the parliamentary horse on the 31st of August, and got safe out of the county by way of Carraton Down, Pillaton, and Saltash. Essex with his army quitted Lostwithiel on the same day; the soldiers, on the morning of their departure, are said to have blown up the church, which, during their stay there, they desecrated and profaned in the most wanton manner^q. During their march to Fowey, a kind of running fight was kept up between the two armies. In one of these skirmishes the parliamentary army retreated to the ruins of an old castle called Castle-Dore^r. That night the King encamped in the fields with his army very near the parliamentary quarters. The next day, Essex sent to propose a parley, but without waiting for the result, took ship at Fowey the same morning, with Lord Robarts and a few of their particular friends, and embarked for Plymouth. General Skippon, who was left in command of the parliamentary army, then consisting of about 6000 men, immediately capitulated, and the whole of their arms, artillery, and ammunition was delivered up the next day. A parliamentary diurnal^s of that time, says, that previously to the capitulation, the King's forces attacked those of the Parliament, that General Skippon, who fought like a lion, animated his men to make a brave resistance, and intimates that they forced the King to yield to his proposals for a capitulation, a copy of which is there given. By this agreement, the arms and the whole of the ammunition were to be given up, the parliamentary army were to have a safe convoy of 100 horse to Poole and Wareham; the sick and wounded to lie at Fowey till cured; the army to have on their march all the money they could procure from Plymouth, and other accommodations; no soldier to be moved to turn to the King, except such as should come voluntarily. The same diurnal complains that the soldiers were plundered by the King's troops, contrary to agreement; and gives a speech said to have been made by General Skippon to the King upon the occasion. Sir Richard Gren-

^p See P. O. Sep. 6—13, 1644.

^q Dugdale's View of the Troubles, p. 560.

^r Walker. It was in the parish of Tywardreath.

^s Perfect Occurrences, Sep. 6—13, 1644.

ville being sent in pursuit of the parliamentary horse, on his route took possession of Saltash, which had been quitted before his approach. The King returned to his quarters at Boconnoc house on the 2d of September; on the 4th he marched to Liskeard, and on the following day quitted the county and advanced to Tavistock, having fully accomplished the purpose of his expedition, and left Cornwall for a while in a state of perfect security¹. In the course of the next month, a party from the parliamentary garrison at Plymouth took possession of Saltash, which soon afterwards Sir Richard Grenville recovered by assault.²

The year 1645 was almost wholly barren of incident in Cornwall, the war having been removed into other counties. King Charles II., then Prince of Wales, spent a great part of the autumn and winter of this year in Cornwall, residing principally at Launceston and Truro³. On the 2d of March 1645-6, he embarked at Pendennis Castle for the Scilly Isles⁴. Some time in the preceding autumn, Sir Richard Grenville, who is said to have rendered himself extremely odious in the county, by his oppressive and tyrannical conduct⁵, fortified Launceston. He had hitherto been very active for the King's service, yet, in consequence of some unpleasant misunderstandings then subsisting between Lord Goring and himself, he caused a proclamation to be read in all the churches throughout Cornwall, that if any of Lord Goring's forces should offer to come into Cornwall, they should ring the bells, and, thereupon, the whole county should rise and beat them out. These divisions among the officers had already proved, in a great measure, fatal to the King's cause, before Sir Ralph, then Lord Hopton, was made commander-in-chief of the western army. Sir Richard Grenville, although he had himself advised the measure of appointing a superior officer, from whom all others might receive orders, refused to obey Lord Hopton, and was in consequence, by the Prince's command, committed to prison at Launceston, from whence he was afterwards sent to St. Michael's Mount: there he remained till the Parliament was possessed of the whole county, when, lest he should fall into their hands, the Prince gave him leave to retire to the continent. Lord Hopton having (though sorely against his inclination) accepted the command of a divided, broken, and disorderly army, was defeated by Sir Thomas Fairfax, at Torrington: from thence he retired to Stratton, the scene of his former honours, where he staid two or three days, till he was joined by the remainder of his foot. Sir Thomas Fairfax followed his steps into Cornwall, and the latter end of February, 1646, forced

¹ The dates of the greater part of the account of the King's expedition into Cornwall, in 1644, are taken from the narrative of his secretary, Sir Edward Walker. (See his *Historical Discourses*.)

² See Lord Clarendon's *History*, 8vo. II. 684. 690. 703. 705. 735.

³ The Prince was at Launceston as late as February 1645-6.

⁴ See P. D. Feb. 22—March 2d.

⁵ See Lord Clarendon, *Fol. Edit.* II. 561, 562, the

the pass of Tamerton-bridge^a, advanced to Stratton^b, and from thence to Launceston, where, in consequence of the turn which affairs had now taken in this county, Colonel Edgcumbe, “who had always pretended to be of the King’s party, joined Sir Thomas Fairfax with his regiment of trained bands^c.” The general, previously to entering Cornwall, strictly forbade his soldiers plundering or injuring any of the inhabitants, as the King had done upon the same occasion. Lord Hopton retired to Bodmin. About this time, Saltash was finally abandoned by the King’s forces.^d

The following particulars are given more at large by Sir Bulstrode Whitelocke than by any other historian: — Sir Thomas Fairfax marched to Bodmin, which was quitted by the King’s forces the beginning of March. Cromwell was sent with a large party of horse to secure the pass at “Ware-bridge^e.” Sir Thomas Fairfax’s army was quartered about Bodmin and Loftwithiel^f, and spent some days securing all the neighbouring passes. During this time, Mount Edgcumbe was surrendered to the general, and many of the principal persons^g of the county, among whom was Lord Mohun, came and submitted themselves to the Parliament. Sir Thomas Fairfax advanced from Bodmin towards Truro; on the 7th of March, the army^h held a rendezvous, and halted one night, four miles beyond Bodmin. The King’s forces were quartered at this time near St. Columb, where a smart skirmish took place between the Prince’s regiment and a detachment of the Parliamentary army under Colonel Rich, in which the latter was victoriousⁱ. On the 8th, Fairfax was quartered within three miles of Truro. A treaty was now set on foot, and, after having been some days in agitation, it was agreed by Lord Hopton, that his army, consisting of nearly 3,000 horse, should be disbanded, and the horses, arms, ammunition, baggage, and artillery, delivered up to Sir Thomas Fairfax; Lord Hopton to have a convoy of fifty of his own, and fifty of the parliamentary horse, to accompany him to Oxford^k. Lord Clarendon says, that Lord Hopton’s officers were all in a state of mutiny, and that, on his shewing a reluctance to capitulate, they declared, that if he would not treat, they would treat for themselves; that from that time, they neither kept guard, nor performed any other duty; that Lord Hopton, being reduced to this dilemma, and having first sent his ammunition and foot to Pendennis and the Mount, gave the horse leave to capitulate, but declared, that he would not treat for himself or the garrisons; and, quitting the army, repaired with Lord Capel^l to the Mount, whence,

^a Whitelocke.

^b Lord Clarendon.

^c Ibid.

^d Heath.

^e Whitelocke; most probably Wadebridge.

^f P. D. Mar. 9—16. 1645-6.

^g Sir Jo. Trelawney, Sir Richard Prideaux the high sheriff, the Edgcumbes, Lowers, Treva-
nions, Corytons, Bonds, Sawles, &c.

^h Ibid.

ⁱ Ibid.

^k Ibid.

^l Heath says, Lord Wentworth.

with the first fair wind, they embarked to join the Prince in Scilly^m. Heath says, that at the time of this treaty, Lord Hopton's head-quarters were at Truro; that the treaty was concluded at Trefilian Bridge; and that immediately afterwards, though with much reluctance on the part of Lord Hopton, Sir Thomas Fairfax made Truro his head-quarters. This seems to be somewhat inaccurate; for there is extant an official letter, addressed to Speaker Lenthall, printed by authority of parliament, dated Truro, March 11th and 12th, 1645-6, Sir Thomas Fairfax's head-quarters being then in that town, and the treaty not completed. Whilst this treaty was in agitation, Mount Edgcumbe and Fowey were surrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfaxⁿ. The governors of Penryn and St. Mawes soon after sent in their submission^o. Helford fort also surrendered before the end of March. On the 23d of April, the garrison at St. Michael's Mount surrendered to Colonel Hammond^p, an event which is said to have been hastened by the influence of the Duke of Hamilton, at that time a prisoner there^q. Pendennis was now the only garrison in Cornwall that remained in the King's hands, and, though closely invested, both by sea and land, by Captain Fortescue and Admiral Batten, was defended by its brave old governor John Arundell of Trevice to the last extremity; and although the garrison had not provisions sufficient to last twenty-four hours, the treaty for capitulation was carried on with such spirit, that their real situation was never suspected, and they obtained as good terms as any garrison which had been surrendered during the war. Ragland and Pendennis Castles were the last garrisons in England which held out. Pendennis was surrendered about the middle of August 1646, when Captain Fortescue, who commanded the besieging army, was appointed governor.^r

Whilst the Prince remained in Scilly, where he was much straitened for provisions, the Parliament caused a letter^s to be written to him, inviting him to place himself under their protection; soon afterwards, a fleet of twenty-seven or twenty-eight sail surrounded the island where he was, with the intention, as was supposed, of taking possession of his person, but was dispersed by a storm. On the 16th of April, the Prince quitted the island, which had afforded him but an insecure and incommodious retreat. The next day he landed in Jersey, and from thence sailed to France^t. The Scilly Islands were shortly afterwards surrendered to Parliament.^u

^m Lord Clarendon, 8vo. II. 734.

ⁿ Whitelocke.

^o Ibid.

^p Whitelocke and Heath.

^q Lord Clarendon.

^r Whitelocke.

^s Whitelocke says a loving and tender letter; Lord Clarendon calls it rather a summons than an invitation.

^t Lord Clarendon.

^u Heath.

In the month of February, 1647, the commons having taken into their consideration what garrisons were fit to be continued, it was determined to keep up the garrisons of Pendennis, the Mount, and St. Mawes, in Cornwall.^u

In the month of May, 1648, Sir Hardress Waller defeated some forces which had been raised in Cornwall, with the vain hope of restoring the fallen King.^v In 1649, Sir Hardress appears to have been governor of Pendennis Castle.^x Sir John Berkeley and Colonel Slingsby having been sent into Cornwall in the autumn of 1649, to encourage their friends to rise in arms for King Charles II., were taken at Colonel Trevanion's house^y, and sent prisoners to Truro^z. In the year 1650, the Scilly Isles were held against the parliament by a considerable body of English and Irish forces. Mr. Godolphin appears to have commanded these under Sir John Grenville^a. In the month of April 1651, the Dutch admiral, Van Tromp, lay before Scilly, and declared that he would assist the English^b in the reduction of these islands. The following month, Admiral Sir George Ayscough, with the parliamentary forces, took all the islands, except St. Mary's, which was not surrendered till June^c, when Sir John Grenville was amongst the prisoners there taken. In the year 1667, the Dutch made an attempt to land near Cawland, in Cornwall, but were beaten off by the infantry on shore^d. De Ruyter, the Dutch admiral, made an attempt also on Fowey harbour, but was repulsed.^e

Ancient and modern Division of the County.

WHEN the survey of Domesday was taken, the county of Cornwall was divided into seven hundreds; Conarton, Fawiton, Pawton, Rialton, Stratton, Tibesta or Tibesterna, and Winneton or Winnenton. There are now nine hundreds; East, West, Powder, and Kerrier, in the southern part of the county; Stratton, Lefnewth, Trigg, Pyder, and Penwith, in the north and north-west. The alteration of the hundreds took place between the years 1088, when the survey was taken, and 1288, the time of the Lincoln taxation. Dr. Borlase says, that it would not be easy to discover the limits of the ancient divisions, or to reconcile it with the present. "Conarton," he continues, "it may be asserted with great probability, included the present hundred of Penwith; for the lord of the manor of Conarton has been lord also of all the hundred of Penwith from the time of Henry III.; among the rest there is not the like connexion, but what was anciently called Tibesta, included, as I imagine,

^u Moderate Intelligencer, Feb. 18—25, 1647.

^x P. D. July 9—16, 1649.

^a Perfect Diurnal, Oct. 1650, and Whitlock, p. 435.

^c Ibid.

^y Most probably Carhayes.

^d Heath.

^w Whitlocke.

^z Whitlocke and Heath.

^b Whitlocke.

^e Ibid.

the hundred of Poudre; Winnenton, Kerrier; Stratton, formerly extensive, makes at present the three small hundreds of Stratton, Lefnewth, and Trigg; Fawton contained the hundred of East, as I suppose, and the southern part of West hundred; Rialton most part of Pidre; and Pauton the rest of Pidre, and the hundred of West." The hundreds of East and West were formerly called East and West Wivellshire or Wellshire. Norden calls the hundred of Trigg the hundred of Bodannan *alias* Trigg. All the hundreds of Cornwall, from time immemorial, belonged to the Earls, and still continue to be attached to the duchy, except the hundred of Penwith; and of this, two-thirds continued to belong to the duchy in the reign of James I., the other third, together with the bailiffry of the hundred, as attached to the manor of Conarton, was granted, at an early period, to the family of Pincerna, and descended to the Arundells, who eventually became possessed of the entire lordship of the hundred. The manor of Conarton, and the hundred of Penwith, were lately purchased of Lord Arundell, of Wardour, by Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart. The bailiffry of the hundred of Stratton was attached to the manor of Norton-Rolle, in Lawncells; that of East to an estate called Tymbreham, or Temple-park; that of West to Pengelly, in St. Neot; that of Trigg to Bodannan, in Endellion; that of Pyder to Rialton; and that of Kirrier to Penwarne, in Mawnan. Some of them still continue to be so attached; others have been separated. As no mention is made, either in the printed Domesday or in the MS. belonging to the church of Exeter, of the hundreds in which the manors described were severally situated, except certain manors, which appear by the Exeter MS. to have been in the hundred of Winianton, it would be impossible to form thence (except partially with respect to that hundred now Kirrier) any comparative view of the respective limits of the ancient and modern hundreds. The same circumstance renders it very difficult to appropriate the ancient names of manors to more modern names; but it will be attempted, as far as possible, in the tables of Domesday manors, which will be given under the head of *Ancient Landholders*.

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction and Division of the County.

THE county of Cornwall was anciently under the jurisdiction of Bishops of its own. It had been supposed, that their see was originally at Bodmin; but the late learned Mr. Whitaker, in his elaborate work, intitled, "The Cathedral of Cornwall," has clearly shown that it was first established at St. Germans, and there remained, till the reign of Canute, when the sees of St. Germans and Crediton were united; and Cornwall and Devonshire were placed under the jurisdiction of one Bishop, who had his see at Exeter, as it has continued to the present

day. The limits of the archdeaconry of Cornwall are nearly the same as those of the county^a, but within it are thirty-two parishes of exempt jurisdiction^b; it is divided into eight deaneries; East, Kirrier, Penwith, Powder, Pyder, Trigg-Major, Trigg-Minor, and West. The archdeacon's visitations are held annually about a month after Easter, at Launceston, Liskeard, Bodmin, Truro, Helston, and Penzance.

The office of dean-rural, which, in many parts of the kingdom, is become merely nominal, is in Cornwall an efficient office. The deans-rural, who are appointed annually, make regular visitations to every church within their deanery, and report the state of the churches at the archdeacon's visitations.

The spiritual court for the archdeaconry was held at St. Neot, till about the year 1750, when it was removed to Loftwithiel, and from thence, shortly afterwards, to Bodmin, where it is still held. The courts are held once a fortnight, on Fridays; except during the holidays at Easter and Christmas.

^a Three Devonshire parishes, St. Giles in the Heath, North-Petherwin, and Werrington, are in the archdeaconry of Cornwall and in the deanery of Trigg-Major. It extends also over the islands of Scilly.

^b Of these, the following, being twenty-one in number, are in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Bishop of Exeter; St. Anthony in Roseland, St. Breock, Budock, St. Evall, Egloshayle, St. Erney, St. Ervan, Falmouth, St. Germans, Gerrans, Gluvias, St. Issey, Landrake, Lawhitton, Lezant, Mabe, St. Merrin, Milor, Padstow-town (the remainder of the parish being in the archdeacon's jurisdiction), Little-Petherick, South-Petherwin, and Trewen. The visitations for these peculiars are held at Launceston, Wade-bridge, St. Agnes, Falmouth or Penryn, Loftwithiel, and St. Germans. Wills and administrations for these parishes are registered, either at Doctors-Commons, or the Bishop's consistory at Exeter.

The five parishes of St. Agnes, Boconnoc, Broadoak, Perran-zabuloe, and St. Winnow, are in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. Wills and administrations for these parishes are registered, either at Doctors-Commons, or in the registry of the Dean and Chapter at Exeter.

The three parishes of Burian, St. Levan, and Sennen, are in the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean of Burian. Wills and administrations for these parishes are registered, either at Doctors-Commons, or in the Dean of Burian's registry at Penzance. The courts for the deanery of Burian are held at Penzance.

The wills and administrations of the parishes of Lanhydrock and Temple, the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of which is in lay hands, are registered, either at Doctors-Commons, or in the Archdeacon's registry at Bodmin.

The wills and administrations for all other parishes in the county, as well as for St. Giles's in the Heath, North-Petherwin, and Werrington, in Devonshire, have been, and are registered, either at Doctors-Commons, or in the Archdeacon's registry at Bodmin, where, indeed, previously to the year 1740, they will generally be found. The registers commence with the year 1569, but there are few wills or administrations of an earlier date than 1602. The register is kept alphabetically as to parishes; the wills and administrations being entered under each parish in chronological order.

Carew,

Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, says, "Of parishes this county hath 161, as Master Camden noteth; and, as others have, about 180." The former number, which was taken from Wolfey's list, must certainly have excluded all those parishes which had subordinate churches, called, in Cornwall, Daughter-churches; such as Cury, Germoe, and Gunwallo, are esteemed with respect to their mother-church, Breage; yet these, and many others of the same kind, have long since been esteemed separate parishes. Hals, in his Parochial Survey, makes the number of parishes 203: among these, he includes the Devonshire church of Bridgrule, Helston, and St. Thomas, near Launceston. Martyn, in his alphabetical table, makes the number also 203; but in this number, he includes not only Bridgrule, but North-Petherwin, a parish solely in Devonshire, and St. Erney, which is not in Hals's list; whilst he omits Helston, Loftwithiel, Stratton, and Truro. Adopting St. Erney, Helston, and St. Thomas, as separate parishes, but omitting Bridgrule and North-Petherwin, the number will be the same as stated by Hals and Martyn, namely, 203. Of these, eighty-five are rectories, 100 are vicarages, and eighteen donatives or curacies; the great tithes of most of the two latter descriptions are now lay-impropriations.

Hals has given a calculation of the value of the several Cornish benefices in the early part of the last century, in which that of St. Columb is estimated at 400*l.* per annum, being the only benefice stated to have been then worth more than 300*l.* He values the deanery of Burian, the rectories of St. Breock, St. Michael-Carhayes, Southill, and Stoke-Climsland, at 300*l.* Two of the other benefices are valued at 220*l.*, fifteen at 200*l.*, one at 170*l.*, nine at 150*l.*, twelve between 100*l.* and 150*l.*, and twenty-seven at 100*l.* per annum, the remainder under 100*l.*^c

^c St. Columb, Menheniot, Wendron, Liskeard, and Probus, are among the most valuable benefices of the present day.

Table of Parishes.*

Modern Names.	Rectory, Vicariate, or Curacy.	Ancient Names, where they can be ascertained.	Deanery.	Hundred.
*Advent - - - - -	Rectory	- - - - -	Trigg-Major	Lefnewth.
* <i>St. Agnes</i> , commonly called } <i>St. Anns</i> - - - - -	Vicariate	Breanick -	Pyder -	Pyder.
St. Allen - - - - -	Vicariate	- - - - -	Powder -	Powder—West Division.
Alternon - - - - -	Vicariate	- - - - -	Trigg-Major	Lefnewth.
Anthony <i>alias</i> East-Anthony } <i>alias</i> Anthony St. Jacobs -	Vicariate	- - - - -	East -	East—South Division.
<i>St. Anthony</i> in Roseland -	Rectory	- - - - -	Powder -	Powder—West Division.
St. Anthony in Meneage -	Vicariate	- - - - -	Kirrier -	Kirrier—East Division.
St. Austell, generally written } <i>St. Austle</i> - - - - -	Vicariate	- - - - -	Powder -	Powder—East Division.
*St. Blazey - - - - -	Vicariate	- - - - -	Powder -	Powder—East Division.
Blisland - - - - -	Rectory	Blifton -	Trigg-Minor	Trigg.
<i>Boconnoc</i> - - - - -	Rectory	- - - - -	West -	West.
Bodmin - - - - -	Vicariate	- - - - -	Trigg-Minor	Trigg.
Botesfleming - - - - -	Rectory	Boten -	East -	East—South Division.
Boyton - - - - -	Curacy	- - - - -	Trigg-Major	Stratton.
Breage - - - - -	Vicariate	Pembro -	Kirrier -	Kirrier—West Division.
<i>St. Breock</i> , pronounced as the } above, <i>Breage</i> - - - - -	Rectory	- - - - -	Pyder -	Pyder.
St. Breward or Simon Ward -	Vicariate	- - - - -	Trigg-Minor	Trigg.
<i>Broad oak</i> , sometimes called } and written <i>Bradock</i> -	Rectory	- - - - -	West -	West.
<i>Budock</i> <i>alias</i> <i>St. Budock</i> -	Vicariate	- - - - -	Kirrier -	Kirrier—East Division.
<i>St. Burian</i> , otherwise <i>Burian</i> -	Rectory	- - - - -	Penwith -	Penwith.
*Callington - - - - -	Rectory	Calweton -	East -	East—Middle Division.
Calstock - - - - -	Rectory	- - - - -	East -	East—Middle Division.
Camborne - - - - -	Rectory	Mariadoci -	Penwith -	Penwith—East Division.
Cardinham - - - - -	Rectory	- - - - -	West -	West.
St. Cleather - - - - -	Vicariate	- - - - -	Trigg-Major	Lefnewth.
St. Cleer - - - - -	Vicariate	- - - - -	Powder -	West.
St. Clement's - - - - -	Vicariate	Morefk -	Trigg-Major	Powder—West Division.
Colan - - - - -	Vicariate	- - - - -	Pyder -	Pyder.
St. Columb Major - - - - -	Rectory	- - - - -	Pyder -	Pyder.
St. Columb Minor - - - - -	Donative	- - - - -	Pyder -	Pyder.
Constantine - - - - -	Vicariate	- - - - -	Kirrier -	Kirrier—East Division.
Cornelly - - - - -	Curacy	Grogoth -	Powder -	Powder—West Division.
Crantock - - - - -	Curacy	Langoroch -	Pyder -	Pyder.
Creed - - - - -	Rectory	- - - - -	Powder -	Powder—West Division.
Crowan - - - - -	Vicariate	- - - - -	Penwith -	Penwith—East Division.
Cubert - - - - -	Vicariate	- - - - -	Pyder -	Pyder.
Cuby or Keby - - - - -	Vicariate	- - - - -	Powder -	Powder—West Division.
*Cury - - - - -	Vicariate	{ Corantyn or Cor- ington }	Kirrier -	Kirrier—West Division.

* Those marked with an asterisk, are subordinate or daughter-churches; those printed in italics, are Peculiars.

Davidstow

Modern Names.	Rectory, Vicarage, or Curacy.	Ancient Names, where they can be ascertained.	Deanery.	Hundred.
Davidstow <i>vulgo</i> Dewstow	Vicarage	{ Downstock, or St. David }	Trigg-Major	Lefnewth.
St. Dennis	{ Rectory and Vicarage }	{ - - }	Powder	Powder—East Division.
St. Dominick	Rectory	- -	East	East—Middle Division.
Duloe	Vicarage	- -	West	West.
<i>Eglosbayle</i>	Vicarage	- -	Trigg-Minor	Trigg.
Egloskerry	Curacy	- -	Trigg-Major	East—North Division.
Endellion	Rectory	- -	Trigg-Minor	Trigg.
St. Enoder	Vicarage	- -	Pyder	Powder and Pyder.
St. Erme	Rectory	- -	Powder	Powder—West Division.
*St. Erney	Vicarage	- -	East	East—South Division.
St. Erth	Vicarage	Lanhudnow	Penwith	Penwith—East Division.
St. Ervan	Rectory	- -	Pyder	Pyder.
St. Evall	Vicarage	- -	Pyder	Pyder.
St. Ewe, (sometimes written St. Tue)	Rectory	- -	Powder	Powder—East Division.
Falmouth	Rectory	Smithike	Kirrier	Kirrier—East Division.
Feock <i>vulgo</i> Feage	Vicarage	- -	Powder	Powder—West Division.
Filley or Filleigh, written also Philleigh or Philleigh	Rectory	Eglos-Ros	Powder	Powder—West Division.
Forrabury	Rectory	- -	Trigg-Minor	Lefnewth.
Fowey	Vicarage	- -	Powder	Powder—East Division.
St. Gennis	Vicarage	- -	Trigg-Major	Lefnewth.
St. Germans	Curacy	- -	East	East—South Division.
*Germoe	Vicarage	- -	Kirrier	Kirrier—East Division.
Gerrans	Rectory	- -	Powder	Powder—West Division.
Gluvias	Vicarage	- -	Kirrier	Kirrier—East Division.
Gorran	Vicarage	- -	Powder	Powder—East Division.
Grade	Rectory	- -	Kirrier	Kirrier—West Division.
Gulvall	Vicarage	Laneftly	Penwith	Penwith—West Division.
*Gunwalloe	Vicarage	Wynyanton	Kirrier	Kirrier—West Division.
Gwennap, (sometimes written Wennap or Winnap)	Vicarage	Penfignance	Kirrier	Kirrier—East Division.
Gwinnear, (sometimes written Winniar)	Vicarage	- -	Penwith	Penwith—East Division.
*Gwithian, (sometimes written Withian)	Rectory	Conarton	Penwith	Penwith—East Division.
Helland	Rectory	- -	Trigg-Minor	Trigg.
*Helston	Vicarage	- -	Kirrier	Kirrier—West Division.
St. Hilary	Vicarage	- -	Penwith	Penwith—East Division.
Jacobstow	Rectory	- -	Trigg-Major	Stratton.
Illogan	Rectory	- -	Penwith	Penwith—East Division.
St. John (generally called St. John's)	Rectory	- -	East	East—South Division.
St. Iffey	Vicarage	{ Nanfant and Eglos-Crock }	Pyder	Pyder.
St. Juliot <i>vulgo</i> St. Jilt	Curacy	- -	Trigg-Major	Lefnewth.
St. Just, in Roseland	Rectory	- -	Powder	Powder—West Division.
St. Just, in Penwith	Vicarage	- -	Penwith	Penwith—West Division.
St. Ive	Rectory	- -	East	East—Middle Division.
*St. Ives	Vicarage	St. Eye	Penwith	Penwith—East Division.

Modern Names.	Rectory, Vicariate, or Curacy.	Ancient Names, where they can be ascertained.	Deanery.	Hundred.
*Kea - - - -	Vicarage	Landegy -	Powder -	Powder—West Division.
St. Kean - - - -	Rectory	- -	West -	West.
Kenwyn - - - -	Vicarage	- -	Powder -	Powder—West Division.
St. Keverne - - - -	Vicarage	Lanachebran	Kirrier -	Kirrier—West Division.
St. Kew - - - -	Vicarage	Lanow -	Trigg-Minor	Trigg.
Kilkhampton - - - -	Rectory	Kilhamland	Trigg-Major	Stratton.
Ladock <i>vulgo</i> Laffick - - - -	Rectory	- -	Powder -	Powder—East Division.
Lamorran - - - -	Rectory	- -	Powder -	Powder—West Division.
Landewednack - - - -	Rectory	- -	Kirrier -	Kirrier—West Division.
<i>Landrake</i> or <i>Lanrake</i> - - - -	Vicarage	- -	East -	East—South Division.
Landulph - - - -	Rectory	- -	East -	East—South Division.
Laneast - - - -	Curacy	- -	Trigg-Major	East—North Division.
<i>Lanhydrock</i> <i>vulgo</i> <i>Lanbetherick</i>	Curacy	- -	Pyder -	Pyder.
Lanivet - - - -	Rectory	- -	Pyder -	Pyder.
Lanlivery - - - -	Vicarage	Lanvorek	Powder -	Powder—East Division.
Lanreath - - - -	Rectory	Lanreythow	West -	West.
Lanfalloes - - - -	Rectory	- -	West -	West.
Lanteglofs, near Camelford - - - -	Rectory	- -	Trigg-Minor	Lefnewth.
Lanteglofs, near Fowey - - - -	Vicarage	- -	West -	West.
Launcells - - - -	Vicarage	{ Lanlohoc or Lannohoe }	Trigg-Major	Stratton.
Launceston or St. Mary Mag- dalen <i>vulgo</i> Lanfon - - - -	Curacy	Dunheved	Trigg-Major	East—North Division.
<i>Lawhitton</i> - - - -	Rectory	- -	East -	East—North Division.
Lelant or Lalant - - - -	Vicarage	La Nant	Penwith -	Penwith—East Division.
Lefnewth - - - -	Rectory	- -	Trigg-Minor	Lefnewth.
Leftwithiel or Loftwithiel - - - -	Vicarage	- -	Powder	Powder—East Division.
* <i>St. Levan</i> - - - -	Rectory	- -	Penwith	Penwith—West Division.
Lewanick - - - -	Vicarage	- -	East -	East—North Division.
Lezant - - - -	Rectory	- -	East -	East—North Division.
Linkinhorne - - - -	Vicarage	- -	East -	East—North Division.
Liskeard - - - -	Vicarage	- -	West -	West.
Ludgvan - - - -	Rectory	- -	Penwith -	Penwith—West Division.
Luxulion - - - -	Vicarage	- -	Powder -	Powder—East Division.
<i>Mabe</i> - - - -	Vicarage	{ Lavabe or Lavapper }	Kirrier -	Kirrier—East Division.
St. Maby - - - -	Rectory	- -	Trigg-Minor	Trigg.
Maddern, Madron or Maddron	Vicarage	- -	Penwith -	Penwith—West Division.
Maker - - - -	Vicarage	Macreton	East -	East—South Division.
Manaccan or Manackan - - - -	Vicarage	Minster -	Kirrier -	Kirrier—East Division.
Marham-Church - - - -	Rectory	- -	Trigg-Major	Stratton.
St. Martin near Looe - - - -	Rectory	St. Kaine	West -	West.
*St. Martin in Meneage - - - -	Rectory	Dedimus	Kirrier -	Kirrier—West Division.
Mawgan in Pyder - - - -	Rectory	Lanherne	Pyder -	Pyder.
Mawgan in Meneage - - - -	Rectory	- -	Kirrier -	Kirrier—West Division.
Mawnan - - - -	Rectory	- -	Kirrier -	Kirrier—East Division.
St. Mellion - - - -	Rectory	- -	East -	East—Middle Division.
Menheniot - - - -	Vicarage	- -	East -	East—Middle Division.
<i>St. Merrin</i> or <i>Merryn</i> - - - -	Vicarage	- -	Pyder -	Pyder.
Merther - - - -	Curacy	Eglosmerth	Powder -	Powder—West Division.
Mevagissey - - - -	Vicarage	{ Lamor- rack or Lavorack }	Powder -	Powder—East Division.

St. Mewan

Modern Names.	Rectory, Vicarage, or Curacy.	Ancient Names, where they can be ascertained.	Deanry.	Hundred.
St. Mewan	Rectory	- - -	Powder	Powder—East Division.
St. Michael-Carhayes	Rectory and Vicarage	- - -	Powder	Powder—East Division.
St. Michael-Penkevil	Rectory	- - -	Powder	Powder—East Division.
Michaelstow	Rectory	- - -	Trigg-Minor	Lefnewth.
Milor or Mylor	Vicarage	- - -	Kirrier	Kirrier—East Division.
Minster	Rectory	- - -	Trigg-Minor	Lefnewth.
St. Minver	Vicarage	- - -	Trigg-Minor	Trigg.
*Morvah	Vicarage	- - -	Penwith	Penwith—West Division.
Morvall	Vicarage	- - -	West	West
Morwinstow	Vicarage	- - -	Trigg-Major	Stratton.
Mullion	Vicarage	- - -	Kirrier	Kirrier—West Division.
St. Neot	Vicarage	- - -	West	West.
Newlyn	Vicarage	- - -	Pyder	Pyder.
Northill	Rectory	- - -	East	East—North Division.
Otterham	Rectory	- - -	Trigg-Minor	Lefnewth.
† Padstow	Vicarage	{ Aldestowe — Leland says it was called Lo- denek by the Cor- nish }	Pyder	Pyder.
Paul or St. Paul	Vicarage	- - -	Penwith	Penwith—West Division.
Pelynt <i>vulgo</i> Plint	Vicarage	- - -	West	West.
*Perran-Arwothall <i>vulgo</i> Per- ranwell	Vicarage	- - -	Kirrier	Kirrier—East Division.
Perran-Uthnoe	Rectory	{ Udno or Uthno }	Penwith	Penwith—East Division.
Perran-Zabuloe	Vicarage	- - -	Pyder	Pyder.
Little-Petherick	Rectory	Naffington	Pyder	Pyder.
South-Petherwin <i>vulgo</i> South- Pethern	Vicarage	- - -	Trigg-Major	East—North Division.
Phillack	Rectory	- - -	Penwith	Penwith—East Division.
Pillaton	Rectory	- - -	East	East—Middle Division.
St. Pinnock	Rectory	- - -	West	West.
Poughill	Vicarage	- - -	Trigg-Major	Stratton.
Poundstock	Vicarage	- - -	Trigg-Major	Lefnewth.
Probus	Vicarage	- - -	Powder	Powder—West Division.
Quethiock	Vicarage	Cruetheke	East	East—Middle Division.
Rame	Rectory	- - -	East	East—South Division.
Redruth	Rectory	- - -	Penwith	Penwith—East Division.
Roche	Rectory	- - -	Powder	Powder—East Division.
Ruan-Lanihorne	Rectory	- - -	Powder	Powder—West Division.
Ruan-Major	Rectory	- - -	Kirrier	Kirrier—West Division.
Ruan-Minor	Rectory	- - -	Kirrier	Kirrier—West Division.
*St. Sampson's, or Golant. <i>vulgo</i> Glant	Curacy	Golant	Powder	Powder—East Division.

† The town is subject to the Bishop's, the parish to the Archdeacon's jurisdiction.

Phillack

Modern Names.	Rectory, Vicarage, or Curacy.	Ancient Names, where they can be ascertained.	Deanery.	Hundred.
Sancreed	Vicarage	- - -	Penwith	Penwith—West Division.
*Sennen	Rectory	- - -	Penwith	Penwith—West Division.
Sheviock	Rectory	- - -	East	East—South Division.
Sithney <i>vulgo</i> Sinney	Vicarage	- - -	Kirrier	Kirrier—West Division.
Southill	Rectory	- - -	East	East—Middle Division.
St. Stephen's near Launceston	Curacy	- - -	Trigg-Major	East—North Division.
St. Stephen's near Saltash	Vicarage	- - -	East	East—South Division.
*St. Stephen's in Brannell	Rectory and Vicarage	Brannell	Powder	Powder—East Division.
Stithians	Vicarage	- - -	Kirrier	Kirrier—East Division.
Stoke-Climsland (commonly called Stoke)	Rectory	- - -	East	East—North Division.
Stratton	Vicarage	- - -	Trigg-Major	Stratton.
Talland	Vicarage	- - -	West	West.
Tamerton or North-Tamerton	Curacy	- - -	Trigg-Major	Stratton.
St. Teath	Vicarage	- - -	Trigg-Minor	Trigg.
Temple	Curacy	- - -	Trigg-Minor	Trigg.
St. Thomas	Curacy	- - -	Trigg-Major	East—North Division.
Tintagel	Vicarage	Bofiney	Trigg-Minor	Lefnewth.
*Towednack	Vicarage	- - -	Penwith	Penwith—West Division.
Tremaine or Tremean	Curacy	St. Winwallow	Trigg-Major	East—North Division.
Trenegloss	Vicarage	- - -	Trigg-Major	Lefnewth.
Trefmere	Curacy	- - -	Trigg-Major	East—North Division.
Trevalga	Rectory	- - -	Trigg-Minor	Lefnewth.
Trewen	Vicarage	- - -	Trigg-Major	East—North Division.
Truro or St. Mary's	Rectory	- - -	Powder	Powder—West Division.
St. Tudy	Rectory	Eglostudy	Trigg-Minor	Trigg
Tywardreth or Tywardreath	Vicarage	- - -	Powder	Powder—East Division.
St. Veep	Vicarage	- - -	West	West.
Veryan	Vicarage	Elerky	Powder	Powder—West Division.
*Warbstow	Vicarage	St. Warburgh	Trigg-Major	Lefnewth.
Warleggan	Rectory	- - -	West	West.
Week St. Mary or St. Mary Week	Rectory	Wyke	Trigg-Major	Stratton.
Wendron	Vicarage	- - -	Kirrier	Kirrier—West Division.
St. Wenn	Vicarage	- - -	Pyder	Pyder.
Whitstone	Rectory	Wyceston	Trigg-Major	Stratton.
St. Winnow	Vicarage	- - -	West	West.
Withiel	Rectory	- - -	Pyder	Pyder.
Zennor	Vicarage	- - -	Penwith	Penwith—West Division.

It may be observed that in most of the Cornish parishes the ancient secular name has been superseded by that of the patron-saint of the church; in most instances, indeed, it has been so completely superseded that the secular name is not recoverable, though it is probable that it was that of one of the principal manors in the parish. That there were many local saints whose names were never heard of beyond the confines of Cornwall, either natives of the county or devout persons

persons who had migrated thither from Ireland and Wales, we are assured by several respectable historians; it seems probable that in process of time most of the parishes being called after the names of their patron-faints, the Cornish began to imagine that others, which perhaps retained the secular name, had been designated in the same manner, as St. Creed, St. Gluvias, St. Gorran, St. Gulvall, St. Kenwyn, St. Mabe, St. Mawgan, St. Mawnan, St. Mewan, St. Newlyn, St. Pinnock, St. Sanced, St. Sithney, St. Wendron, &c. of whose history or whose festivals we know nothing, nor do we find their names in any of the martyrologies. Of late years, on the contrary, some parishes which take their names from faints, whose legends are well known, are generally spoken of and written without the addition of faint, such as Burian, Budock, Colan, Probus, Sennen, &c. Among the patron-faints of Cornish churches, who were known beyond the limits of Cornwall, were St. Blaze, Bishop and martyr, patron of the Wool-combers; St. David, Archbishop of Carleon, and his mother St. Nonnette; St. Dennis; St. German, Bishop of Auxerre; St. Wynwalloe, Abbot of Tauracum; St. Hilary; St. Martin; St. Neot; St. Paulinus, Bishop of Rochester; St. Olave and St. Nicholas, and a few other well-known faints of the Calendar.

Among the native faints were Keby, son of Solomon, King of Cornwall (patron of St. Cuby, &c.); Melianus, King of Cornwall, and his son Melor (patrons of St. Mellion and Milor); Gerennius, King of Cornwall (patron of Gerrans); and St. Columba, a virgin and martyr, who gave name to St. Columb. Among the Welch faints we have Carantoc, son of Careticus, a King of Wales; St. Colan; St. Rumon, a Bishop; and several of the twenty-four sons and daughters of Brechan, another King of Wales, mentioned by Leland and William of Worcester, such as Keyne, Nectan, Endelient, Menfrede or Menfre, Tetha, Maben, Wenna, Morwenna, Cleder, and Adwen; in whom we recognize the patron-faints of St. Keyne, St. Nighton's chapel, St. Endellion's church, St. Minver, St. Teath, St. Mabyn, St. Wenn, Marham-church, Morwinstow, St. Cleather, and Advent.

The most celebrated Irish faints were St. Petrock, patron of the priory of Bodmin; Fimbarrus, Bishop of Cork; St. Piran^d, patron of the Tinnars; and St. Burienne the Virgin, who built an oratory on or near the church which now bears her name; Breaca, who appears to have been a noble female of high estimation, came attended, as Leland informs us from an ancient history of her life, by

^d Mr. Whitaker supposes St. Piran and St. Kieran or Keverne to be the same, but we think it can scarcely be supposed that they were so esteemed when the survey of Domesday was compiled, the latter being in that survey called St. Achebran, and it appears that they had distinct festivals, St. Piran's being March 5, St. Keverne's April 8.

Germoch, an Irish King; Sennan, an abbot; Crewenne, the patroness of Crowan; Elwin or Allen; St. Moran or Marvanus; Helen; Ia, a nobleman's daughter, who gave name to St. Ives, and her brother St. Uny; St. Erghe, patron of St. Erthe; Fingar, supposed to be Gwinnear; Piala; Budoc; St. Austell, the Confessor; St. Enoder; St. Ervan, the Confessor; St. Eval; St. Willow or Winnow; and St. Withiel.

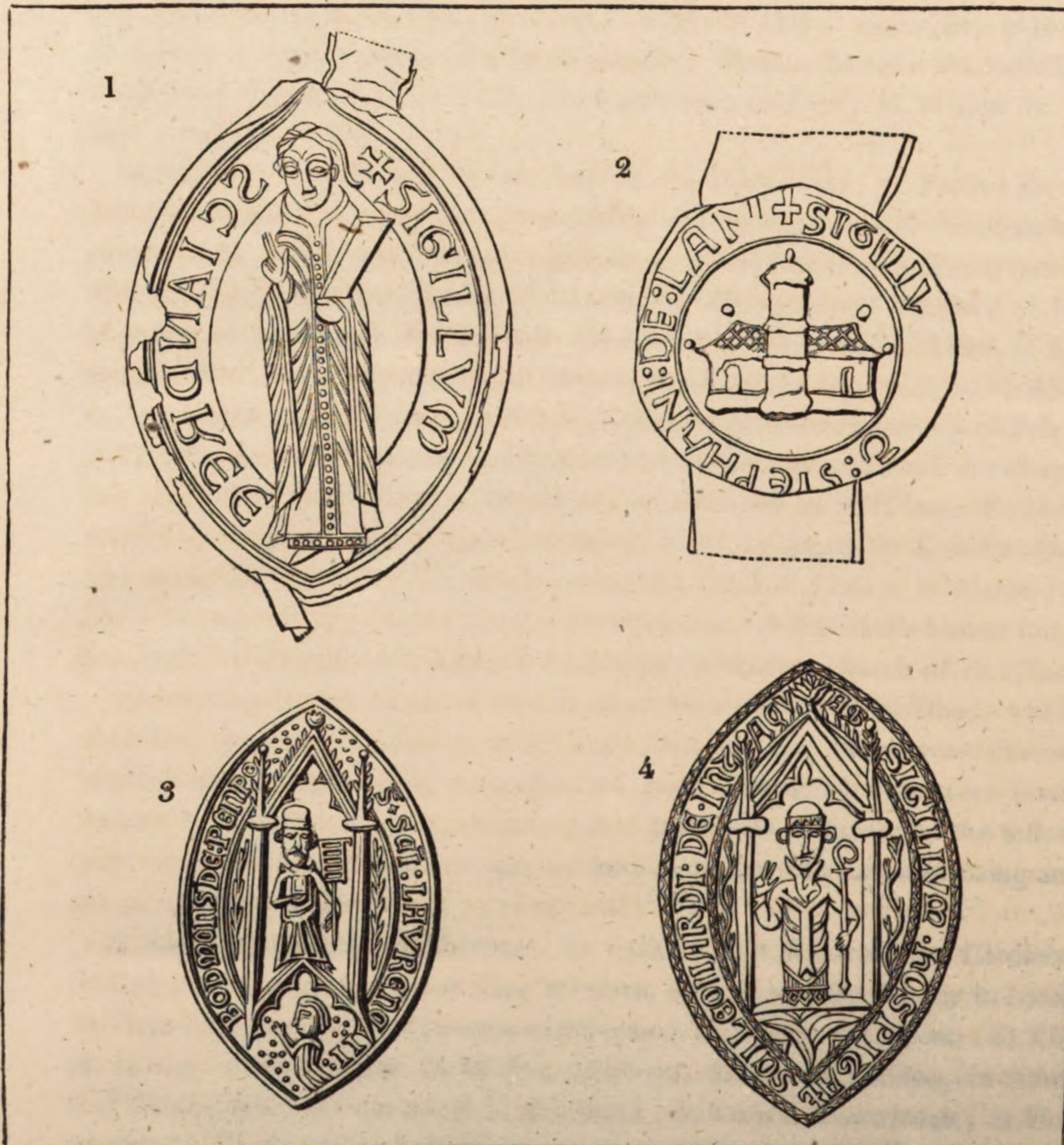
St. Paternus, the Bishop, gave name to the Petherwins; St. Probus the Confessor to Probus. Among the patron-faints not giving name to the churches or parishes with which they were connected, may be reckoned St. Pratt, patron of Blisland; St. Simphorian, patron of Forrabury, Tintagel, and Veryan; St. Brevit or St. Vorek, Lanlivery; St. Marnack, Lanreath; St. Cyric and St. Juliot, of Luxulion; St. Metharian or St. Mather, of Minster (perhaps the same with St. Maddern); St. Torney, of Northill; and St. Nunn (Nonnette before-mentioned), of Pelynt.

The chapels of ease in this county are few: at Grampound there is a chapel of ease to Creed; at Penzance to Maddern; at Marazion to St. Hilary; St. Mawes^e to St. Just in Roseland; Trevenfon, newly built by Lord de Dunstanville, to Illoggan; St. Enodoc and St. Michael to St. Minver; East-Looe to St. Martin; Saltash to St. Stephen; and St. Nighton to St. Winnow. St. Michael's Mount is extraparochial; its church is supposed to have been the mother-church of St. Hilary.

The ancient chapels, most of which have been wholly demolished, whilst of others, generally speaking, small ruins only remain, were very numerous. Mention will be made of them under the parishes in which they were severally situated. Among them were chapels said to have been dedicated to the following Irish or British faints, whose names we have not met with as patronizing any of the parish churches:—

St. Aldhelm, Bishop of Sherborn, in St. Kew; St. Bellarmin in Cardinham; St. Cannock, one of the sons of King Brechan, in St. Veep; St. Congar in Lanivet; St. Daye in Gwennap; St. Derwe in Camborne; St. Dillower in Burian; St. Elidius or St. Loy in Burian and St. Mellin; St. Elvan, Bishop of London, in Sithney; St. Ethelred, King and martyr, in St. Dominick; St. Ewin in Towednack; St. Henry, the hermit, in Wendron; St. Ildraet (most probably Indraet, a martyr, son of a King of Ireland who emigrated to Cornwall,) in St. Dominick; St. Illick in Endellion; St. Julian, or Ulian, in Tintagel; St. Laud (probably Laudatus, abbot of Bardsey,) in Milor; St. Sidwell in Launceston; and St. Wynnel in St. Germans.

* Leland says that the patron of this chapel was Machutus, a Bishop.

Seals of Monasteries, &c. in Cornwall.

1. A seal appendant to a grant among Lord Arundel's deeds, from Hameline, Prior of Tywardreth, and his Convent, of a mass to be said for the souls of Isabella de Cardinan, deceased, and of her husband Robert when he should die. The inscription is, "*Sigillum sci Andree.*" This instrument is without date, but must have been as early as the reign of King Richard I. and from the rudeness of its execution, the seal is probably older.

2. Seal of the Priory at Launceston, appendant to the surrender of that Monastery, 26 Henry VIII. preserved in the Augmentation office. The inscription is, "*Sigillu . . . t: Stephani de Lan:*"

3. Represents an impression from the matrix of the seal of St. Laurence's Hospital near Bodmin, in the possession of the corporation of Bodmin. It contains the figure of St. Laurence under a Gothic canopy, with this inscription: "*S. sci Laurencii Bodmons de Penpo.*" and appears to be of as early a date as the reign of King Edw. I.

4. An impression from the matrix of the Hospital of St. Leonard near Launceston, apparently of about the same date as the last mentioned, in the possession of the Rev. F. Vyvyan Jago. Half of the figure of St. Leonard is rudely represented under a Gothic canopy.

Among the gilds at Bodmin was one dedicated to St. Anianus, the Bishop, of whom we find no mention in the Martyrologies; he was so called to distinguish him from St. Anian, a King of Cumbria, of whom there is mention. There was a gild also at Bodmin dedicated to St. Erasmus the Bishop.

Monasteries, Colleges, and Hospitals.

THE principal monasteries in this county were the Austin priories of Bodmin, Launceston, and St. Germans; the Austin monks had also a cell at Launcels, subject to Hertland, in Devonshire, and another at St. Anthony's, in Roseland, subject to Plympton, in the same county. The Benedictines had an alien priory at Tywardreth, to which there was a cell at Anthony, in Meneage; another priory at St. Michael's Mount, a third at Minster or Talcarne, and a cell at Lamma, in the parish of Talland, subject to the abbey of Glastonbury. Dr. Borlase says, that there was a priory of Black Canons at Bonury, in Cornwall, but could not ascertain where Bonury was. The Cluniacs had a cell at St. Cyric or St. Carrock, in St. Veep, subject to Montaeute, in Somersetshire. The Cistercians had a cell at St. Keverne, subject to Beaulieu, in Hampshire. The Knights-Hospitallers had a preceptory at Trebigh, in St. Ive. The Black Friars had a convent in Truro; the Grey Friars at Bodmin. Carew mentions also a house of friars at Launceston, but of what order is not known. The Poor Clares had a nunnery at Liskeard, another at Truro, and there is said to have been a third at Tresilian-bridge. There were nunneries, but of what order we have not been able to ascertain, at St. Bennets in Lanivet, at Credis in Padstow, a cell to St. Bennets; and at Hellnoweth in St. Martins, in Meneage. Hals speaks of a nunnery at Trugan, in the parish of St. Michaels-Penkevill, but on very vague authority. At Padstow was a monastery, supposed to have been founded by St. Petrock, destroyed by the Danes in 981. There were colleges or collegiate churches at St. Burian, St. Columb, Constantine; at Penryn, called Glaseny college; St. Karantoc or Crantoc; Endellion; St. Neots; Probus; St. Piran, and St. Teath; besides the more modern short-lived college, founded by Thomasine Bonaventure, at Week-St. Mary, not long before the Reformation. Near Bodmin was the ancient hospital of St. Lawrence, and in the town those of St. Anthony and St. George; near Helston, in the parish of Sithney, an hospital under the government of a Prior, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. There were ancient hospitals also at Launceston, at Newport near Launceston, and in the parish of Menheniot, near Liskeard.

Market and Borough Towns.

THIS county returns forty-four members to parliament, two knights of the shire and forty-two burgeses, the borough-towns being twenty-one in number. "Cornwall," says Carew, "through the grace of its Earl, sendeth an equal if not a larger number of burgeses to any other shire. The boroughs so privileged, more of favour (as the case now standeth with many of them) than merit, are these following, Launceston," &c. (he omits Grampound and Penryn). However honourable this privilege may be esteemed, and whatever advantages may have been derived from it of later days, it appears that there have been times, and those not very remote, when the burden of maintaining their burgeses in London, during their attendance in parliament, was esteemed a grievance which was ill-compensated by the honourable privilege of electing them. The following letter from Mr. Richard Edgcumbe^f, then one of the burgeses for Totnes, to his constituents, written in the year 1565, seems to intimate that the customary fees or wages were not then paid with the greatest alacrity:—

"To the Right Worshipful the Mayor and Burgeses of Totnes.

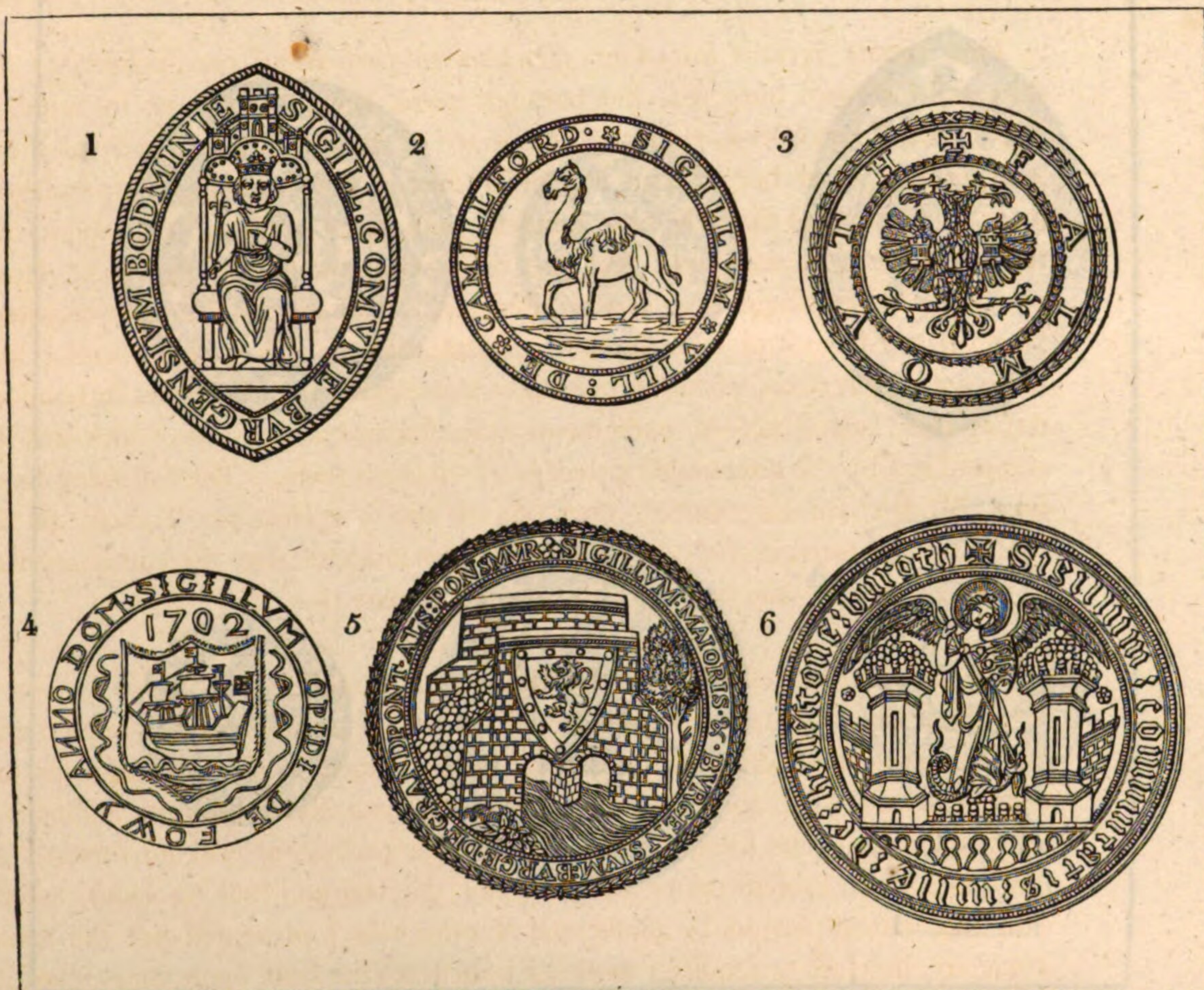
"After my most hartly commendations: where I at my brothers request and for your sakes have been your burges for the parliament to my no small coste, for myne expence were above twenty marks over and above the forty shillings^g I received of you; and forasmuch as it is like the parliament will go forward at this time, which causeth me to call to mind the charge I took in hand, which with like charge should be prosecuted if otherwise I prevented not the same. These are therefore to require you either to bestowe the same upon some other, or else to allow me but the bare fee, which is two shillings a day, and as I have begun so will I end, God willing, to your contentation. Truly at this present season I have no occasion, as I know of, to travel up to London, which considered, I think it reason that I demand, and hope you will take it as very reasonably demanded. Thus trusting you will return an answer of your determination herein with convenient speed, I most hartly commit you to God. — From Mount Edgcumbe this 8th of September 1565. Yours to command,

"RICHARD EDGECOMB.^h"

^f In Dr. Borlase's MS. collections, from the original, at Mount Edgcumbe.

^g This must allude to the expences of the election.

^h Younger brother of Peter Edgcumbe, Esq. who was one of the knights for Cornwall in four of the parliaments of Queen Elizabeth.

Seals of Borough Towns, &c. 1.

1. The Seal of the Borough of Bodmin, representing a King sitting under a Gothic canopy, (being a bad imitation of the ancient Seal, apparently of as early a date as the reign of King Henry III.) with this inscription, "*Sigill. comune Burgensium Bodminie.*"

2. The Seal of the Borough of Camelford, representing a camel passing through a ford of water, being the arms of the town, with this inscription, "*Sigillum vill: de Camillford.*"

3. The Seal of Falmouth, having a spread eagle with a castle on each wing, and a rock on its breast, inscribed with only the name of the town.

4. The Seal of Fowey, having on a shield a ship of three masts on the sea, with top-sails furled, inscribed "*Sigillum opidi de Fowey, anno Dom. 1702.*"

5. The Seal of the Borough of Grampound, representing a bridge of two arches on a river, on the centre of the bridge an escutcheon of the arms of the family of Cornwall, viz. Arg. a lion rampant Gules, within a border Sa. bezantie; inscribed, "*Sigillum Majoris et Burgensium Burge de Grandpont als Ponsmur.*"

6. The Seal of the Borough of Helston, apparently as old as the fourteenth century; it contains a figure of St. Michael holding a shield, charged with the arms of England, and standing between two towers, with this inscription, "*Sigillum comunitatis Ville de Hellestone Burgth.*"



The Seal of the County of Cornwall, as it appeared in the reign of King Henry II. The Seal is oval-shaped, and the central emblem is a shield supported by two lions. The shield is divided into four quarters, each containing a different symbol. The lions are standing on their hind legs, and their forepaws are resting on the shield. The border of the seal contains the text "SIGILLUM COMITATUS CORNUBIE" in Latin.

The Seal of the County of Cornwall, as it appeared in the reign of King Richard I. The Seal is oval-shaped, and the central emblem is a shield supported by two lions. The shield is divided into four quarters, each containing a different symbol. The lions are standing on their hind legs, and their forepaws are resting on the shield. The border of the seal contains the text "SIGILLUM COMITATUS CORNUBIE" in Latin.

The Seal of the County of Cornwall, as it appeared in the reign of King John. The Seal is oval-shaped, and the central emblem is a shield supported by two lions. The shield is divided into four quarters, each containing a different symbol. The lions are standing on their hind legs, and their forepaws are resting on the shield. The border of the seal contains the text "SIGILLUM COMITATUS CORNUBIE" in Latin.

The Seal of the County of Cornwall, as it appeared in the reign of King Henry III. The Seal is oval-shaped, and the central emblem is a shield supported by two lions. The shield is divided into four quarters, each containing a different symbol. The lions are standing on their hind legs, and their forepaws are resting on the shield. The border of the seal contains the text "SIGILLUM COMITATUS CORNUBIE" in Latin.

The Seal of the County of Cornwall, as it appeared in the reign of King Edward I. The Seal is oval-shaped, and the central emblem is a shield supported by two lions. The shield is divided into four quarters, each containing a different symbol. The lions are standing on their hind legs, and their forepaws are resting on the shield. The border of the seal contains the text "SIGILLUM COMITATUS CORNUBIE" in Latin.

The Seal of the County of Cornwall, as it appeared in the reign of King Edward II. The Seal is oval-shaped, and the central emblem is a shield supported by two lions. The shield is divided into four quarters, each containing a different symbol. The lions are standing on their hind legs, and their forepaws are resting on the shield. The border of the seal contains the text "SIGILLUM COMITATUS CORNUBIE" in Latin.

Seals of Borough Towns, &c. 2.



1. Seal of St. Ives, with a shield of the arms of the Borough, Arg. an ivy-branch overspreading the whole field, Vert; with this inscription, "*Sigillum Burgi S. Ives in Com. Cornub. 1690.*"

2. The Seal of Launceston, with a shield of the arms of the Borough: Gu. a triple circular tower within a border, Arg. charged with eight towers domed, Arg. without any inscription.

3. The Seal of Liskeard, containing a fleur de lys on which are two birds, with an amulet over the head of each, and under the fleur de lys on each side a prince's feather, with this inscription, "*Sigillum commune Burgi de Liskeard.*"

4. The Seal of East-Looe, representing a one-mast vessel, with three escutcheons on the side, each charged with three bendlets, (the arms of Bodrugan,) inscribed "*Si Communitatis de Loo.*"

5. The Seal of West-Looe, having the figure of a man with a bow in his right hand, and an arrow in his left, with this inscription, "*Portuan otherwyse called Westlo.*"

6. The ancient Seal of Lostwithiel, appendant to a deed, dated 3 Hen. IV. representing a castle over a stream of water, in which a fish is swimming, with this inscription, "*S. Officii de Maoor de Lostiel.*"

The modern Seal of Lostwithiel is a large one, having a shield with the same device as the ancient one, only that the two objects on each side of the castle, which are not there very distinctly marked, are represented as thistles, with this inscription, "*Sigillum Burgi de Lostwithiel et Penknicht in Cornubia, 1732.*"



1. Seal of the Bishop of Exeter, with a shield of the arms of the Bishops, and a crozier, surmounting the shield. The shield is divided into four quarters, each containing a different emblem. The crozier is a long staff with a curved top, and it is surmounted by a mitre. The text around the shield is "SIGILLUM EPISCOPI EXETERIENSIS".

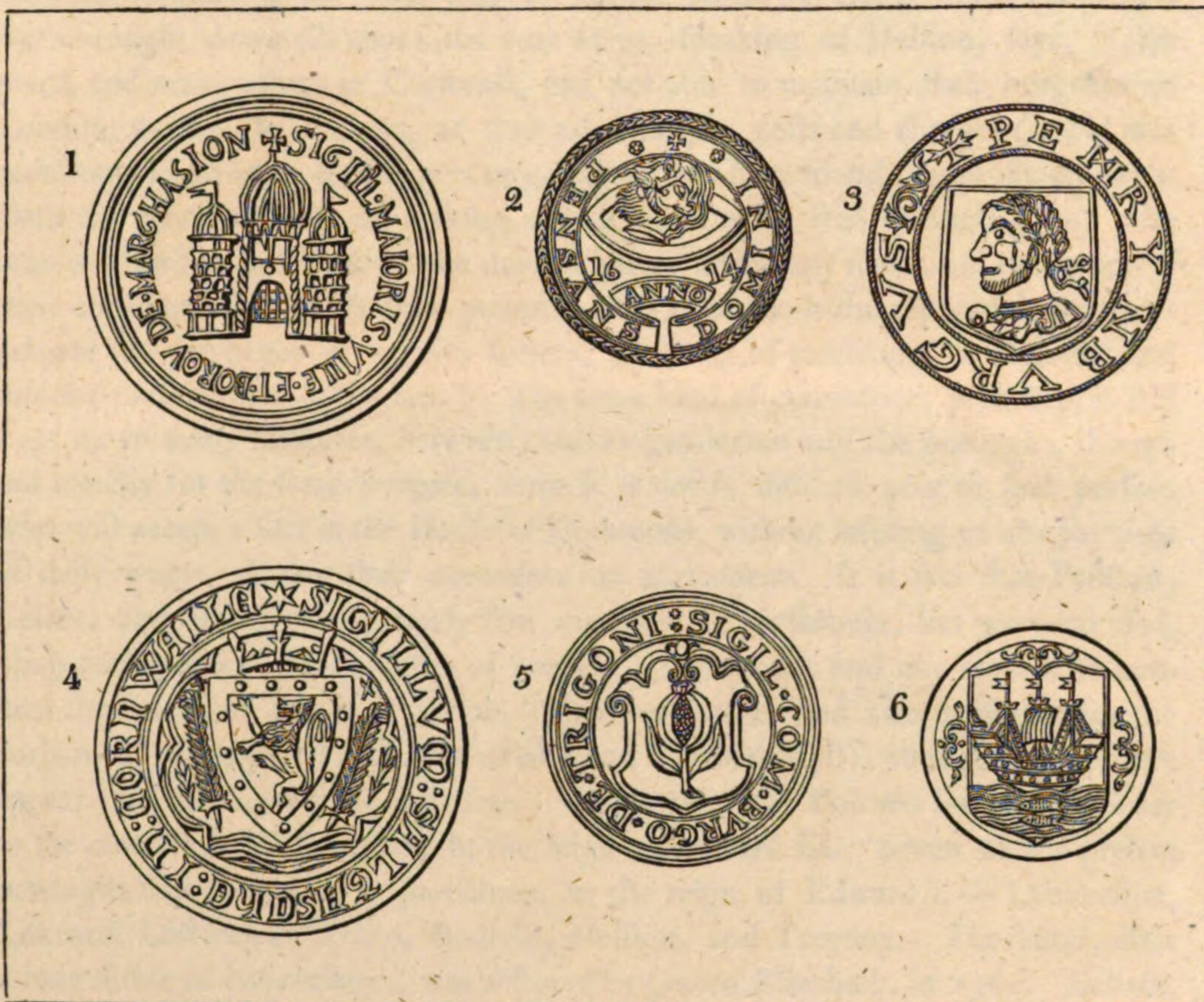
2. Seal of the Bishop of Exeter, with a shield of the arms of the Bishops, and a crozier, surmounting the shield. The shield is divided into four quarters, each containing a different emblem. The crozier is a long staff with a curved top, and it is surmounted by a mitre. The text around the shield is "SIGILLUM EPISCOPI EXETERIENSIS".

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Seals of Borough Towns, &c. 3.

1. Seal of Marazion, representing a castle, with this inscription, "*Sigill' majoris Ville et Borov. de Marghasion.*"
2. The Seal of Penzance, having the figure of John the Baptist's head, with this inscription, "*Pensans anno Domini 1614.*"
3. The Seal of Penryn, having a shield, on which is the bust of a man in profile, couped at the breast, vested over the shoulder, and wreathed about the temples with laurel, tied behind with a ribbon flotant. Inscription, "*Penryn Burgus.*"
4. The Seal of Saltash, having a shield of the arms of the Borough. "On the base, water proper, in pale an escutcheon Or, thereon a lion rampant Gules, within a border Sa. bezantie, ensigned with a prince's coronet of the third, on each side the escutcheon an ostrich feather Ar. labelled Or." Inscription, "*Sigillum Saltasche in Cornwaille.*"
5. The Seal of Tregony, with the arms of the Borough on a shield, a pomegranate seeded, slipped and leaved: inscription, "*Sigil. com. Burgo de Trigoni.*"
6. The Seal of Truro, with a shield of arms. "Gules, the base Barry-wavy of six Ar. et Az. thereon a ship of three masts undersail, all Ar. on each mast, a banner of St. George, on the waves in base two fishes of the second." This Seal has no inscription. A more ancient seal appears to have been inscribed "*Sigillu. Communitatis de Truro.*"



1. The first of the coins, representing a dollar, with the inscription, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1792-1800".

2. The second of the coins, having the figure of John the Baptist, with the inscription, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1800-1810".

3. The third of the coins, having the figure of a man in armor, with the inscription, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1810-1820".

4. The fourth of the coins, having the figure of a man in armor, with the inscription, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1820-1830".

5. The fifth of the coins, having the figure of a man in armor, with the inscription, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1830-1840".

6. The sixth of the coins, having the figure of a man in armor, with the inscription, "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1840-1850".

It appears that the custom of the boroughs maintaining their members¹, had not been discontinued in the early part of the last century; Hals, whose collections were brought down till about the year 1739, speaking of Helston, says, "this place, and many others in Cornwall, are not able to maintain their burgessees in London, during the sessions, at their own proper costs and charges (as old was accustomed), in any tolerable port or grandeur, but have found that profitable expedient (as many others) of making country-gentlemen free of their town, who bear the burden and heat of the day for them, and many times, for the honor of their corporations, distress their paternal estates, to exalt the reputation, and perpetuate the privileges of a petty society, made up of mechanics, tradesmen, and inferior practitioners of the law." The same kind of connection, probably, is still kept up in many instances, between country-gentlemen and the boroughs, though not exactly for the same purpose, since it is not so difficult now to find persons who will accept a seat in the House of Commons, without insisting on the payment of daily wages, during their attendance on parliament. It is said that Padstow, Lelant, and Marazion, formerly sent members to parliament, but were excused, upon their petition, on the score of poverty. We cannot find any records to confirm the tradition, but it is certain that Marazion elected two members for the parliament of 1658 (Thomas Westlake and Richard Myll), though it does not appear that they ever took their seat. The borough of Polruan sent a ship-owner to the council at Westminster, in the reign of Edward III. Seven of the present boroughs sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. — Launceston, Liskeard, Lostwithiel, Truro, Bodmin, Helston, and Tregony. The latter, after a long disuse of its privileges, was restored by Queen Elizabeth, in 1564. Saltash, Camelford, West-Looe, Grampound, Boffiny, Michel, and Newport, were first made parliamentary boroughs in the reign of Edward VI.; Penryn and St. Ives, in that of Queen Mary; and St. Germans, St. Mawes, East-Looe, Fowey, and Callington, by Queen Elizabeth.

Carew enumerates only eighteen market-towns in Cornwall; among these is Milbrook, the market at which place has long been discontinued; Bodmin and Launceston, he speaks of as the greatest. The following is a table of the present market-towns:—

Market Towns.	Market Days.	Commodities.
St. Agnes -	Thursday	Butchers'-meat, &c.
St. Austell -	Friday	Corn, butchers'-meat, fish, and other provisions.
Bodmin -	Saturday	Corn, butchers'-meat, fish, and other provisions.

¹ See some particulars respecting the wages paid to parliamentary burgessees in the account of Bodmin, p. 32.

Market Towns.	Market Days.	Commodities.
Boscawle	- Saturday	- Butchers'-meat and vegetables.
Callington	- Wednesday	- Corn and provisions.
Camborne	- Saturday *	- Butchers'-meat and other provisions.
Camelford	- Friday	- Corn and provisions.
St. Columb	- { Thursday (and Saturday in the summer) }	- Corn and provisions.
St. Day†	- Saturday	- Butchers'-meat,
East-Looe	- Saturday	- Butchers'-meat and other provisions.
Falmouth	- { Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday }	- Butchers'-meat and other provisions.
Fowey	- Saturday	- Butchers'-meat, fish, and other provisions.
Grampound	- Saturday	- Butchers'-meat and provisions.
Helston	- Saturday	- Butchers'-meat.
St. Ives	- { Wednesday Saturday }	- Corn, provisions, &c.
Launceston	- { Saturday Thursday }	- Chiefly for vegetables.
Liskeard	- Saturday	- Corn and provisions.
Loftwithiel	- Saturday	- Corn and provisions.
Marazion	- Thursday	- Only for butchers'-meat.
St. Mawes	- Saturday	- Corn and provisions of all kinds.
Mevagissey	- Friday	- Corn and provisions (the corn is toll-free).
Padstow	- Saturday	- Butchers'-meat, fish, vegetables, &c.
Penryn	- Saturday	- Butchers'-meat.
Penzance	- Saturday	- Butchers'-meat and other provisions.
Polperro	- Saturday	- Butchers'-meat and other provisions.
Redruth	- Saturday	- Butchers'-meat, fish, poultry and vegetables.
Saltaſh	- Thursday and Saturday	- Corn and provisions.
Stratton	- Friday	- Butchers'-meat.
Tregony	- Tuesday and Friday	- Corn and provisions (the latter is the principal market).
Truro	- Saturday	- Almost diſuſed.
	- Tuesday	- Corn and provisions.
	- Saturday	- Butchers'-meat and provisions.
	- Wednesday and Saturday	- Butchers'-meat, fish, and other provisions.
		- Corn only on the Wednesday.

The chief markets for corn are Launceston, Liskeard, Bodmin, St. Columb, Truro, Helston, and Penzance, but the corn-markets of Cornwall are much reduced, the principal farmers selling their corn in large quantities at home. The most considerable general markets are Redruth, Liskeard, and Penzance.

The ancient market granted to the Bishops of Exeter, to be held within their manor of Pawton, is still held, though now very inconsiderable, on Friday, at Wade-bridge. There are provision-markets of late establishment, for the convenience of the populous mining districts, at Port-Isaac on Fridays, and at Heyle Copper-house on Saturdays.

The following places had formerly charters for markets, which have been long ago diſuſed; St. Burian, Cargol in Newlyn, Croſthole in Shevioc, St. Germans,

* An ancient preſcriptive market, lately revived.

† Eſtabliſhed in 1802.

Inceworth (held some time in Milbrook), Kilkhampton, Lawhitton, Modeshole or Michel, Moufeshole in St. Paul, Polruan, Probus, Shepestall^a, and West-Looe or Port Pigham.

Fairs.

"FAYRES," says Carew, "there are many;" he enumerates about thirty. The following is, we believe, a pretty accurate table of the fairs now held in the county:—

Towns, &c.	In what parishes situated.	On what day held.	Description.
St. Austell	-	{ Thursday before Easter, Thursday in Whitfun-week, the Friday after July 22., Oct. 16., and November 30.	{ For cattle and horses.
St. Blazey	-	February 2.	Holiday-fair.
Blisland, see Poundscawfe	-	Monday after September 22.	Cattle.
Bodmin	-	{ January 25., Saturday after Mid-lent Sunday, Saturday before Palm Sunday, Wed- nesday before Whitfuntide, December 6.	{ Cattle and horses.
Boscawle	Minster	August 5.	Lambs and cattle.
Boyton	-	November 22.	Ewes and cattle.
Callington	-	Monday fortnight after Aug. 1.	Cattle.
Camborne	-	{ First Tuesday in March, May 4., Sep. 19., Nov. 12.	{ Sheep and cattle.
Camelford	-	March 7., June 29., Nov. 11.	{ For cattle, besides a holiday-fair in the Whitfun-week.
St. Columb	-	{ Friday after March 10., May 20., July 17., and 18.	{ Cattle.
St. Columb (Lower)	-	{ Thursday after Midlent Sun- day, November 13.	{ Sheep and horned cattle, the latter principally for sheep.
Croftshole	Sheviack	July 9.	Cattle.
St. Day	Gwennap	Lady-day	Cattle.
St. Ewe	-	Easter Tuesday	Holiday-fair.
Falmouth	-	Easter Monday	Holiday-fair.
	-	{ Thursday after April 7., Thursday after Nov. 4.	{ Cattle.
	-	August 7., October 11.	Cattle.

^a There is some reason to think that this place was in Ruan-Lanihorn. It was granted by John Archdekne, in the reign of Edward III., to be held of his manor of Shepestall; his father, Thomas Archdekne, was summoned to parliament as a baron, being described of Shepestall in Cornwall. No place of that name is now known, but we suppose it to have been the original name of the site of the castle of the Archdeknes, in Ruan-Lanihorne. There is a small farm called Little-Shepestall, in the adjoining parish of Veryan, which comprises the greater part of the manor of Elerky, formerly belonging to the Archdeknes.

Towns, &c.	In what Parishes situated.	On what Day held.	Description.
Five Lanes	- Alternon -	{ Monday week after June 24. and first Tuesday in Nov. }	Cattle of all sorts.
Fowey	- - -	{ Shrove Tuesday, May 1., September 10. }	Holiday-fairs.
St. Germans	- - -	May 28., August 1.	Horned cattle and sheep.
Goldfithney	- Perran-Uthnoe	August 5.	{ Large fair for cattle, coarse clothes, hard- ware, &c. }
Grampound	- - -	Jan. 18., March 25., June 11.	Cattle.
Helston	- - -	{ Saturday before Mid-lent Sunday, Whit-Monday, July 20., Sep. 9., Nov. 8., and December 12. }	Cattle.
Heffenford	- St. Germans	Whit-Tuesday, -	Holiday-fair.
St. Isley	- - -	First Monday in October.	Cattle.
St. Ive	- - -	{ Thursday after April 7. Thursday after November 4. }	Cattle.
St. Ives	- - -	Last Saturday in November	{ Shoes, sweatmeats, &c. chiefly a holiday-fair. }
St. Keverne	- - -	Tuesday after Epiphany.	Cattle.
Kilkhampston	- - -	{ Holy-Thursday, that day three weeks, and Aug. 26. }	{ Considerable cattle fairs, except the second, which is more of a holiday-fair. }
Landrake	- - -	July 19., August 4.	Cattle.
Lanreath	- - -	{ Three weeks after Shrove- Tuesday (lately establish- ed), Whit-Tuesday, and November 18. }	Cattle.
Launceston	- - -	{ First Thursday in March and third Tuesday in April. Whit-Monday, July 5., Nov. 8., and Dec. 11. }	{ For all cattle, free of toll. Bullocks. }
St. Lawrence	- - Bodmin	Aug. 21., Oct. 29., and 30.	Horses, &c.
Lelant	- - -	Aug. 15.	Cattle.
Linkinhorne	- - -	{ Last Thursday in April and last Thursday in October }	Cattle.
Liskeard	- - -	{ Shrove-Monday, Monday be- fore Palm-Sunday, Holy- Thursday, Aug. 15., Oct. 2., Monday after Dec. 6. }	Large cattle-fairs.
Loftwithiel	- - -	{ July 10., Sept. 4., and Nov. 13. }	{ Horses, sheep, bullocks, &c. }
St. Mabyn	- - -	February 13.	Cattle.
Marazion	- - -	{ Midlent-Monday and Sept. 29. St. Andrew and St. Barnabas }	Cattle, clothes, &c. Very small fairs.
Marham Church	- - -	March 25., August 12.	Cattle.
St. Martin in Meneage	- - -	February 13.	Cattle.
Menheniot	- - -	April 13., June 11., July 28.	Horned cattle and sheep.
Michell	- - -	October 15.	Cattle.
Milbrook	- Milbrook	May 1., September 29.	{ Cattle, chiefly the for- mer, established about 1795. }
Millingy or Pen- hallow	{ Perran-Zabuloe (sometimes held at one and some- times at the other) }	Easter-Tuesday	Chiefly a holiday-fair.

Towns, &c.	In what Parishes situated.	On what Day held.	Description.
St. Neot	-	{ May 5., Easter-Monday, and November 5. }	Holiday-fairs.
Newlyn	-	{ First Tuesday in October, and November 8. }	Sheep and cattle.
Northill	-	{ September 8. (if on Friday or Saturday the Monday after,) and the first Thurs- day in November }	Horned cattle and sheep.
Padstow	-	April 18., September 21.	{ Little more than holiday- fairs. }
Pelynt	-	June 24.	Cattle.
Penrose	St. Ervan	{ Tuesday before Ascension- day }	{ A large cattle fair. }
Penryn	Gluvias	{ May 1., July 7., Oct. 8., and December 21. }	{ Considerable cattle fairs. }
Penzance	Madron	{ May 28., Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, and Thursday before Advent }	{ Cattle. }
South Petherwin	-	{ Second Tuesday in May, and Second Tuesday in Oct. }	{ Mere holiday-fairs. }
Pillaton	-	Whit-Tuesday	Cattle.
Polperro	Lanfalloes	July 10.	Holiday-fair.
Port Isaac	Endelyon	Holy-Thursday	Holiday-fair.
Poundscawfe	Blisland	Last Monday in November	Cattle.
Poundstock	-	Monday before Ascension-day	{ Chiefly a holiday-fair, — very few sheep and cattle }
Probus	-	{ April 5. and 23., July 5., and September 17. }	{ Large fairs for cattle and horses. }
Rialton	-	June 9.	-
Redruth	-	{ May 2., August 3., and Oc- tober 12. }	{ Cattle and Ofier manu- factures. }
Saltaſh	St. Stephen's	{ Tuesday before each quarter- day, Feb. 2., and July 25. }	{ Horned cattle and sheep on the two last-men- tioned days. }
St. Stephen's near Launceſton	-	{ May 12., July 31., and Sep- tember 25. }	{ Horned cattle and sheep. }
Stoke Climſland	-	May 29.	Horned cattle and sheep.
Stratton	-	{ May 19., November 8., and December 11. }	{ Cattle. }
Summer-Court	St. Enoder	{ Holy-Thursday, July 28. and September 25. }	{ Very large fairs for horses, cattle, &c. The July fair of late eſtabliſhment. }
St. Teath	-	{ Laſt Tuesday in February and firſt Tuesday in July }	{ Cattle. }
Treganatha	St. Wenn	April 25., Aug. 1.	Cattle.
Tregony	-	{ Shrove-Tuesday, May 3., July 25., Sep. 1., and Nov. 6. }	{ For cattle, but are de- clining fairs. }
Trefilian Bridge	Merther	{ Second Monday in February, and Monday before Whit- Sunday }	{ Cattle, &c. }
Trevena or Tintagel	-	{ October 19. if Monday, other- wiſe the firſt Monday after }	{ Horned cattle. }
Trerule-foot	St. Germans	Shrove-Tuesday	Cattle.
Trew	Breage	Holy-Thursday and July 25.	Cattle.
Trewen	-	May 1., October 10.	Colts, ſheep, and lambs.
Trewithian	Gerrans	{ Tuesday before Holy-Thurf- day }	{ }

Towns, &c.	In what Parishes situated.	On what Day held.	Description.
Truro	- - - -	Wednesday after Mid-lent Sunday, Wednesday in Whitsun-week, Novem. 19., and December 8. - -	Cattle.
St. Tudy	- - - -	May 30., September 14. - -	Sheep and cattle.
Tywardreth	- - - -	July 19. - -	Cattle.
St. Veep	- - - -	First Wednesday after June 16.	Horned cattle and sheep.
Wadebridge	- - St. Breock	May 12., June 22., and Oct. 10.	Sheep, bullocks, &c.
Wainhouse Corner	- - St. Gennys	June 24., September 29. -	Cattle.
Week-St. Mary	- - - -	September 8., December 10.	Cattle.
West Loo	- - - -	May 6. - - - -	Cattle, &c.

The largest cattle fairs are those of Bodmin (Whitsun fair), Grampound (June 11.), Probus (July 5.), Menheniot (June 11.), and Launceston (November 17.).

Population.

THE number of persons in Cornwall, assessed, in the year 1377, to a poll-tax, from which only mendicants and children, under fourteen years of age, were exempted (including the religious of both sexes, who were taxed separately, and amounted to 686), was 34,960. This tax was levied immediately after a great plague, by which this county, and particularly the town of Bodmin, had been much depopulated. Carew says, that it had been a question, whether Cornwall had been better stored with people than it was in his time; some holding the affirmative, says he, "vouch to prove it, the general decay of inland towns, where whole streets, besides particular houses, pay tribute to *Comdowne* castle, as also the ruins yet resting in the wilde moores, which testify a former inhabitation:" "touching the decayed inland townes," he observes truly, that "they are counter-vailed with a furplufage of increase of those on the coast, and the desolate walles in the moores have begotten a seven-fold race of cottages near the sea-side." The decay of the Cornish towns appears to have attracted the attention of parliament before Carew's time, and it seems not to have been confined to the inland towns, Truro as well as Bodmin, Launceston, Lifkeard, and Lostwithiel, being included in an act of Parliament, passed in 1540, for the repairing those towns, and others therein mentioned. By this act, it was provided, that proclamation should be made for all owners of void places, which had been occupied by buildings, or of decayed and dilapidated houses, to rebuild on those sites; if they should neglect this for three years, the High Lord, under whom such houses had been held, had power given him to rebuild on his own account; if such High Lord neglected it for the space of two years after the expiration of the former time, the same power was given to any persons or bodies politic, who had rent-charges on the premises; on their

their failure so to do for the space of one year, the same power to go to the corporations of the several towns; and in case of their neglect for three further years, the power to revert to the first owner, and so on as before^d. It does not appear that any thing of consequence was done under this act. Since Carew's time, in consequence of the extension of the mining works, particularly since the copper-mines have been worked to so great an extent, some of the most desolate moors, particularly in the neighbourhood of St. Agnes and Redruth, have become "very well stored with people;" indeed Redruth itself has long since Carew's time grown into a town; St. Austell also, from its vicinity to the great mine at Polgooth, and from its having become a great thoroughfare on the road from Plymouth to the Lands-End, has grown from a mere village to be a considerable town.

The populous town of Falmouth, containing, with its suburbs, near 5,000 souls, has risen from a village, almost too insignificant for notice. Mevagissey also, now very populous, is of more modern date as a town of any consequence.

The total population of Cornwall, according to the census of 1801, was 188,269 persons, that of 1811, 216,667, making an increase, within the last ten years, of 28,398, supposing the account of both periods to have been taken with equal accuracy.

Names of Places.	Inhabited Houses.		Uninhabited Houses.		Families.		Persons.	
	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.
Advent.....	37	42	4	6	37	45	170	219
St. Agnes	777	848	24	17	817	998	4,161	5,024
St. Allen	73	74	2	5	75	75	360	418
Alton	118	134	9	12	118	148	679	784
St. Anthony (East)	254	320	10	11	427	533	1,795	2,144
St. Anthony, in Kirrier...	52	36	2	2	54	45	262	224
St. Anthony, in Roseland	34	35	1		35	38	161	157
St. Austell	663	710	44	32	707	775	3,788	3,686
St. Blazey	87	82	10	3	89	86	467	442
Blisland	81	92	3	5	82	93	437	487
Boconnoc	40	47	7	4	42	56	212	236
Bodmin (town).....	266	253	12	12	374	396	1,951	2,050
—— (parish).....	59	62	5	6	59	63	348	333
Botusfleming	34	41	—	—	42	46	201	237
Boyton	50	72	2	2	55	73	319	402
Breage	492	581	33	16	509	591	2,534	2,888
St. Breock	185	181	16	5	194	210	962	998
St. Breward	97	93	6	12	108	102	513	506
Bridgrule (the Cornish } part)	34	34	5	2	34	34	192	176
Broad oak.....	35	31	2	4	36	32	173	188
Budock.....	124	200	4	6	157	384	779	1,514
St. Buryan	207	210	15	7	224	218	1,161	1,188

^d Raftall's Statutes.

Names of Places.	Inhabited Houses.		Uninhabited Houses.		Families.		Persons.	
	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.
Callington	144	164	1	6	177	213	819	938
Calfstock	197	354	1	6	217	411	1,105	2,064
Camborne	880	873	18	14	949	939	4,811	4,714
Cardinham	99	104	6	7	101	114	552	662
St. Cleer	147	166	18	2	155	171	774	780
St. Clement's	229	300	24	7	308	402	1,342	1,692
St. Clether	19	25	—	3	19	29	134	165
Colan	31	37	2	—	32	39	191	221
St. Columb-Major	309	410	12	9	323	444	1,816	2,070
St. Columb-Minor	204	229	5	5	211	254	99	1,126
Constantine	246	261	19	6	266	280	1,229	1,327
Cornelly	22	23	1	—	28	29	137	151
Crantock	53	65	8	7	59	72	299	358
Creed	29	35	4	—	41	38	217	226
— Grampound in Creed	80	96	5	1	109	131	525	601
Crowan	418	466	9	12	489	530	2,587	3,021
Cubert	52	52	3	—	55	56	269	289
Cuby	20	21	1	1	24	32	139	152
— Tregony in Cuby ...	128	174	6	7	238	231	937	923
Cury	62	70	3	3	62	73	304	347
Davidstow	38	45	5	5	44	49	217	262
St. Dennis	83	89	2	1	86	96	318	478
St. Dominick	103	100	2	4	109	100	538	534
Duloe	96	131	—	5	114	134	709	821
St. Earth	216	244	4	2	216	255	1,122	1,317
Egloshaile	161	182	8	9	184	203	782	954
Egloskerry	54	61	1	2	69	79	307	395
Endellyon	140	165	4	3	156	201	727	950
St. Enoder	159	168	6	4	180	175	869	881
St. Erme	70	79	3	3	70	90	358	431
St. Erney. — See Land-rake.								
St. Eroan	72	63	2	6	74	65	358	331
St. Eval	62	56	2	3	63	61	288	309
St. Ewe	229	222	11	10	241	228	1,176	1,125
Falmouth (town)	465	465	3	5	947	1,017	3,684	3,933
— (parish)	113	182	1	5	271	329	1,165	1,374
Feock	148	183	2	2	151	220	696	968
Filleigh	66	70	6	4	70	78	315	342
Forrabury	33	44	5	—	36	51	140	212
Fowey	213	227	26	12	280	320	1,155	1,319
St. Gennys	114	116	4	6	122	119	597	658
St. Germans	350	383	16	21	390	435	2,030	2,139
Germoe	130	150	5	4	139	155	629	735
Gerrans	165	155	9	12	182	167	771	698
Gluvias	92	122	4	1	113	142	624	714
— Penryn in Gluvias ...	294	350	11	10	553	574	2,324	2,713
Gorran	183	202	2	—	206	235	1,009	1,116
Grade	62	63	—	7	63	63	320	306
Gulvan	211	240	4	8	225	248	1,076	1,224
Gunwalloe	44	43	2	6	44	43	216	206
Gwennap	944	986	24	26	970	1,025	4,594	5,303

Gwinnear

Names of Places.	Inhabited Houses.		Uninhabited Houses.		Families.		Persons.	
	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.
Gwinnear.....	314	369	—	4	314	377	1,654	1,952
Gwythian	67	72	2	—	70	75	329	372
Helland	33	38	2	3	36	38	221	223
Helfton.....	301	328	12	1	436	531	2,248	2,297
St. Hilary	146	443	5	4	159	449	990	1,248
— Marazion in St. Hil.	206	184	18	11	242	184	1,009	1,022
Jacobstow	83	98	9	9	85	102	432	489
Illogan	529	751	7	19	582	803	2,895	4,078
St. John	22	27	1	1	26	33	110	143
St. Iffey	103	117	7	23	106	130	522	632
St. Juliot	42	41	2	2	42	41	199	208
St. Just, in Penwith	536	598	7	8	571	635	2,779	3,057
St. Just, in Roseland	163	272	10	4	321	338	1,416	1,639
St. Ive	77	96	4	5	95	100	486	535
St. Ives	—	712	12	15	621	748	2,714	3,281
St. Kaine	24	24	4	2	24	25	139	157
Kea	451	517	21	18	480	530	2,440	2,766
Kenwyn	558	909	17	50	822	1,017	4,017	5,000
St. Keverne.....	440	453	31	27	458	467	2,104	2,242
St. Kew	206	215	8	1	209	229	1,095	1,113
Kilkhampston	158	147	5	3	178	176	808	852
Ladock	114	112	10	—	116	113	542	651
Lamorrar.....	14	16	2	4	15	18	78	94
Landewednack	51	53	2	6	54	53	244	303
Landrake with St. Erney	123	129	2	9	125	140	613	768
Landulph.....	84	89	3	7	99	108	529	590
Laneast.....	30	30	—	1	32	30	179	149
Lanhydrock	33	39	2	—	38	42	187	235
Lanivet.....	131	120	6	5	149	142	513	687
Lanlivery	132	159	2	2	147	192	778	965
Lanreath	76	92	3	1	92	99	478	548
Lanfalloes.....	162	165	—	2	175	179	847	804
Lanteglos by Fowey	146	141	4	2	150	166	678	859
Lanteglos by Camel- ford, (including Ca- melford)	188	216	2	15	214	254	912	1,100
Launceston	223	262	3	7	313	353	1,483	1,758
— St. Thomas Street ...	28	28	2	—	45	47	182	218
Lawhitton	52	55	3	2	57	55	289	360
Lawnçells	113	118	4	—	122	119	647	672
Lelant	199	209	8	9	215	233	1,083	1,180
Lefnewth.....	18	20	—	—	21	21	104	105
St. Levan.....	72	82	11	2	75	86	400	434
Lewannick	101	101	14	6	109	107	548	563
Lezant	124	132	—	3	132	138	620	671
Linkinhorn	163	174	12	7	186	187	924	1,002
Liskeard (town)	302	361	21	13	424	402	1,860	1,975
— (parish)	160	167	24	5	160	173	848	909
Loftwithiel	121	132	4	6	177	178	743	825
Ludgvan	259	268	8	1	259	310	1,324	1,431
Luxulion	143	185	6	1	171	204	875	1,047
Mabe.....	52	60	4	1	64	67	387	396

St. Mabyn

Names of Places.	Inhabited Houses.		Uninhabited Houses.		Families.		Persons.	
	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.
St. Mabyn	91	103	12	7	108	112	475	560
Madern	303	315	16	4	311	340	1,564	1,817
Maker	223	507	—	10	257	740	1,691	3,678
Manaccan	92	100	6	7	109	117	489	506
Marham church	74	79	8	8	81	99	414	448
St. Martin, in Kerrier	70	75	2	5	76	84	363	391
St. Martin in the hundred of West	61	61	1	6	65	64	344	343
— East Looe in St. M.	117	128	9	14	143	168	467	608
Mawgan, in Kirrier	127	155	4	10	140	167	785	800
Mawnan, in Pyder	100	111	6	5	119	118	543	622
Mawman	85	82	4	4	102	91	427	397
St. Mellion	54	56	1	4	54	61	284	326
Menheniot	150	171	11	10	157	208	918	1,024
St. Merran	72	81	12	3	73	82	425	458
Merther	59	71	5	1	65	78	305	350
Mevagiffey	309	373	4	12	465	485	2,052	2,225
St. Mewan	130	130	7	27	130	140	780	626
St. Michael Caerhayes	13	11	1	2	14	16	86	104
St. Michael Penkevill	31	35	1	—	33	38	154	178
St. Michael's Mount (extra-parochial) ... }	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michaelstow	28	30	4	10	40	32	158	181
Milor	328	356	21	13	391	472	1,665	1,897
Minster	70	74	4	7	72	79	311	396
St. Minver	157	157	4	1	157	174	788	851
Morva	40	55	2	2	40	58	282	273
Morvall	82	104	3	13	101	120	533	574
Morwinstow	140	165	2	2	160	207	874	940
Mullyon	102	106	5	3	102	109	529	571
St. Neot	141	165	3	5	141	192	906	1,041
Newlyn	146	153	6	8	146	162	735	798
Northill	134	137	10	4	143	166	782	893
Otterham	27	27	1	—	27	28	141	176
Padstow	182	219	19	17	291	333	1,332	1,498
St. Paul	611	622	19	18	652	684	2,937	3,371
Pelynt	89	116	7	1	103	117	630	708
Penzance	667	772	27	12	773	858	3,382	4,022
Perran-Arwothall	125	214	4	2	188	240	884	1,104
Perran-Uthno	112	124	6	1	113	124	506	626
Perran-Zabulo	284	264	20	12	289	318	1,389	1,527
Little Petherwick	23	22	3	3	25	26	126	134
South Petherwin	124	105	13	3	139	105	699	733
Phillack	272	369	1	1	302	403	1,475	2,119
Philleigh. — See Filleigh.								
Pillaton	53	58	4	2	74	75	336	477
Pinnock	55	57	3	—	56	57	302	316
Poughill	49	55	3	2	49	62	297	355
Poundstock	109	113	5	11	124	121	617	635
Probus	194	199	6	7	232	242	1,013	1,163
Quithiack	91	108	8	6	102	108	587	585
Rame	137	162	6	1	194	227	904	978

Redruth

Names of Places.	Inhabited Houses.		Uninhabited Houses.		Families.		Persons.	
	1810.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.	1801.	1811.
Redruth	648	844	16	26	1,010	1,162	4,924	5,903
Roche	183	210	7	2	189	210	954	1,164
Ruan Lanihorn	62	56	6	2	65	68	329	328
Ruan-Major	25	28	—	1	25	29	142	167
Ruan-Minor	69	58	2	15	70	60	317	274
St. Sampson	33	36	2	3	37	38	169	186
Sancree	150	162	11	7	159	164	782	790
Sennan	80	95	8	5	88	102	431	495
Shevioc	76	67	2	5	89	81	409	428
Sithney	265	284	15	9	269	298	1,420	1,552
Southill	79	87	7	1	88	97	447	466
St. Stephen's in Brannel...	342	348	5	15	345	360	1,738	1,904
St. Stephen's near Launceston.....	125	159	2	—	159	162	738	896
St. Stephen's <i>juxta</i> Ashe	183	177	12	20	212	227	1,004	1,121
Saltash, in the parish of St. Stephen's	153	190	7	5	292	352	1,150	1,478
Stithyan	228	183	5	5	238	255	1,269	1,394
Stoke Climsland	214	222	6	12	234	239	1,153	1,237
Stratton	191	203	8	13	213	215	960	1,094
Talland	149	171	—	18	153	174	760	801
— West Looe, in the parish of Talland... }	79	92	3	1	85	112	376	433
Tamerton	75	74	2	1	75	76	403	420
St. Teath	150	134	8	2	160	190	911	857
Temple	2	3	1	—	3	3	15	18
St. Thomas	36	44	—	3	36	46	173	241
Tintagel	116	141	17	—	177	151	649	730
Towednac	95	99	5	2	99	100	465	532
Tremaine	19	21	—	—	19	21	91	122
Treneglos	34	42	2	3	36	44	196	200
Trefmere	26	32	3	1	26	32	129	154
Trevalga	20	22	3	2	20	24	100	112
Trewen	30	31	1	—	33	31	193	190
St. Tudy	98	91	4	13	106	102	500	512
Truro	354	381	15	19	501	501	2,358	2,482
Tywardreth	137	135	2	5	144	155	727	741
St. Veep	99	94	12	8	112	102	506	511
Veryan	201	234	13	6	205	243	1,007	1,082
Warbstow	52	59	5	4	61	65	330	323
Warleggon	37	43	1	2	43	49	166	228
Week-St. Mary	104	104	6	3	111	121	566	612
Wendron	583	659	10	28	583	682	3,006	3,555
St. Wenn	66	83	5	2	68	83	358	452
Whitstone	61	63	4	5	61	71	345	397
St. Winnoe	116	142	3	7	116	161	671	782
Withiel	60	59	3	4	60	66	283	299
Zennor	117	129	—	4	117	133	544	671

Longevity

Longevity.

THE climate of this county has been ascertained, by experience, to be peculiarly favourable to life and health, its inhabitants having been long noted for their longevity. "For health," says Carew, "eighty and ninety years of age is ordinary in every place, and in most persons accompanied with an able use of the body and senses. In the parish where God hath seated my poor dwelling, I remember the decease of four, within fourteen weeks space, whose years, added together, made up the sum of 340." A Cornish correspondent of Mr. Polwhele's observes^a, that in the language of the West, they should not call a person of seventy or eighty *aged*. In Worgan's agricultural survey of this county is an interesting paper, drawn up by the Rev. John Trist, vicar of Veryan, on the population of that parish, which, in 1810, consisted of 1220 persons. Having kept his registers, as it appears, with great accuracy, during an incumbency of thirty years, and very judiciously noted, as ought to have been done in all cases, and as is now enjoined by authority, the ages of all persons buried, he has ascertained that, infants included, the proportion of persons buried within these thirty years, who had exceeded eighty years of age, was one in eight; those who had exceeded ninety, one in fifty-three and a half. Mr. Trist, in a note, has quoted an opinion of Mr. Jonas Hanway, that the general average of those who attain the age of eighty is one in thirty-two. By the London bills of mortality it appears, that one only in forty lives to eighty. Dr. Price has quoted, as an extraordinary instance, a parish in Shropshire, in which one in twenty-four had attained the age of eighty. Mr. Trist supposes that the result of his *data* will afford a fair estimate of the state of the other parishes in Cornwall, situated as Veryan is, on the southern coast. "The proportion of deaths," he observes, "to the sum total of the living, is less than has been recorded in any political computation whatever, being as one to ninety^b." In Cumberland, where, throughout the diocese of Carlisle, the ages of all persons buried have been noted in the parish register for thirty-five years past, in consequence of an injunction of a former Archdeacon, we have had the opportunity in many, particularly in some of the most populous parishes, of ascertaining the proportion of persons who had attained the ages of eighty and ninety. We were induced to

^a Vol. IV. p. 52.

^b Dr. Haygarth has stated, that in Chester (it being a remarkably healthy town) one in forty dies annually. Mr. Arthur Young says, that in the neighbourhood of his parish, Bradfield-Combus, in Suffolk, one in forty dies annually; in that parish, one in sixty-two; in Lowestoff, one in forty-six.

undertake the search in that county as often as we had the opportunity, in consequence of the prevailing opinion of the longevity of its inhabitants; the circumstance of the registers was peculiarly favourable, and the result was in general the same as Mr. Trist found it to be in his parish of Veryan, that one in eight had attained the age of eighty; in some parishes we found that one in seven had attained that age, and even in the populous parishes of Carlisle, so much more unfavourable to longevity, the average, including infants, was one in ten.

Carew has recorded the following extraordinary instances of longevity:—"One Polzew," says he, "lately living, reached unto 130; a kinsman of his to 112; one Beauchamp to 106; Jean Brawne, the beggar, a Cornishman by wandering (for I cannot say by inhabitation), though Irish by birth, outscoreth a hundred winters by I wote not how many revolutions." He speaks, in another place, of one Prake, of Taland, aged 110. The Rev. Thomas Cole, minister of Landewednack, who died and was buried there in 1683, is said, in the register, to have been above 120 years of age. Dr. Borlase relates an anecdote of his walking to Penryn and back, a distance of thirty miles, not long before his death, on the authority of Mr. Erisey, who met him on the road. Michael George, sexton of the same parish, was buried March 20, 1683, aged, as is said in the register, upwards of 100 years. Dr. Borlase speaks also of an old man of the name of Collins, upwards of 100, whom he saw on a tour to the Lizard: this man (Sampson Collins) was buried at Ruan-Major in 1754, aged 104. Dr. Borlase tells us also, on the authority of Mr. Scawen, of Molineck, of a woman who died at Gwythian, in 1676, at the age of 164. There is no entry of this woman's burial in the register, but by an inquiry, obligingly instituted by the present rector, Mr. Hockin, we find she is well known by tradition among the oldest inhabitants. Her name was Cheston^b Marchant. The tradition of the place is, that she had a new set of teeth and new hair in her old age, and that travellers, who came to see her out of curiosity, frequently took with them a lock of her hair: it is said also, that she spoke only the Cornish language, and that she was many years bedridden. Mr. Polwhele mentions Henry Brenton, a weaver, of St. Wenn, who died in the reign of George I., aged 103; Mrs. Trevanion, who died at Bodmin in 1769, aged 107; Mr. Richardson, of Tregony, who died in 1770, aged 102; Mrs. Blanch Littleton, of Lanlivery, aged 101 (the three last on the authority of the Annual Register); a lady at Egloshayle, aged 112; Maurice Bingham, a fisherman of St. Just, who died in 1780, aged 116; Elizabeth Kempe, of Wendron, who died in 1791,

^b The name of Cheston occurs more than once as a female name in the pedigree of the Nanspersians, a family who lived in the neighbouring parish of St. Erth.

aged 104; Catherine Freeman, a Scotch woman, who died at Falmouth in 1793, aged 118; John Roberts, of St. Keverne, aged 107; Priscilla Rouse, aged 101, and Edward Roberts, aged 102, both of Manaccan; Mary Sarah, aged 102, and Jane Studiford, aged 102, both buried at Gluvias in 1803; Mary Jenkins, of Cranstock, then (1806) lately deceased, aged 102 (her father, said to have attained the age of 101, her mother that of 103); and Elizabeth Woolcock, of Nantallan near Bodmin, then (1806) living at the age of 105, and able to ride single to church at the distance of three miles. With respect to Elizabeth Woolcock, Mr. Polwhele was misinformed; although, by common report, she was considered many years older, her age, we are informed, did not exceed ninety, at the time of her death, which happened about two years ago.

Mrs. Zenobia Stevens, of Skilly-Waddon, in the parish of Towednack, who was buried at Zennor in 1763, at the age of 102, was tenant for ninety-nine years of the tenement of Trevidgia-Warra, held under the Duke of Bolton's manor of Ludgvan-Lees; and we are informed from good authority, that when she went, on the expiration of the term, being of course in her 100th year, to the Duke's court at St. Ives, she excused herself from drinking a second glass of wine, because it was growing late, and she had some way to ride home upon a young colt. Her daughter, Mrs. Zenobia Baragwanath, lived to the age of ninety-eight or ninety-nine.^c

Elizabeth Fradd, aged 103, was buried at St. Kew in 1803. Henry Martin, aged 101, was buried at Stithian in 1812.

Division of Property at the Time of the Domesday Survey.

At the time of the Domesday survey, the landed property of Cornwall was chiefly divided between the King, Robert Earl of Mortaine, in Normandy, (by English writers called Moreton,) and of Cornwall, the King's half brother, and those who held under him; the Bishop of Exeter, the Prior and convent of Bodmin; the Abbot and convent of Tavistock; and a few other monasteries and colleges.

Twenty manors were held by various persons under the Earl, who held them under the King's great manor of Winton (Wynianton). This, and fourteen other manors, then in the crown, had belonged to Earl Harold^d. The Queen, Matilda, had four manors in her own hand, and a fifth was held under her, as described in the Exeter MS. : after her death, in 1083, these fell to the crown. The Bishop of Exeter

^c From the information of her great nephew, communicated by the Curate of St. Ives.

^d Three of the Earl of Cornwall's manors also had belonged to Earl Harold.

held seven manors in his own hand; four others were held under him. The Prior and convent of Bodmin held six in their own hands; nine manors were held under them by the Earl of Cornwall, and three by other persons; seven manors, which had been taken away from that church, were then held under the Earl. The Abbot and convent of Tavistock held six manors; four others are stated to have been unjustly taken away from them by the Earl of Cornwall. The Prior and convent of St. Michael had one manor; another had been taken away from them by the Earl. The collegiate churches of St. Carantoc, St. Achebran (St. Keverne), St. Burian, St. Constantine, St. Neot, St. Piran, and Probus, had one manor each; that of St. Stephen at Launceston, four. The remainder, except one manor, which belonged to Goscelmus, and another which belonged to Judhil de Totenais, were vested in Robert Earl of Moreton and Cornwall, or those who held under him. The number of manors held by this great Earl has been incorrectly represented. Dugdale states them at 248; Hals, and other writers of later date, at 288. Ample as his possessions were, these numbers give a very exaggerated view of them. According to the Exeter copy of the Domesday survey, including all his usurpations from the church, he possessed the fee of 285 manors in Cornwall; but of these, he held only thirty-six in his own hands, and of the thirty-six, ten are stated to have been held, not by *Comes ipse*, as the others, but by *Comes et villani*, that is, his tenants in villenage. This, therefore, must be considered as the actual amount of his landed property; from the other manors, which appear to have been 249 in number, he received certain high or chief rents, as lord-paramount. As he had numerous manors in eighteen other counties, it is probable that he was the greatest landholder then in the kingdom.^e

The greatest landholder under the Earl was Rainaldus or Reginald, who held thirty-nine manors, including the manor and castle of Trematon. There can be no doubt that this was Reginald de Valletort, who is known to have possessed the honor of Trematon at a period not much later. Dugdale mentions Reginald de Valletort as witnessing a deed in the reign of William Rufus, which he speaks of as the first mention he had found of the family: he does not seem to have been aware, that his property is described in the Domesday survey.

Ricardus held twenty-nine manors. Reginald, who was created Earl of Cornwall in 1140, married the daughter of William Fitz-Richard, of Cornwall, who is described as having *Comitatus Cornubiensis amplissimum principatum*^f; no doubt

^e Kelham says, that he held 793 manors, in various counties, including, of course, those which were held under him.

^f *Gesta Stephani* inter Hist. Normannorum Scriptores, p. 950.

this was a son, and the Fitzwilliams immediate descendants of the Ricardus of Domesday. They were all possessors of the manor of Tywardreth, and benefactors to the monastery at that place.

Hamelin, supposed to have been the ancestor of the Trelawny family, and to have resided at Treloen, one of the manors described in the survey, as his property, held twenty-two manors under the Earl; Turstin, the sheriff, twenty-seven; Nigell, eleven; Offers or Osferd, ten; Bernerus, twelve, and Joinus, thirteen. We know nothing of the posterity of these persons. Alured and Bristicius held seven manors each; Algar, Brient, Ermenald, and Odo, six each; Alnod, Blohin^g, and Roger, five each; Alward, four; Andrew, Erchenbald, Levenot, and Ulfi, three each; Alwin, Alric, Dodo, Godwin, Griffin, Osfil, and Rabel, two each; twenty-nine others, one manor each. Among these are several Saxon names, as Almar, Brixi, Ulric, Ulward, &c. It appears by the survey, that some of the Saxons, who still continued to possess landed property in Cornwall, had much more extensive property in the reign of Edward the Confessor, particularly Algar and Dodo. The above statement is made from the Exeter copy of the Domesday survey, which, in some particulars, varies from the copy printed from the Exchequer record^h. The following table of the Domesday manors is taken from the Exeter manuscript; for an analysis of which (by permission of the Dean and Chapter) we were indebted to Mr. Ralph Barnes. It contains the owners of each manor in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and at the time of taking the survey, with the ancient names appropriated to existing manors, as far as we have been able to do so, either with certainty or by probable conjecture.

^g In this name we recognize the ancestor of the ancient family of Bloyhon or Bloyowe, which became extinct (at least in its elder branch) in the fourteenth century, when the heiress married Tinten.

^h According to the Exchequer Domesday, Nigel had twenty-three manors, twelve of which were in other hands, at the taking of the former survey; Turstin, on the contrary, had only twenty manors, according to the Exchequer Domesday, according to the other, twenty-seven; Ermenald, whose name does not appear in the Exchequer Domesday, is stated, in the other record, to have held six manors. These are some of the chief variations of property; some of the smaller landholders vary in the number of manors also, from three to five, two to four, &c. It is evident that the Exeter MS. is of prior date, and that the survey was taken before 1083, as it appears that the Queen was then living. The printed survey states the King to be possessed of those manors which had been settled on Queen Matilda.

Names of Manors in the Domesday Survey.	Modern Names.	Owners in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Owners when the Exeter Survey was taken (before 1082).
Aiffetone - - -	Saltaſh - - -	Aluoric - - -	Reginald (under the Earl).
Alvevacote - - -	Alvacot in Tamerton - - -	Alviet - - -	Berner (under the Earl).
Alwaretone - - -	Alwarton in Madron - - -	Alwardus - - -	The Earl and his villeins.
Amal - - -	Qu. Amel in St. Kew - - -	Gri - - -	Torſtin (under the Earl).
Antone - - -	Anthony in the hun- dred of Eaſt - - -	The Abbot of Taviſtock - - -	Ermenaldus.
Arganlis - - -	Argallas in St. Enoder - - -	Brifmer - - -	Torſtin (under the Earl).
Argentel - - -	- - -	Brifmer - - -	Reginald (under the Earl).
Avalde - - -	- - -	Dodo - - -	Erchenbald (under the Earl).
Belleſdone - - -	Baldon in Whitſtone - - -	Chitellus - - -	Joinus (under the Earl).
Bennartone - - -	- - -	Briftitius - - -	The Queen and her villeins.
Bentewoin - - -	- - -	Oſulf - - -	Algar (under the Earl).
Bernel - - -	- - -	Brifmar - - -	The Earl and his villeins.
Bernerh - - -	Brenere or Burnere in Egloſhayle - - -	The Biſhop of Exeter - - -	- - -
Betnecote - - -	Qu. Bennacot in Boyton - - -	Ailmer - - -	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Beveſhoc - - -	Befock in Ladock - - -	Leuric - - -	Uluric (under the Earl).
Bewintone (E. D. Dewintona) - - -	Qu. Tewinton in St. Auſtell - - -	Earl Harold - - -	The King and his villeins.
Bichetone - - -	Bichetone in St. Ive - - -	Chineſtan - - -	Reginald (under the Earl).
Bochenote (E. D. Botchonod) - - -	Qu. Boconoc - - -	Oſferd - - -	Oſferd (under the Earl).
Bodbrane - - -	Bodrane in St. Pinnock - - -	Ailno - - -	Erchenbold (under the Earl).
Bodewitghi - - -	Bodwithgy in Luxulion - - -	Aluric - - -	Richard (under the Earl).
Bodeworwei - - -	- - -	Earl Harold - - -	Briftitius (under the Earl, and the Earl under the King.
Bodeworgoin - - -	- - -	Alwin - - -	Richard (under the Earl).
Bodmine - - -	Bodmin - - -	The Priory of St. Petrock - - -	- - -
Boietone - - -	Boyton - - -	The Abbot of Taviſtock - - -	The Earl by unjuſt uſurp- ation.
Boietone - - -	- - -	Alnoth - - -	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Borge - - -	Qu. Borthy in St. Enoder - - -	Algar - - -	Alured (under the Earl).
Botchatwno - - -	- - -	Earl Harold - - -	The Canons of St. Stephen.
Botcinnii - - -	- - -	The Priory of St. Petrock - - -	The Earl.
Botconoan - - -	- - -	Earl Harold - - -	The Canons of St. Stephen.
Boten - - -	Qu. Botes-Fleming - - -	Earl Harold - - -	Andrew under the Earl, and the Earl under the King.
Botharder - - -	Botardel in Luxulion - - -	Grim - - -	Torſtin (under the Earl).
Botiled - - -	Botelet in Lanreath - - -	Oſulf - - -	Oda (under the Earl).
Botival - - -	- - -	Hueca - - -	Hueca (under the Earl).
Bowidoc - - -	- - -	Oſfers - - -	Oſfers (under the Earl).
Breceleſbeorge (E. D. Breteleſbeorge) - - -	- - -	Alwi - - -	Alured (under the Earl).
Bret - - -	- - -	Dodo - - -	Erchenbald (under the Earl).
Brethei - - -	- - -	Ailbriftius - - -	Richard (under the Earl).
Brodehoc - - -	Broad oak - - -	Aluric - - -	Reginald (under the Earl).
Buchent (E. D. Bocent) - - -	Qu. Bochym in Cury - - -	Brihtwaldus - - -	Richard (under the Earl).
Cabulian - - -	Cabilla in Cardinham - - -	Almar - - -	Almar (under the Earl).

Names of Manors in the Domesday Survey.	Modern Names.	Owners in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Owners when the Exeter Survey was taken (before 1083).
Caer - - -	- - -	Brifmer - - -	Reginald (under the Earl).
Caleftoch - - -	- - -	The Priory of - - -	The Earl.
Caleftoc - - -	Calfstock - - -	St. Petrock - - -	- - -
Calwetone - - -	- - -	Efgar - - -	Efgar (under the Earl).
Carbihan - - -	Callington - - -	Earl Harold - - -	The King and his villeins.
Carewrgē - - -	- - -	Merhen - - -	Andrew (under the Earl).
Cargau - - -	- - -	Briftitius - - -	Aiulfus (under the Earl).
Cariahoil - - -	Cargol in Newlyn - - -	The Priory of - - -	The Earl.
Cariorgel - - -	- - -	St. Petrock - - -	- - -
Carneton - - -	Qu. Carhayes - - -	Earl Harold - - -	Hamelin (under the Earl).
- - -	- - -	Edwi - - -	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Carnetone - - -	Probably Carnadon in - - -	Earl Harold - - -	The King and his villeins.
- - -	Linkinhorne, and - - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	Carnanton in Maw- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	gan, in Pyder - - -	- - -	- - -
Chelenoch - - -	Qu. Killenick in St. - - -	Birhtfert - - -	Turftin (under the Earl).
- - -	Just, Penwith - - -	Godric - - -	Richard (under the Earl).
Chenmerch (E. D. - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Chienmerc) - - -	- - -	Alward - - -	Alward (under the Earl).
Chenowen - - -	Chynoweth in Cubert - - -	Ulnod - - -	Torftin (under the Earl).
Chilchetone (E. D. - - -	- - -	Earl Harold - - -	The King and his villeins.
Kilchetona) - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Chilcoit - - -	Kilquite in St. Maby - - -	Colo - - -	Richard (under the Earl).
Chilorgoret - - -	Killigorick in Duloe - - -	Uftret - - -	Reginald (under the Earl).
Chori - - -	Qu. Cury - - -	Godwin - - -	Joinus (under the Earl).
Clifmetone - - -	Qu. Climsland - - -	Earl Harold - - -	The King and his villeins.
Clunewic - - -	Qu. Clowance in Crowan - - -	Wine - - -	Turftin (under the Earl).
Conarditone - - -	Conarton in Gwythian - - -	Briftitius - - -	The Queen and her villeins.
Scf. Constantinus - - -	St. Constantine - - -	The Church of - - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	St. Constantine - - -	- - -
Crachenwe (E. D. - - -	- - -	Edivi - - -	Berner (under the Earl).
Crachernua - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Croftededor (E. D. - - -	- - -	Colo - - -	Richard (under the Earl).
Croutededor) - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Cudawoid (E. D. - - -	- - -	Alwin - - -	Alwin (under the Earl).
Cudewoit) - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Cudiford - - -	Codiford Farleigh in - - -	Briftitius under - - -	Briftitius (under the Earl).
- - -	St. Wenn - - -	the Church of - - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	St. Petrock - - -	- - -
Deliau - - -	- - -	Jaulus - - -	Blohin (under the Earl).
Deliou - - -	- - -	Levinus - - -	Roger (under the Earl).
Dimelihoc - - -	Dimiliock in St. Dennis - - -	Ailmer - - -	Gunhar (under the Earl).
Difart - - -	- - -	Aluric - - -	Ailnod (under the Earl).
Donecheniv (E. D. - - -	Qu. Downneckney in - - -	Merlesfan - - -	Richard (under the Earl).
Donnechenif) - - -	Treneglos - - -	- - -	- - -
Dovenot - - -	- - -	Briftitius - - -	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Drainos - - -	Draynes or Drawns, - - -	Ulf - - -	Ulf (under the Earl).
Drainos - - -	in St. Neot's - - -	Alric - - -	Alric (under the Earl).
Dunhevet - - -	Launceston - - -	The Earl in de- - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	meſne - - -	- - -
Duvenant - - -	- - -	Alward - - -	Blohin (under the Earl).
Eglosberrie - - -	St. Burian - - -	The Church of - - -	- - -
- - -	- - -	St. Burian - - -	- - -
Edelet - - -	Allet - - -	Ofulf - - -	Algar (under the Earl).

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Eglefshos (E.D. Eglos- fcs)	Eglos-ros, now Filleigh	Earl Harold	Torstin (under the Earl).
Egloftudie (not in the printed Domesday)	St. Tudy	Priory of St. Petrock	{ The Earl of Moreton, under the Prior.
Ehei *	Ethy in St. Winnow		
Elent		{ The Abbot of Tavistock }	{ The Earl, by unjust usurp- ation.
Elerchi	{ Elerky in Ruan-Lani- horn, and Veryan }	Merlesvan	Levenot (under the Earl).
Elhil		{ The Priory of St. Petrock (Bodmin) }	{ The Earl under the Prior.
Elil		{ The Priory of St. Petrock (Bodmin) }	
Ermenheu (E.D. Hir- mineu)		Levenot	Levenot (under the Earl).
Fawintone (E. D. Fawitona)	{ Faweton in St. Neot; and Fowey }	Merlafutte	The Earl in demesne.
Fertinū in Rentin (not in the printed Domesday)		Alwin	Wivardus (under the Earl).
Forchetestane	Froxton in Whitstone	Alward	Turstin (under Tuhelli).
Fofnewit		{ The Priory of Bodmin }	{ Macos (under the Prior).
Gargalle		Brismar	Reginald (under the Earl).
Garverot		Earl Harold	{ Godwin under the Earl, and the Earl under the King.
Scf. Germanus	St. Germans	{ The Bishop of Exeter. }	
Ghivaile	Qu. Govilly in Cuby	Godric	Richard (under the Earl).
Glin	Glynn in Cardinham	Osferd	Osferd (under the Earl).
Gloeret		Saiulfus	Nigel (under the Earl).
Gluinawit (not in the printed Domesday)		Vuine	Turstin (under the Earl).
Gluftone		Earl Harold	The King and his villeins.
Gudiford		Brifticius	Reginald (under the Earl).
Guerdavalan		Brifmer	Nigel (under the Earl).
Haltone	Halton in St. Dominick	Earl Harold	{ Reginald (under the Earl of Moreton).
Hamet	Hammet in Quethioek	Alnod	Roger (under the Earl).
Hamotedi	{ Hamotethy in St. Breward }	Aluric	Richard (under the Earl).
Heglofenuder	St. Enoder	{ The Priory of St. Petrock (Bodmin) }	{ The Earl under the Prior.
Hela		Ailmer	The Earl in demesne.
Hela	{ There are several Heals }	Colo	Colo (under the Earl.)
Heli		Giftricius the Abbot	The Earl in demesne.

* Mentioned in the Exeter Domesday as an honor.

Heligin

Names of Manors in the Domesday Survey.	Modern Names.	Owners in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Owners when the Exeter Survey was taken (before 1083).
Heligin - -	Heligan in St. Ewe -	Earl Harold -	Turstin under the Earl and the Earl under the King.
Henland - -	Helland - -	Ailmer - -	Seibert (under the Earl).
Henlifton - -	Helston in Trigg and	Earl Harold -	The King and his villeins.
Henlifton - -	Helston in Kirrier	Algar - -	The Earl and his villeins.
Helland - -	- -	Alestan - -	The Earl in demesne.
Hiltone - -	Hilton in Marham- church - -	Osbern - -	Alured (under the Earl).
Horniecote - -	Hornacote in Tamerton	Edzi - -	Berner (under the Earl).
Karfalan (E.D. Rar- falan) - -	Qu. Carsella in St. Dennis - -	Dodo - -	Dodo (under the Earl).
Lanbrebois (E.D. Lanbrabois) - -	Lan-Probus or St. Probus - -	The Canons of } St. Probus }	
Lancharet - -	Qu. Lancarfe in Bodmin	Alwold - -	Nigel (under the Earl).
Lanchehoc (E.D. Lancuhuc) - -	- -	The Priory of } St. Petrock }	Berner (under the Prior).
Landeleck - -	Qu. Landulph - -	Alnod - -	Richard (under the Earl).
Landicle - -	Qu. Landithy in Ma- dron - -	The Bishop of } Exeter }	Roland, the Archdeacon, under the Bishop.
Landighe - -	Landegy in St. Kea	Ailfi - -	Godwin (under the Earl).
Landiner - -	- -	Queen Editha -	The Earl in demesne.
Lander (E.D. Landrei)	Qu. Landreyne - -	Saulfus - -	Reginald (under the Earl).
Landmanuel (E.D. Lant-Manuel) - -	- -	Edwi - -	Berner (under the Earl).
Landfeu (E.D. Landfau)	Qu. Landew in Lezant	Aluric - -	Alured (under the Earl).
Lanehoc (E.D. Lan- nohoc) - -	Launcells - -	Earl Harold -	The King and his villeins.
Langoroch - -	Now Crantock - -	The Canons of } St. Carantoc }	
Languer, two manors	Qu. Langurthow in Fowey - -	Grim - -	Reginald (under the Earl).
Langenewit (E.D. Langunuit) - -	Langunnett in St. Veep - -	Brihttricius -	Reginald (under the Earl).
Langvitetone - -	Lawhitton - -	The Bishop of } Exeter }	
Lanher (E.D. Lanner)	Laner in St. Allen -	Edmer - -	Reginald (under the Earl).
Lanherweu - -	- -	The Bishop of } Exeter }	Falcard (under the Bishop).
Lanlaron - -	Lanfladron or Nanfla- dron in St. Ewe	Osbern - -	Reginald (under the Earl).
Lanlawerne (E.D. Lanlawernet) - -	Qu. Lanlawrn in Lan- teglos near Fowey	Alric - -	Alric (under the Earl).
Lannachebran - -	St. Keverne - -	The Canons of } St. Achebranor }	
Lanpiran - -	Perran-Zabuloe - -	The Canons of } St. Piran }	
Lanfalus (E.D. Lan- falvus) - -	Lanfалlos - -	Almar - -	Richard (under the Earl).
Lanfscavetone	St. Stephen's near Launceston - -	Earl Harold -	The Canons of St. Stephen. Lanthien

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Lanthien (E.D. Lan- tien) - - - }	One of these is Lan- tyan in St. Sampson's	Alric - - -	Reginald (under the Earl).
Lantien - - - }		Osfers or Offers - - -	Osfers (under the Earl).
Lantmatin - - - }	One of the St. Martin's	Alfers - - -	Joinus (under the Earl).
Lavredock - - - }	Qu. Lanhydrock - - -	Albric - - -	Richard (under the Earl).
Lanwenehoc (E. D. Languihenoc) - - }	Landewednack - - -	The Priory of St. Petrock (Bod- min) for the re- pairs of their convent	
Lege - - - }	There are several Lees and Leighs	Alwin - - -	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Legea - - - }	Qu. Leah in St. Burian	Alnod - - -	Roger (under the Earl).
Lifart - - - }	Lizard in Landewed- nack - - - }	Brifuis - - -	Joinus (under the Earl).
Lifcarret - - - }	Lifkeard - - -	Merlesvan - - -	The Earl in demesne.
Lifnestock - - - }	Qu. Lanestock in St. Austell, &c. - - }	Ailbriftius - - -	Richard (under the Earl).
Lifniwen - - - }	Lefnewth - - -	Brifticius - - -	Brifticius (under the Earl).
Luduham (E.D. Wi- duam) - - - }	- - -	Alwin - - -	Richard (under the Earl).
Lufart - - - }	- - -	Earl Harold - - -	Richard under the Earl, and the Earl under the King.
Macretone - - - }	Maker - - -	Edward - - -	Reginald (under the Earl).
Maronecirche - - - }	Marham Church - - -	Broidra - - -	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Matele - - - }	Qu. Methleigh in Breage - - - }	The Bishop of Exeter - - - }	
Sanct Mawan - - - }	St. Mewan - - -	Earl Harold - - -	Brifticius under the Earl, and the Earl under the King.
Melledham - - - }	Qu. Milham in St. Winnow - - - }	Brifticius - - -	Reginald (under the Earl).
Mideltone - - - }	Probably Milton in Morwinstow - - - }	Alwin - - -	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Mingeli - - - }	- - -	Alric - - -	Osferd (under the Earl).
Moireis - - - }	Morefk in St. Clements	Ordulf - - -	The Earl and his villeins.
Mortune - - - }	Michel-Morton in Launcells - - - }	Brifmer - - -	Joinus (under the Earl).
Nantchert * - - - }	- - -	The Priory of St. Petrock, Bodmin - - - }	Nigel (under the Earl).
Nantuat - - - }	Most probably Nanf- kuke, in Illogan - - }	Brifmer - - -	Torstin (under the Earl).

* The places most similar in name are Nancarrow in St. Allen and St. Michael-Penkevil; Nancor in Creed and Nankerry in Milor; but we are not aware that either of them belonged to the Priory of Bodmin.

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Neoteftou - - -	St. Neot - - -	The Canons of	Odo (under the Earl).
Neoteftou, or Nio- teftou - - -	- - -	St. Neot.	
Niweton - - -	There are several Newtons, and two manors of that name, one in Hel- land, the other in	Godric - - -	Reginald (under the Earl).
Niweton - - -	St. Mellion - - -	Ailric - - -	
Nortone - - -	Most probably Nor- ton-Rolle, in Laun- cells - - -	Aluric - - -	Reginald (under the Earl).
Odenol - - -	- - -	Almer - - -	Joinus (under the Earl).
Orcert - - -	East Orchard, in Week-St. Mary	Haemar - - -	Brifticius (under the Earl).
Orcet - - -	Orcet in Kilkhampton	Savinus - - -	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Ottrham - - -	Otterham - - -	Aluric - - -	Alured (under the Earl).
Pænpau, or Penpau	One of the Penpols	Edwi - - -	Richard (under the Earl).
Paindran - - -	Pendrim, in St. Mar- tin's, near Looe - -	Aluauritius	Reginald (under the Earl).
Panguol - - -	Qu. Penkevil - - -	Earl Harold	The King and his villeins.
Pauton - - -	Pawton in St. Breock	Ailfiloholt	Rabel (under the Earl).
Pedeleford - - -	- - -	The Bishop of	
Pendavid - - -	Pendavy in Egloshayle	Exeter.	
Penfontenio - - -	Penfontenen - - -	Chineftan	Reginald (under the Earl).
Penfou - - -	Penfowne in Pound- stock - - -	Earl Harold	Boia the Priest.
Pengelle - - -	There are several Pengellys - - -	Alfi - - -	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Penguare (E.D. Pen- quaro) - - -	Probably Pengerfick in Breage - - -	Edeva - - -	Brient (under the Earl).
Pennadelwan - - -	Probably Pendevall in Roche - - -	Ednoth - - -	Ednoth (under the Earl).
Pennalt - - -	Penhalt in Poundstock	Brifmar - - -	Turftin (under the Earl).
Pennalun - - -	There is Penaluna in Veryan; but perhaps Panhal- lam in Jacobftow, which is still a manor - - -	Earl Harold	The Canons of St. Stephen under the King.
Pennehalgar - - -	Penauger in Men- heniot; Penhar- gard in Helland; or Penharget in St. Ive - - -	Osfers - - -	Osfers (under the Earl).
Pennehel - - -	There are several Pen- hales - - -	Erneyfus - - -	Richard (under the Earl).
Pennhalgar - - -	(See Pennehalgor)	The Abbot of	Ermenald (under the Abbot).
Penpel (E.D. Tenpel)	One of the Penpols	Tavistock - - -	
Penpont - - -	Penpont in Althern or St. Kew - - -	Earl Harold	The King and his villeins.
Peret (E.D. Pedret)	- - -	Helmer - - -	Reginald (under the Earl).
		Brietric - - -	Hamelin (under the Earl).
		Osfers - - -	Osfers (under the Earl).
		Wadelus - - -	The Earl in demefne.

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Pigefdone - - - {	Pigfdon in Week-	Wadellus - - -	Gofcelmus.
Piletone - - - {	St. Mary - - -	Merlaton - - -	Reginald (under the Earl).
Plunent - - - {	Pillaton - - -	Ofulf - - -	Algar (under the Earl).
Pochetelle (E.D. Poc-	Pelynt - - -	Alward - - -	Willielmus Capu (under
cahetilla) - - - }	Poughill - - -	Earl Harold	the Earl).
Podeftot - - -	- - -	Earl Harold	Jovinus (under the Earl,
Polduh - - - {	- - -	Alwin - - -	and the Earl under the
Polefand (E.D. Polo-	Poldew or Polfew, in	Uluric - - -	King).
fant) - - - {	St. Erme - - -	Alnod - - -	Richard (under the Earl).
Polefcat - - - {	Pollyfant, in Lewannick	Winus - - -	Nigel (under the Earl).
Polhal - - - {	Perhaps Polchoath in	The Abbey of	Richard (under the Earl).
Polrode - - - {	Lanlivery - - -	St. Petrock,	Ulfius (under the Earl).
Polfcat - - - {	- - -	Bodmin - - -	The Earl of Moreton under
Pondeftoch - - -	Polrode in St. Tudy	Alfrie - - -	the Prior.
Portallant - - -	Perhaps Polscatha in	Guida - - -	Andrew (under the Earl).
Rame - - - {	Milor, or Polskatho	Leverona - - -	Joinus (under the Earl).
Rafwale - - - {	in Gerrans - - -	The Abbot of	Odo (under the Earl).
Recharedoc (E. D.	Poundstock - - -	Tavistock - - -	Ermenald (under the Earl).
Rekaradoo) - - - }	Talland or Port Looe	Alveva - - -	Reginald (under the Earl).
Renti - - -	Rame - - -	Godwin - - -	Reginald (under the Earl).
Rentin (E.D. Rentis)	- - -	Earl Harold	The Earl under the King.
Richan (E.D. Ricann)	Qu. Retin in St. Enoder	Earl Harold	Alward under the Earl of
Rjeltone - - - {	- - -	Gallo - - -	Moreton.
Riguen - - - {	Rialton in St. Columb-	The Priory of	Reginald (under the Earl).
Riflefton (E.D. Riffle-	Minor - - -	Bodmin for the	
ftona) - - - {	- - -	repairs of their	
Ritwore - - - {	- - -	church.	
Rofcaret - - - {	Rialton in Linkinhorne	Brifmer - - -	Heldricus under the Earl.
Rofcaret - - - {	Qu. Retire in Withiel	Brifmer - - -	The Earl in demefne.
Rofcarnan - - - {	Rofcarrock in En-	Earl Harold	The King and his villeins.
- - - {	dellion - - -	Alwin - - -	Alured (under the Earl).
- - - {	- - -	Alwin - - -	Nigel (under the Earl).
- - - {	- - -	Earl Harold	Griffin under the Earl of
- - - {	- - -	- - -	Moreton, and the Earl
Rofcarnan - - -	- - -	Griffin - - -	under the King.
Rofchel - - -	- - -	Edwi - - -	Griffin (under the Earl).
Roflech (E.D. Roflet)	Qu. Rofeeth in Sti-	Edwi - - -	Berner (under the Earl).
Rofminvet - - -	thians - - -	Ednot - - -	Berner (under the Earl).
Rofpervet (E.D. Rof-	- - -	Ednot - - -	Nigel (under the Earl).
puet) - - - }	- - -	Brifius - - -	Joinus (under the Earl).

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Savioch - - -	Sheviock - - -	The Abbot of Tavistock - -	Ermenald (under the Abbot).
Sanguiland - - -	- - -	Edwi - - -	Torftin (under the Earl).
Sanwinas (E.D. San- guinas) - - -	Qu. St. Gennis - -	Farl Harold - -	Joinus under the Earl, and the Earl under the King.
Sanguinas - - -		Gutda - - -	Joinus (under the Earl).
Sanwinvec (E.D. San- winnuc) - - -	St. Winnow - -	The Bishop of Exeter - - -	Godfrey (under the Bi- shop).
Schewit (E.D. Esche- wit) - - -	Skewis in Cury - -	Earl Harold - -	Cheneret under the Earl of Moreton, and the Earl under the King.
Stratone - - -	Stratton - - -	Alured the Mar- shall, and Of- bert* the Bi- shop - - -	The Earl of Moreton and his villeins.
Tacabere - - -	Tacabre or Tackbear, in Bridgrule - -	Aluric - - -	Bernard (under the Earl).
Talcar - - -	- - -	Edwin - - -	Turftin (under the Earl).
Talcarn - - -	There are several Tol- carns, and two ma- nors of that name, one in Lanteglos near Fowey, the other in Northill	Alward under the Priory of St. Petrock, Bod- min - - -	Alfcinus (under the Earl of Moreton).
Talgar - - -	- - -	The Abbot of Tavistock - -	Ermenald (under the Abbot).
Talgolle - - -	- - -	Alnod - - -	Alnod (under the Earl).
Tedintone - - -	- - -	Ordulf - - -	The Earl and his villeins.
Teglafton (E. D. } Treglaften) - - }	Treglaftan in David- flow - - -	Earl Harold - -	The Earl and his villeins.
Telbrig - - -	Telbridge in Landulph	Alfriauf - - -	Reginald (under the Earl).
Tewardevi (E. D. } Tewiardevi) - - }	- - -	Brichnod - - -	Richard (under the Earl).
Therfent - - -	- - -	Alwin - - -	Richard (under the Earl).
Thinten (E.D. Tinten)	Tinten in St. Tudy	The Bishop of Exeter - - -	Richard (under the Bishop).
Tibesteu - - -	Tibesta in St. Cle- ment's - - -	Radulph, the Master of the Horse - - -	The Earl and his villeins.
Ticoith - - -	- - -	Godric - - -	Richard (under the Earl).
Tirlebere - - -	Thurlibeer in Laun- cells - - -	Savinus - - -	Alured (under the Earl).
Tiwardrai - - -	Tywardreth - - -	Colo - - -	Richard (under the Earl).
Tiwarthal - - -	Tiwarnale in Perran- zabuloe - - -	The Priory of St. Petrock, Bodmin - - -	The Earl (under the Prior).
Torne - - -	One of the Thorns - -	Uluric - - -	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Tragol - - -	Tregolls in St. Cle- ment's - - -	Earl Harold - -	Turftin under the Earl, and the Earl under the King.

* This must have been Osbert, the second Bishop of Exeter, but he was not appointed to the see till 1074, in William the Conqueror's reign.

Travidor

Names of Manors in the Domesday Survey.	Modern Names.	Owners in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Owners when the Exeter Survey was taken (before 1083).
Travider - - -	Trevider in St. Burian	Earl Harold - -	Ulward under the Earl, and the Earl under the King.
Trawiscoit - - -	Trevisquite in St. Maby	Merleswan - -	Richard (under the Earl).
Trawint - - -	One of the Trewints	Borgered - -	Roger (under the Earl).
Trebichen - - -	Trebiche or Trebeigh, } in St. Ive - - - }	The Abbot of } Tavistock - - }	The Earl of Moreton, by unjust usurpation.
Trebihan - - -	Probably Trebean in } Landrake - - - }	Ofulf - - -	The Earl in demesne.
Trebleri - - -	- - - - -	Brifius - - -	Joinus (under the Earl).
Tredaval - - -	Tredawl - - -	Alwold - - -	Nigel (under the Earl).
Tredhae (E.D. Tre- thae) - - -	Trethake in St. Cleer	Alwin - - -	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Trefilies - - -	Probably Trefula in } Redruth - - - }	Alftan - - -	Humfrey (under the Earl).
Trefitent - - -	- - - - -	Ofulf - - -	Algar (under the Earl).
Trefornoc - - -	Probably Trefrannick } in St. Allen - - }	Edwit under the } Priory of St. } Petrock - - }	Brient (under the Earl).
Trefrioc - - -	Probably Trefreke in } Endellion - - }	Jaulus - - -	Blohinus (under the Earl).
Tregal - - -	- - - - -	Burgheret - -	Brifticius (under the Earl).
Treganmedan - - -	Probably Tregamena } in Veryan - - }	Brifticius - -	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Tregaraduc - - -	Tregardock in St. Teath	Alward - - -	Alward (under the Earl).
Tregauran - - -	Perhaps Tregarne in } St. Keverne - - }	Curicius - -	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Tregel (E.D. Trigel) } Tregemelin - - - }	Qu. Tregelly in Men- heniot - - - }	The Bishop of } Exeter. - - }	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Tregingale - - -	Tregamellin in Lanfallos	Edwi - - -	Brifticius (under the Earl).
Tregoin - - -	- - - - -	Brifman - - -	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Tregon (E.D. Tre- gona) - - -	One of these probably } was Tregony - - }	The Priory of } St. Petrock, } Bodmin - - }	Turstin (under the Earl).
Tregrebri - - -	Probably Tregember } in St. Hilary - - }	Edwi - - -	Berner (under the Earl).
Tregrenon - - -	Qu. Tregrehan in St. } Blazey - - - }	The Abbot of } Tavistock - - }	Ermenald (under the Ab- bot).
Tregril - - -	- - - - -	Alric - - -	Osfel (under the Earl).
Trehavoc - - -	Qu. Trehawke in } Menheniot - - }	Brifmar - - -	Reginald (under the Earl).
Trehinock - - -	Qu. Trehanick in } St. Teath - - }	Algar - - -	Reginald (under the Earl).
Treifwantel (E.D. Treifwiantel) - - }	- - - - -	Giftricius the Abbot	The Earl in demesne.
Treiwal - - -	- - - - -	The Church of } St. Michael }	- - -
Trelamar - - -	- - - - -	Ailfi - - -	Ailfi (under the Earl).
Treland - - -	Treland in St. Keverne	Torfwald - -	Torstin (under the Earl).
Trelingan - - -	Qu. Treliggon in La- } nivet - - - }	Aluric - - -	Frawinus (under the Earl).
Trelivi (E.D. Trelivel)	Treliver - - -	The B. of Exeter	- - -
Trellewaret - - -	Trelowarren in Maw- } gan, in Kirrier - }	Earl Harold - -	Turstin under the Earl, and the Earl under the King.

Trelloi

Names of Manors in the Domesday Survey.	Modern Names.	Owners in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Owners when the Exeter Survey was taken (before 1083).
Trelloi - - - {	Treloy in St. Columb- Minor - - - {	The Priory of St. Petrock, Bod- min - - - {	The Earl (under the Prior).
Treloen - - - {	Qu. Trelawny in Al- ternon - - - {	Edwi - - - {	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Trelofch (E.D. Tre- lofia) - - - {	Qu. Trelask in Le- wannick - - - {	Osfel - - - {	Osfel or Offel (under the Earl).
Treluge - - - {	Qu. Trelugan in St. Erney - - - {	Brihtmar - - - {	Odo (under the Earl).
Trelwi - - - {	- - - - - {	Ailward - - - {	Turftin (under the Earl).
Tremail - - - {	Qu. Tremeal in South Petherwin - - - {	The Priory of St. Petrock, Bod- min - - - {	The Earl (under the Prior).
Tremaruftel - - - {	Trenans-Auftell - - - {	Edmar - - - {	Wihomar (under the Earl).
Tremeteret - - - {	Tremoderet in Duloe or Roche - - - {	Edwi - - - {	Osferd (under the Earl).
Tremetone - - - {	Trematon in St. Ste- phen's near Saltash - - - {	Brifmer - - - {	Reginald (under the Earl).
Tremhor or Tremor - - - {	- - - - - {	The Priory of St. Petrock, Bod- min - - - {	Turchel (under the Earl).
Tremodret - - - {	Tremoderet in Duloe or Roche - - - {	Godwin - - - {	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Tremor - - - {	Tremoore in Lanivet - - - {	Brifmar - - - {	Reginald (under the Earl).
Trenant - - - {	- - - - - {	Ailmer - - - {	Brient (under the Earl).
Trenant - - - {	- - - - - {	Brifmer - - - {	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Trenant - - - {	There are many Tre- nants, which it would be impossible to appropriate. - - - {	Earl Harold - - - {	Blecu under the Earl, and the Earl under the King.
Trenant or Trenaud - - - {	- - - - - {	Osferd - - - {	Osferd (under the Earl).
Trenant - - - {	- - - - - {	Ofulf - - - {	Algar (under the Earl).
Trenbras - - - {	- - - - - {	Earl Harold - - - {	Brixi under the Earl, and the Earl under the King.
Trenhal (not in the printed Domesday) - - - {	Trenhale in St. Erth - - - {	Edwit under the Priory of Pe- trock - - - {	Brien (under the Earl).
Trenthel (not in the printed Domesday) - - - {	- - - - - {	Earl Harold - - - {	Turftin (under the Earl).
Trenwit (E.D. Trenewit) - - - {	Trenwith in St. Ives - - - {	Sitricius the Abbot - - - {	The Earl and his villeins.
Trerihoc - - - {	- - - - - {	Wafo - - - {	Berner (under the Earl).
Trefcau - - - {	Trefcow in Breage or St. Maby - - - {	Alnod - - - {	Alnod (under the Earl).
Tretdeno - - - {	Qu. Tredavo in St. Paul's - - - {	The Priory of St. Petrock, Bodmin. - - - {	- - - - -
Tret dewort - - - {	- - - - - {	Earl Harold - - - {	Levenod under the Earl, and the Earl under the King.
Trethac - - - {	Trethake in Lante- glos, near Fowey - - - {	Ailric - - - {	Torftin (under the Earl).
Tretland - - - {	- - - - - {	Earl Harold - - - {	Dodo under the Earl, and the Earl under the King.
			Tretweret

Names of Manors in the Domesday Survey.	Modern Names.	Owners in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Owners when the Exeter Survey was taken (before 1083).
Tretweret - - -	- - - - -	Leuric - - -	Brifticius (under the Earl).
Treurgan - - -	- - - - -	Eiulfus - - -	Joinus (under the Earl).
Treurnivet - - -	- - - - -	Earl Harold - -	Alwinus under the Earl, and the Earl under the King.
Treuthal - - -	Truthall in Sithney	Brifmar the Priest	Blohinus (under the Earl).
Trevagau - - -	Qu. Trevage in Alter- non - - -	Alwin - - -	Nigel (under the Earl).
Treveheret (E.D. Tre- weheret) - - -	- - - - -	Alfic - - -	Blohinus (under the Earl).
Trevelien - - -	Trevelyan in St. Veep	Bretellus - - -	Osfers (under the Earl).
Treverbet - - -	- - - - -	Edwin - - -	Turftin (under the Earl).
Treverbis - - -	Treverbis in St. Austell	Alwin - - -	Richard (under the Earl).
Treverim - - -	- - - - -	Cuerona - - -	Reginald (under the Earl).
Treviluid - - -	- - - - -	Ulfen - - -	Ulfen (under the Earl).
Treviniel - - -	Treveniel in Northill	Brifmar - - -	Odo (under the Earl).
Trevocarwinoc - - -	- - - - -	Alfcho - - -	Rabell (under the Earl).
Trevoet - - -	- - - - -	Alric - - -	Nigel (under the Earl).
Trevret - - -	- - - - -	Twinus - - -	Twinus (under the Earl).
Trewale - - -	Qu. One of these Tre- wall in St. Ger- mans - - -	Ofulf - - -	Odo (under the Earl).
Trewallen - - -	- - - - -	Brifticius - - -	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Trewant - - -	- - - - -	The Abbot of Tavistock - -	The Earl of Moreton by unjust usurpation.
Trewderet (E.D. Tre- videret) - - -	- - - - -	Merlafwen - - -	Alnoth (under the Earl).
Trewelle - - -	- - - - -	Brifmar - - -	Reginald (under the Earl).
Trewellogen - - -	- - - - -	Alwin - - -	Reginald (under the Earl).
Trewent - - -	Trewen - - -	Ofulf - - -	Algar (under the Earl).
Trewille (E.D. Tre- villa) - - -	Qu. Trewhela in St. Enoder - - -	Alestan - - -	The Earl in demefne.
Trewillen (E.D. Tre- velloin), and - - -	Qu. Trewillen in Warbitow - - -	Alwin - - - and - - -	Reginald (under the Earl).
Trevill in - - -	- - - - -	Alric - - -	- - -
Trewin (E.D. Treguin)	Qu. Trewint - - -	Edwi - - -	Berner (under the Earl).
Trewinedoi (E.D. Trewinardoi) - - -	Trewinard in St. Erth	Merlefven - - -	Reginald (under the Earl).
Trewitghi - - -	Trewitghi in Probus	Merlefven - - -	The Earl and his villeins.
Trewode (E.D. Trewda) - - -	- - - - -	Earl Harold - -	Alward under the Earl, and the Earl under the King.
Treworoc (E.D. Travoroc) - - -	Treworek in St. Cleer	Ailric - - -	Torftin (under the Earl).
Triberthan (E.D.) Tribtan) - - -	Trebartha in Northill	Ulnod - - -	Turftin (under the Earl).
Tricoi - - -	- - - - -	Earl Harold - -	Guihumar under the Earl, and the Earl under the King.
Trinnonec (E.D. Trincnonet) - - -	Treninick in Gorran	The Priory of St. Petrock, Bodmin - - -	Roger (under the Earl).
Trouthel - - -	- - - - -	Earl Harold - -	Turftin under the Earl, and the Earl under the King.

Names of Manors in the Domesday Survey.	Modern Names.	Owners in the Reign of Edward the Confessor.	Owners when the Exeter Survey was taken (before 1083).
Tucowit (E.D. Tucut) {	Qu. Tucoyse in Con- stantine - - - }	Edmer - -	Wihumar (under the Earl).
Turgoil - - -	- - - - - }	The Priory of St. Petrock, Bodmin - - }	Richard (under the Prior).
Ullavestone - -	Woolston in Poundstock	Saifulfus - -	Alnod (under the Earl).
Ulnodestone (E.D. Ulnoteftona) - }	- - - - -	Elric - -	Nigel (under the Earl).
Wadfesti - - -	Wadfast in Whitestone	Siward - -	Hamelin (under the Earl).
Walesbrau - - -	Whaleborowe in Mar- ham Church - }	Sawinus - -	Brient (under the Earl).
Westcote - - -	There are several West- cotes - - - }	Ulnod - -	Berner (under the Earl).
Wich or Wike - -	Week-St. Mary	Colo - -	Richard (under the Earl).
Widewot - - -	- - - - -	Sirewold - -	Sirewold (under the Earl).
Widie - - - - -	Qu. Withiel - - - }	The Priory of St. Petrock, Bodmin - - }	
Wilewrde (E.D. Wi- leurda) - - - }	- - - - -	Ahivifi - -	Torstin (under the Earl).
Winetone - - -	Wynyanton in Cury	Earl Harold	The King and his villeins.
Witemot - - - }	West-Widemoth in Poundstock - }	Ulviet - -	Brient (under the Earl).
Whitestan - - -	Whitestone - -	Alwald - -	Radulfus (under the Earl).
Woderon - - -	Qu. Wendron - -	Alwin - -	Richard (under the Earl).
Woreflin - - -	- - - - -	Dodo - -	Turstin (under the Earl.)

Principal Landholders at various Periods.

It was some time after the Domesday survey, that the Prior and convent of Launceston, and the Prior and convent of Tywardreth, became possessed of considerable landed property, which, after the dissolution of religious houses, was annexed to the duchy of Cornwall. The earliest record, after the Domesday survey, which furnishes us with any account of the principal landholders of this county, is the *Liber Niger Scaccarii*, a record in the Exchequer, drawn up in 1165. At this time, Ralph de Valletort, grandson, it is probable, of Reginald, held fifty-nine knights-fees in Devonshire and Cornwall; Robert Fitzwilliam (the descendant of the Fitzrichards, and of Ricardus, whose name appears in the Domesday survey,) held fifty-one knights-fees, besides twenty others of the fee of Walter Hay. Richard de Lucie, justiciar, and some time regent of England, who is said to have built Truro Castle, held ten knights-fees of the old en-

feoffment, and nine of the fee of Adam de Malherb; William de Boterell or Bottreaux, twelve fees; Geoffrey, son of Gralan, seven; Baldwin, ten; Erkenbald Fitz-S—— (a descendant, probably, of the Erchenbald of the Domesday survey), eight; Richard Fitz-William, five; William, the Earl's brother^b, and Roger de Mandeville^c, four each; Henry de Pomeroy, Hoel, and Jordan, three each; Ralph de Borchard, and Ralph de Tremoderet, two each; Richard Fitz-Alured, William de Dun, Richard Fitzosul, and Eiulph, one each.

Towards the close of the twelfth century, about five and thirty years later than the *Liber Niger*^d, there are two scutage-rolls in the Exchequer, which give us the principal land-holders of that period, and so fluctuating was then the state of property, that although they must have been within two or three years of each other^e, yet they exhibit a considerable change. Robert de Cardinan, by far the greatest land-holder, is, in both of these, stated to hold seventy-one knights-fees. These appear to have been the same which were held by Robert Fitz-William, in 1065; and it is evident from this, and other circumstances, that he married the heiress of Fitz-William. In the *Liber Niger*, Fitz-William is said to hold twenty of his knights-fees under Walter Hay. In one of the scutage-rolls before-mentioned, Walter Hay is said to hold forty knights-fees, in right of Agnes his wife. We have not been able to find any thing further relating to this great land-holder, or who his wife Agnes was. Reginald de Valletort, in one of these rolls, is stated to hold fifty-nine fees, in the other only fifty-one. Half of the fees which had belonged to Richard de Lucie are said to have been held, 8 Richard I., by Geoffrey de Lacell^f. Robert Lord Fitz-Walter (who was not many years after, generalissimo of the barons army, at the celebrated convention of Runnemedede), is stated, in one of the rolls, to have been possessed of eleven knights-fees, which had belonged to his uncle Richard de Luſti (Lucy). This Robert, in 1198, succeeded his father, Walter Fitz-Robert, who had married Maud^g, one of the daughters and coheirs of the Justiciary. Nine other knights-fees are said, in the same roll, to have been held by Robert

^b Brother of Reginald Fitz-Henry, Earl of Cornwall, and of course one of the illegitimate sons of King Henry I. by the daughter of Robert Corbet.

^c Roger de Mandeville's estate must have been that which belonged to Queen Matilda, and was parcel of the honor of Gloucester.

^d Printed in Carew's Survey, f. 44, b. and 49, b.

^e It is difficult to say which is the earlier of these: one of them, referring to the date of 8 Rich I., could not have been earlier than 1196; the other could not have been before 1198, as in that year Robert Fitz-Walter succeeded his father, Walter Fitz-Robert. (Dugdale.)

^f Probably Geoffrey de Lucy, Bishop of Winchester, on whose death (1204) Robert Fitz-Walter, his nephew, had livery of his lands. (Dugdale.) — The spelling of names in these ancient records is very erroneous.

^g She married to her second husband, Richard de Ripariis.

Peverell, as trustee, probably, for Rohesia de Lucy^h, the other coheirefs. Robert Fitz-Walter's lands, in Cornwall, were seized by King John, and given to the custody of his own son Henry, and were perhaps never restored, as we find no mention of his posterity possessing lands in Cornwall. Rohesia afterwards granted all her lands, in Cornwall, to William de Briwereⁱ. In one of the rolls, Nicholas Fitz-Geoffrey is said to have held ten knights-fees, being, no doubt, son of Geoffrey Fitz-Baldwin, who held the same number in 1165; and it seems to have been the same property which, according to the other roll, was held by Thomas de Middleton *de honore de Middleton*. These fees were granted by King John, in 1203, to William Briwere above-mentioned. This property, of course, we trace no farther. William de Botterell, or Bottreaux, continued to hold twelve knights-fees in the reign of Richard I., as his ancestor had done in that of Henry II.; and this property continued in the family till the reign of Edward IV., after which it passed, by successive female heirs, to Hungerford and Hastings, and was sold to various persons by the Earls of Huntingdon. Robert de Tintagel and William de Almarle are stated, in one of the rolls, to hold five knights-fees each. The latter possessed his estate in right of his wife, the relict of Robert de Bikehat. These names do not occur in the other record, but, in their stead, appear those of William Fitz-Richard and Gervase Fitz-William, holding the same number. Ralph Bloyon (Bloyowe), and Archenaund Flandrensis (Fleming), according to one of the rolls, held seven knights-fees each. In the other roll, these fees are stated to be held by Alan Blund (Bloyon or Bloyowe), and Stephen Flandrensis. The Flemings had their chief seat in Devonshire, and large property in Ireland, where they were, at an early period, barons of Slane. They continued to possess property in Cornwall as late as the sixteenth century, and are supposed to have given name to the parish of Botesfleming. The possessions of the Bloyowes, whose seat was at Polrode, in St. Tudy, passed, by female heirs, to the families of Tinten, Carminow and Courtenay. William Earl Reginald's brother, when the entry respecting him on one of these rolls was made, continued to hold the four knights-fees which he held in 1165; and we are of opinion, that this circumstance will determine the priority of the two rolls, if *Henricus Fil-Willielmi* of the other roll, holding the same number of knights-fees, should be supposed to be, as is very probable, the son and heir of this

^h The mother of Fulbert de Dover, who married Rohesia de Lucy, was one of the coheiresses of Pain Peverell of Cambridgeshire.

ⁱ Namely, Trewrok, Menely, Trenant, a moiety of Treglasta and Truro with its advowson, and nine knights-fees, which William de Boterell held of the honor of Richard de Lucy. William de Briwere left five sisters coheiresses, but it does not appear what became of his Cornish estates. One of the coheiresses married Reginald Mohun; but we do not find these manors among the possessions of the Mohuns.

William, whose name does not appear in the other roll^k. It is not unlikely that he was ancestor of the Fitz-William family, whose heiress married Mohun. Ralph de Rupe, who held three knights-fees in the reign of Richard I., was ancestor of Odo de la Roche, whose name appears in the record of Edward III., hereafter mentioned. In one of the rolls, Richard Wallensis and William de Bosco Roardi held two knights-fees each. Among those who held one knights-fee each were Henry Fitz-Count, afterwards, for a time, Earl of Cornwall: Simon Pincerna, the heiress of whose family married Arundell; and in one of the rolls (which we believe to be that of prior date), Alan, and in the other Walter de Dunstanville. Alan's daughter brought an estate in Cornwall, as a marriage-portion, to the Bassets, whose landed property, in this county, appears to have been considerably larger than the Dunstanvilles had been, before the 17th year of Edward II., when they were returned in the first class of land-holders. In what we suppose to be the latter roll, we find, for the first time, the name of Henry de Pomeroy. The number of knights-fees which he held is not specified. In the 40th of Henry III., this family was returned among the first class of land-holders, and they continued to possess considerable landed property in Cornwall for several generations, their chief seat being at Tregony.

The next record which furnishes us with an account of the principal Cornish land-holders, is one of 40 Henry III. (1255.) It includes all those who were possessed of fifteen librates of land, or more, and held by knight-service. Richard de Grenville, whose family now appear on record for the first time, as possessed of landed property in Cornwall, appears to have been then the largest land-holder, being possessed of fifty librates of land. Thomas de Tracy, in right of his wife, heiress of the Cardinans, had forty librates^l and more; the Valletorts, forty; the Pomeroyes, thirty; the Carminows, whose property, as well as the family, spread far and wide, both continuing to be esteemed among the first in the county, till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, appear on record here for the first time, being stated to have held sixteen librates of land; the Flamancks, whose name still continues, although most of the landed property has passed to the heiresses of elder branches, held the same quantity. Roger de Mesy, and William Wile, held also sixteen librates each. The Beauchamps still remaining, and possessed of

^k We think it more likely also, that Walter should be the successor of Alan, than Alan of Walter de Dunstanville.

^l A small part of this seems to have passed to the Traceys, for we find John Tracey holding a small estate in Cornwall, in the 20th of Edward III. It is probable that this was John Tracey, the last heir-male of the Traceys of Wollecombe Tracey. (See Sir William Pole's Collections for Devonshire, p. 512.)

considerable landed property, had fifteen librates; William de Draenas, and Henry de Dones, fifteen each; and Jordan de Hacumbe, fourteen librates. This estate passed, by successive female heirs, to the Archdeknes and Carews.

In the 17th year of Edward II. (1323), we have a list of knights and esquires (the latter somewhat mutilated), all of whom held forty librates of land. Among these, we find, for the first time, the name of Champernon, as a great Cornish land-holder, having by marriage with Joan Plantagenet, a natural daughter of Richard, King of the Romans, acquired large estates^m, which were dispersed among coheiresses in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; the Blanchminsters (*De albo monasterio*), whose estates passed successively to the Colehills and Arundells; the Archdeknes, representatives of the Hacumbes, a part of whose estates passed to the Carews of Anthony; the Bodrugans, whose large possessions were forfeited in the reign of Henry VII., and granted to Edgcumbe, Trevanion, and Pawlet; the Dawneys, whose estates passed to the Courtenays; the Ferrers familyⁿ, whose estates passed to the Vyvyans; the Bassets, before-mentioned, whose estates, considerably augmented by heiresses of later date, are inherited in a direct line by Lord de Dunstanville; the Dinhams, who appear to have acquired, by grant or purchase, a part of the large property of the Cardinans, and whose estates were divided among coheiresses in the reign of Henry VIII.; the Mohuns, whose large estates having been purchased by his Lady's ancestor, are now, in her right, vested in Lord Grenville; the Reskymers, whose estates passed to coheiresses in the sixteenth century; the Prideaux family, whose male-line still continues possessed of considerable property, although the original estate of their ancestors passed, with the heiress of the elder branch, to the Herles, about the reign of Richard II.; the family of Serjeaux, or Cereseaux, whose estates were about the same time divided among coheiresses; the Lambourns and the family of Le Sor or Sore of Talverne, the heiresses of which brought their estates to two branches of the Arundells; the Petits, whose estates were divided among coheiresses, in the fifteenth century; the Tintens, whose estates passed, by a female heir, to the Carminows, in the reign of Edward III.; the Beauprés (*Bello prato*), whose estates passed, through female heirs, to the Trevanions; the De Pyns or Pynes, long since removed into Devonshire; and the families of Bendys and De

^m In the record of 20 Edw. III., hereafter described, the Champernons are stated to have possessed seven knights-fees and a half in the hundred of Penwith, and about seven in the hundred of Powder.

ⁿ In the record of 20 Edw. III. appear the names of two families of Ferrers; one holding seven knights-fees in the hundred of Lefnewth, the other about six knights-fees in the hundred of East; among which was West-Newton, afterwards called Newton-Ferrers.

Peng, of whom we have found no other notice. The sheriff of the county at the time of this record, John de Trejago, was among the first class of land-holders^o; the heiress of this family married Mynors in the reign of Edward IV.

In a record of the year 25 Edward III. (1351), containing the names of all such persons as held twenty librates of land, or more, besides families already mentioned, as Denham, Bottreaux, Champernon, Beaupré, Carminow, Prideaux, Lambourn, Bloyhon or Bloyhow, Pomeroy, Grenville, Archdekne, De la Roche, Petit, Fleming, Serjeaux, and Tinten; we find, also, the name of two Arundells, John, founder of the Lanherne family; and Ralph, son of Oliver, founder of that of Trerice. The former had been some time settled in Cornwall, and had married the heiress of Trembleith, but had then lately acquired considerable estates, by marrying the heiress of Lanherne. By matches with other heiresses, their landed property increased to so large an extent, that they obtained the appellation of the Great Arundells. The greater part of these estates descended to Lord Arundell, of Wardour, as will be hereafter explained more at large. Most of this property has, of late years, been sold. The estates of the Arundells of Trerice, upon the extinction of that family, passed, under a settlement, to the Acklands of Devonshire.

In this record also appear, for the first time, the following names:—Cornwall, descended from a natural son of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and King of the Romans, whose estates passed, by successive female heirs, to Hendower and Tanner, and have since been alienated; Hewis or Hiwis, whose estates passed, by inheritance, to the Coleshills; Peverell, of Park, whose estates were divided between the Baffets and Hungerfords; Cheynduit, whose estates were divided between the families of Trejago and Roscarrock; Beville, whose estates were inherited by the Grenvilles; De Kan (De Cant of Cant, in Minver); the baronial family of Lanladron, whose heiress married Govely and the heiress of Govely Trerice; the Kymyells, whose estates passed to the St. Aubyns; Meules (Moyle of Bake), whose estates are now possessed by their immediate descendant, Sir Joseph Copley, Bart.; Killi-

^o There is a record of nearly the same date (20 Edw. III. 1346.), printed in Carew's Survey (f. 39—45.), being a feodary made out for the purpose of an aid for knighting the Black Prince; in which, besides those mentioned in the record of 25 Edw. III., occur, as land-holders, the names of Bray of Bray; the baronial family of Tyes, whose estates passed to the Berkeley family; the Rames holding the great fee of Sheviok, which passed successively to the Dernfords and Edg-cumbes; the Cobhams, holding four fees; the St. Colans, whose estates passed, by coheiresses, to the families of Blewet and Trefusis; the Bodranes, holding three fees; the Helligans, the Killigrews, the Hamelyns or Hamelys. The date of this record has been mistaken for 3 Hen IV., because the record, in which it is recited, bears that date; but it is clear, on reading the preamble, that 20 Edw. III. is the date of the feodary. Many of the families there mentioned were extinct before 3 Hen. IV.

garth, whose estates passed, through female heirs, to the Grenvilles; Thurlebere, whose estates were inherited by the Arundells of Trerice; Bret, whose heiress married one of Lord Falmouth's ancestors; St. Winnow, whose estates passed, by successive heiresses, to the Uptons and Lowers, and the families of Fylac, Quoyhyn, Trom, Trewythen, Del Estre, Kellerion, Le Brun, Waunford, and Cole, of whose estates we have not been able to obtain any information.

Among families of later date, who have been considerable land-holders (exclusively of those of the present day), may be mentioned the Tregians, whose large estates were seized by Queen Elizabeth, and granted chiefly to the Hunsdon family, when Francis Tregian was convicted of concealing Cuthbert Mayne, a popish priest. The greater part were purchased of Lady Hunsdon, thirty years afterwards, by Francis Tregian the younger, but were soon afterwards sold either by himself or his brother; Ezekiel Groffe, Esq. became possessed of most of this property by purchase, and it is now, by inheritance from his daughter, vested in the Buller family. The Godolphin family, whose estates have descended to the Duke of Leeds, are not mentioned among the land-holders of the periods before spoken of. The Robartes family acquired their large possessions, now vested in their descendant, the Hon. Mrs. Agar, in the reign of James I. The family of Treise became possessed of large landed property in the last century, which passed, with the heiress of Sir Christopher Treise, to Sir John Morhead's father. A great part of this has been alienated.

Exclusively of the duchy estate^p, which is still of considerable value, although much diminished by the sale of several manors, under the act for the redemption of the land-tax, the three principal land-holders in the county are Lord de Dunstanville, who, besides what remained of the ancient patrimony of his ancestors, after the losses sustained in consequence of their loyalty in the civil war, inherits large estates from the families of Hele and Pendarves; Lord Eliot, whose valuable estates, comprising two-thirds of the large and fertile parish of St. Germans, were acquired chiefly by an exchange, in 1565, for lands in Devonshire; and Lord Falmouth, whose paternal estates have been from time to time augmented by matches with Cornish heiresses, of the families of Tregothnan, Albalanda, Bret, Tregarrick, Halep, and Carminow.

Among the greater Cornish land-holders of the present day, we may reckon also Earl Mount-Edgcumbe, who possesses the ancient patrimony of his family at Cuteel, and the large forfeited estates of the Bodrugans, and, by inheritance, the

^p See p. vi. The duchy estate, considered as landed property, (exclusively of the coinage-duties and other profits,) is far from being the largest in the county, as we have seen it represented.

Dernfords' estates, the more valuable part of which is on the Devonshire side of the water, comprising the town of Stonehouse, and the Mount-Edgcumbe estate; the Hon. Mrs. Agar, who inherits the large estates of the Robartes family, in point of extent larger, perhaps, than any in Cornwall; Sir William Lemon, Bart., M. P. for the county, whose estates were acquired by purchase, chiefly by his grandfather; the Rev. Sir Carew Vyvyan, who had a large paternal inheritance, enriched from time to time by matches with several Cornish heiresses, as Ferrers, with whom his ancestor got Trelowarren, Trethurfe, Robyns, Erisey, &c.; the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, M. P., who inherits the estates of the Carews of Anthony; Lord Grenville, who possesses, in right of his lady, the estates of the Mohuns, purchased by Her Ladyship's ancestor, Governor Pitt; Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart., whose estates were acquired, partly by purchase, partly by inheritance, from the Tredenams and Scobells; Sir William Call, Bart., whose estates were chiefly purchased by the late Baronet; Francis Gregor, Esq., of Trewarthenick, whose estates have been acquired, partly by inheritance, and partly by purchase^a; Francis Glanville, of Catchfrench (purchased in the early part of the last century); William Rashleigh, Esq., M. P., of Menabilly, most of whose estates were purchased by his ancestor, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth or that of James I.; James Bulier, Esq., M. P., of Downes, near Crediton, (not resident in the county,) whose estates are inherited from Trethurfe (who married a coheir of Courtenay, Earl of Devon), and Groffe; Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., whose ancestor first settled in Cornwall by a match with the heiress of Heligan, and whose ancestors have since married the Cornish heiresses or coheiresses of Tremere, Godolphin, Jenkin, Trenowth, and Whittington, (who inherited a portion of the estates of Hiwis and Colehill); Sir Arscot Ourry Moleworth, Bart., whose estates were acquired chiefly in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, partly by purchase, and partly by a match with the coheiress of Hender, of Bottreaux Castle; Francis Hearle Rodd, Esq., of Trebartha-Hall, whose estates were acquired, partly by bequest, about a century ago, from the heiress of Spoure of Trebartha, and partly by a match with the coheiress of Hearle; John Tillie Coryton, Esq., whose estates are possessed by bequest from the Corytons, whose ancestor married the heiress of Ferrers, of Newton-Ferrers; John Rogers, Esq., of Penrose, whose estates have been acquired by purchase from the heirs of Penrose, the Arundell family, &c.; E. J. Glynn, Esq., whose estates are partly the ancient patrimony of his family, and partly acquired by purchase, and the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne, whose ancestor, the descendant of a family which, several generations before, had gone from Corn-

^a Trewarthenick was purchased in 1640.

wall into Devonshire, made considerable purchases in St. Ewe, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, augmented by subsequent purchases, and a match with a coheirefs of Hearle.

Sir John St. Aubyn has a most valuable property at Plymouth Dock, and Sir A. O. Moleworth, Bart., J. F. Coryton, Esq., and Mr. Tremayne, have considerable estates in Devonshire.

Nobility of the County.

It is an observation of Dr. Borlase's, that peerages planted in Cornwall have seldom been long-lived, have seldom arrived at the third, never at the fourth generation; and that this observation was equally applicable to the illustrious persons who had taken their title from the county; and that whilst other counties, as Devonshire, Oxford, Norfolk, &c., had transmitted their titles to several successive generations in the same family, it might be said of the title of Cornwall, as of other titles connected with the county, "*vix gaudet tertius hæres.*"

Earldom of Cornwall.

THE history of this title, before it was settled upon the King's eldest son, justifies Dr. Borlase's observation. William the Conqueror gave it to his relation, Robert Earl of Morteyne, commonly called Moreton, by whose son William, it was forfeited in the reign of Henry I. The natural son of that monarch, Reginald Fitz-Henry, who was invested with the title by King Stephen, left no legitimate male issue. King Henry II. gave the Earldom to his son John. After this, Henry Fitz-Count, natural son of Reginald above-mentioned, enjoyed it for a few years by sufferance. In 1219, he resigned it into the hands of King Henry III., and in 1224, the King's son Richard, afterwards King of the Romans, was created Earl of Cornwall. This Richard, Earl of Cornwall, left an only son Edmund, who dying without legitimate male issue, in 1300, the title again lapsed to the crown. King Edward II. gave it to his favourite, Piers de Gaveston, who was beheaded at Warwick in 1312. After this, the title was not revived till the year 1328, when it was bestowed by King Edward III. on his second brother, John of Eltham. The following year the King created his eldest son (afterwards known by the name of the Black Prince) Duke of Cornwall, and some years after procured an act of parliament for settling this title (together with the large possessions annexed to it) on the first-begotten son of the King of England. On the death of this illustrious Prince, his son, afterwards Richard II., being not entitled to the dukedom by the act then lately passed, was created Duke of Cornwall by his grand-

grandfather. Since his time, the title has been enjoyed under this act^r, without creation, by the following illustrious personages:—Kings Henry V. and Henry VI., before their accession to the throne; Edward, son of the latter; Edward V.; Edward, son of Richard III.; Arthur, son of Henry VII., and his younger brother Henry, afterwards Henry VIII.; Henry, son of James I., and his younger brother Charles, afterwards Charles I.; Charles II.; King George II.; Frederick Prince of Wales, and its present possessor, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

The Earls of Cornwall had their chief residence at Launceston castle; they also resided occasionally at the castles of Tintagel, Liskeard, Rostormel, and Moresk. Trematon was not in the immediate possession of the Earls till the reign of Edward III., from which time they have all ceased to be inhabited; for the county has never been honoured with the ducal residence, “by reason of which,” says Carew, “the strength of their castles could not so guard them against the battery of time and neglect, but that from fair buildings, they fell into foul reparations; and from foul reparations, are now sunke into utter ruine.”

Cornish Families which have been ennobled.

EDGCUMBE, Earl Mount-Edgcumbe.—Although this nobleman’s mansion of Mount-Edgcumbe, whence he takes his title, and which is his constant country-residence, is situated in Devonshire, yet, as his demesne extends into Cornwall, the church-town of Maker, the parish in which Mount-Edgcumbe is situated, being in that county;—as Cotehele, the ancient residence of his ancestors, before they possessed Mount-Edgcumbe, still kept up and occasionally visited by the family, is on the Cornish bank of the Tamar;—as he possesses large estates in Cornwall, forfeited by Sir Henry Bodrugan, whose capital mansion of Bodrugan was many years a seat of the Edgcumbes;—his family comes expressly under the title prefixed to this head. The Edgcumbes were originally of Eggescombe, or Edgcumbe, in the parish of Milton-Abbots, in Devonshire. In the reign of Edward III., William de

A doubt having arisen in the reign of James I., on the death of Henry Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, whether Prince Charles had a right to this dukedom, as not coming within the exact words of the act, by which the succession was confined to the first-begotten son of the King of England, it was determined, that he was so entitled both by reason and precedents; and the King’s declaration on the subject, founded on the advice of the Privy Council, the Master of the Rolls, and His Majesty’s counsel learned in the law concerning the Prince’s title to the duchy, was published in 1613. Amongst other particulars, it is stated, that in a recital of the original statute, in a statute of 9 Henry V., the construction given to the expression of first-begotten son of the Kings of England, is, “the eldest sons of the Kings of England, that is to say, they that should be next heirs to the realm of England, should be Dukes of Cornwall.”

Eggecombe married the heiress of William de Cotehele, and fixed his residence at Cotehele, in the parish of Calstock; his son married the heiress of Denfet; his grandson, the heiress of Holland. Sir Richard Edgcumbe, son of the latter, was a zealous and active friend of the Earl of Richmond, by whom he was knighted, at Bosworth-field, and from whom, after his accession to the crown, he received more substantial marks of his favour, by the appointment of Comptroller of the Household, the grant of Sir Henry Bodrugan's valuable estates before-mentioned, and the whole honor of Totness in Devonshire, forfeited by Lord Zouche. Sir Piers Edgcumbe, son of Sir Richard, married the heiress of Dernford, by which match he became possessed of Mount-Edgcumbe and Stonehouse, and considerable estates in Maker and Rame. Richard Edgcumbe, Esq., the immediate descendant, was created Baron Edgcumbe of Mount-Edgcumbe in 1742. In 1781, his younger son George, the third Lord Mount-Edgcumbe (having succeeded his elder brother in 1761) was created, in 1781, Viscount Mount-Edgcumbe and Valletort; and in 1789, Earl Mount-Edgcumbe. His son Richard, the present Earl, is Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Cornwall.

Arms of Edgcumbe: — Gules, on a bend ermines cottised, Or; three boars' heads couped, Argent.

Crest: — On a wreath, O. and G., a boar passant, Argent; about the neck a chaplet of oak leaves, fructed, proper.

Supporters: — On each side a grey-hound Argent, guttee de poix, collar'd dove-tail double, Gules.

BOSCAWEN, Viscount Falmouth. — This ancient family were originally of Boscawen-Rose, in the parish of Burian, where they are traced to about the year 1200. They removed to Tregothnan, in St. Michael-Penkevil, in consequence of the marriage of John Boscawen with the heiress of Tregothnan, about the year 1330. The descendants of this John have ever since continued at Tregothnan, having married the heiresses of Albalanda, Brett, and Trevanion, and coheiresses of Halep, Carminow, Trethurfe, Clinton, and Godfrey. The elder branch of the Boscawens became extinct in 1701, by the death of Hugh Boscawen, who married one of the coheiresses of Theophilus, Earl of Lincoln. Bridget, a daughter, and eventually sole heiress of Hugh Boscawen, married Hugh Fortescue, Esq., of Filleigh in Devonshire, on whom the title of Lord Clinton and Say was conferred by King George I. The male line of the Boscawens was continued by Edward, a younger son of Hugh Boscawen, who died in 1641. Hugh Boscawen, Esq., of

See p. lxxvi.

Tregothnan,

Tregothnan, son and heir of Edward, was in 1720 created Baron Boscawen-Rose, and Viscount Falmouth. Edward, the present and fourth Viscount Falmouth, is grandson of Admiral Boscawen, a most distinguished naval officer, who was a younger son of the first Viscount.

Arms:—Ermine, a rose, Gules, barbed and seeded, proper.

The ancient arms of the family were, Vert, a bull Arg. with a chief, containing the arms now used.

Crest:—On a wreath, a falcon, close, proper.

Supporters:—Two sea-lions Argent, guttée de larmes.

ELIOT, Lord Eliot. — This noble Lord's family is descended from the Eliots of Cutland, in Devonshire, which estate was given in exchange in the year 1565, by Richard Eliot, Esq., for the priory estate at St. Germans. The site of the priory became the residence of the Eliot family, and acquired the name of Port Eliot. Daniel Eliot, Esq., who died in 1702, left an only daughter married to Browne Willis, Esq., the celebrated antiquary. To keep up the name of his family, he bequeathed his estate to Edward Eliot, grandson of Nicholas, fourth son of Sir John Eliot, who died in 1632, as we are informed on Browne Willis's authority. Edward Eliot, Esq., a nephew of Edward above-mentioned, was created Baron Eliot of St. Germans, in 1784, and was succeeded by John Eliot Craggs, the present and second Lord Eliot. The Eliot family, after their settling in Cornwall, married the coheirefs of Carlwell, and sole heiress of Gedy. The late Lord Eliot married the heiress of Ellison, of South-Weald in Essex.

Arms of Eliot:—Argent, a fesse Gules between two bars gemelles wavy Azure; but the late Lord Eliot assumed the name and arms of Craggs (his father having married a natural daughter of Secretary Craggs). The arms of Craggs, as borne by Lord Eliot, are, Azure, a fesse Ermine; quartered with—Sable, on a fesse Or, three cross crosslets of the field.

Crest:—On a wreath, an elephant's head couped Argent, collared Gules.

Supporters:—Two eagles, regardant, with wings expanded, proper, and charged on their breasts with an ermine spot.

TREFUSIS, Lord Clinton and Say. — Although the ancient Cornish family of Trefusis did not acquire the barony of Clinton and Say till 1794, we are aware that his barony stands fourth in the list of English barons. The Trefusis family is to be traced, as resident at Trefusis, in Milor, the seat of their descendant Lord Clinton, four generations before 1292. During the course of twenty-three descents, they have married the heiresses of Delechamp, Treviados, and Balun; and coheireffes of Martin, Halep, Trefithney, Colan, Trevanion, Gaverigan, and

Cotton; besides the match with Rolle, through which the barony of Clinton and Say was acquired, Francis Trefusis, Esq. having married Bridget, daughter of Robert Rolle, Esq., of Heanton, who had married Arabella, the elder daughter and coheir of Theophilus Clinton, Earl of Lincoln. The barony of Clinton and Say being in abeyance between the coheirs of this Earl, was given by King George I., in 1721, to Hugh Fortescue, son and heir of Hugh Fortescue, Esq., of Filleigh, in Devonshire, by Bridget, sole heiress of Hugh Boscawen, of Tregothnan, who had married one of the coheiresses of Clinton, and who in 1746 was created Baron Fortescue, and Earl Clinton. On His Lordship's decease without issue, in 1751, the barony of Clinton and Say¹ devolved to Margaret, only daughter of Samuel Rolle, Esq. (only brother of Bridget above-mentioned), then recently become the widow of Robert Walpole, second Earl of Orford. On the death of her son George, Earl of Orford, in 1791, this title was claimed by George William Trefusis, Esq., the descendant, in the fourth generation, of Francis Trefusis and Bridget Rolle. The claim was allowed by the House of Lords in 1794. Robert Cotton St. John Trefusis, the present Lord Clinton and Say, succeeded his father in 1797, being then a minor. Trefusis house is still the family-seat.

Arms of Trefusis: — Argent, a chevron, between three wharrow spindles, Sable.

Crest: — A griffin segreant Or, resting his dexter foot on a shield Argent.

Supporters: — Two grey-hounds Argent, plain collared and leashed, Gules.

A younger branch of the Trefusis family, settled at Landew in Lezant, became extinct in the reign of Charles I., when the coheiresses married Herle and Killiow.

BASSET, Lord de Dunstanville. — The ancient family of Basset of Cornwall and Devonshire are descended from Osmund Basset, most probably a younger son of Sir Ralph Basset, the justiciary, in the reign of Henry I., as Sir Ralph was, in all probability, the grandson of Osmund Basset of Normandy, whose name appears, in 1050, as witness to an agreement respecting the abbey of St. Ebrulf, at Utica. The connection of the Bassets of Cornwall with the ancient family of Dunstanville is incorrectly stated in pedigrees apparently of the first authority, which represent them as descended from Thomas Basset and Alice Dunstanville. The fact is, that Thomas Basset, son of Gilbert, a younger son of the justiciary, and himself one of the justices of England (22 Henry III.), did marry Alice, daughter of Robert de Dunstanville, by whom he had three sons, Gilbert, Thomas, and Alan: Gilbert, the eldest, was founder of Bicester priory, in Oxfordshire, and to him King Henry II. confirmed the manors of Shalefeld and Aldeford, in Surrey, as

¹ The barony of Fortescue devolved, according to the patent, to his brother Matthew, father of the present Earl Fortescue.

having been the marriage-portion of his mother Alice Dunstanville^u; the sole heiress of this Gilbert married Verdun, and afterwards Camville, and the sole heiress of Camville, William de Longespee, Earl of Salisbury. Thomas, the second son of Thomas Basset, and Alice, above-mentioned, inherited part of the barony of Namptwich in Cheshire, and left three daughters coheiresses; Sir Alan, the third son, possessed Compton in Oxfordshire, by the gift, as some say, of his uncle, Walter de Dunstanville, or, according to Dugdale, of his elder brother Gilbert^w, to whom it had been given by the said Walter. This Sir Alan, who died 17 Henry III., had a son and heir, Gilbert, who was ancestor of the Bassets of Wycombe, Bucks, (a baronial family,) whose sole heiress married Roger de Bigod, Earl of Norfolk.

Having traced the posterity of Thomas Basset and Alice Dunstanville, to show that the Bassets of Cornwall are not descended from them, we have only to state briefly, that William Basset, Lord of Stoke-Basset and Ipsden, in Oxfordshire, (son of John, son of Osmund, which Osmund lived in the reign of Richard I.^x, and was, as we suppose, a younger son of the justiciary) married Cecilia, daughter of Alan de Dunstanville^y, with whom he is said to have had Menalida, in Cornwall, as a marriage-portion. Sir Alan, son of William Basset, had Whitechapel and Heyne in Devonshire, as a marriage-portion with Lucy Peverell. Their chief Devonshire seats were Umlerlegh, and Heanton-Court, both of which came into the family with the heiress of Beaumont. From an early period, they resided also at Tehidy, in Cornwall, the mansion-house, probably, of the same estate which, at the time of the first William Basset's marriage, might have been called Menalida. William Basset had the royal licence to embattle his manor-house of Tehidy in Cornwall, in 1330. About the middle of the sixteenth century, the family of Basset became divided into two branches; the Devonshire branch descended from John, elder son of Sir John Basset, by Honora Grenville, which branch became extinct, in the male line, by the death of Francis Basset, Esq., about the year 1796; and the Cornish branch descended from George, younger son of Sir John and Honora above-mentioned. Before the separation of the branches, this ancient family had married the heiresses of Balun, Walleis, Helligan^z, Beaumont, and Budockside. Since that separation, the Cornish branch has married the heiresses of Delbridge, Hele, and Pendarves, and coheiresses of Spencer and Prideaux. By the coheiress of Spencer there was

^u See Kennett's *Parochial Antiquities*, p. 157.

^w Ibid. p. 213.

^x Ibid. p. 119.

^y Sir William Pole, whose pedigrees in general appear to be very correct, has, by mistake, called this lady the daughter of Alan Inglefield.

^z It is worth remarking, that Lord de Dunstanville is descended from the Dunstanvilles through this marriage, as well as by the marriage of his ancestor with Cecilia de Dunstanville; the great-grandfather of Margery Helligan, who married Thomas Basset of Tehidy, in the reign of Edward III., having married Margery, daughter and heir of William de Dunstanville.

no issue. Francis Basset, Esq., the immediate descendant and male representative of the Bassets of Devonshire and Cornwall, was created a baronet in 1779, and in 1796 a baron, by the title of Lord de Dunstanville, of Tehidy Park, in the county of Cornwall, to him and the heirs-male of his body: in 1797, he was created also Lord Basset of Stratton, with remainder, in default of his own issue-male, to Frances, his only daughter, and her issue male.

Arms: — Barry-wavy of six, Or, and Gules.

Crest: — An unicorn's head.

Supporters: — Two unicorns collared, and each charged on the shoulder with a shield of the arms.

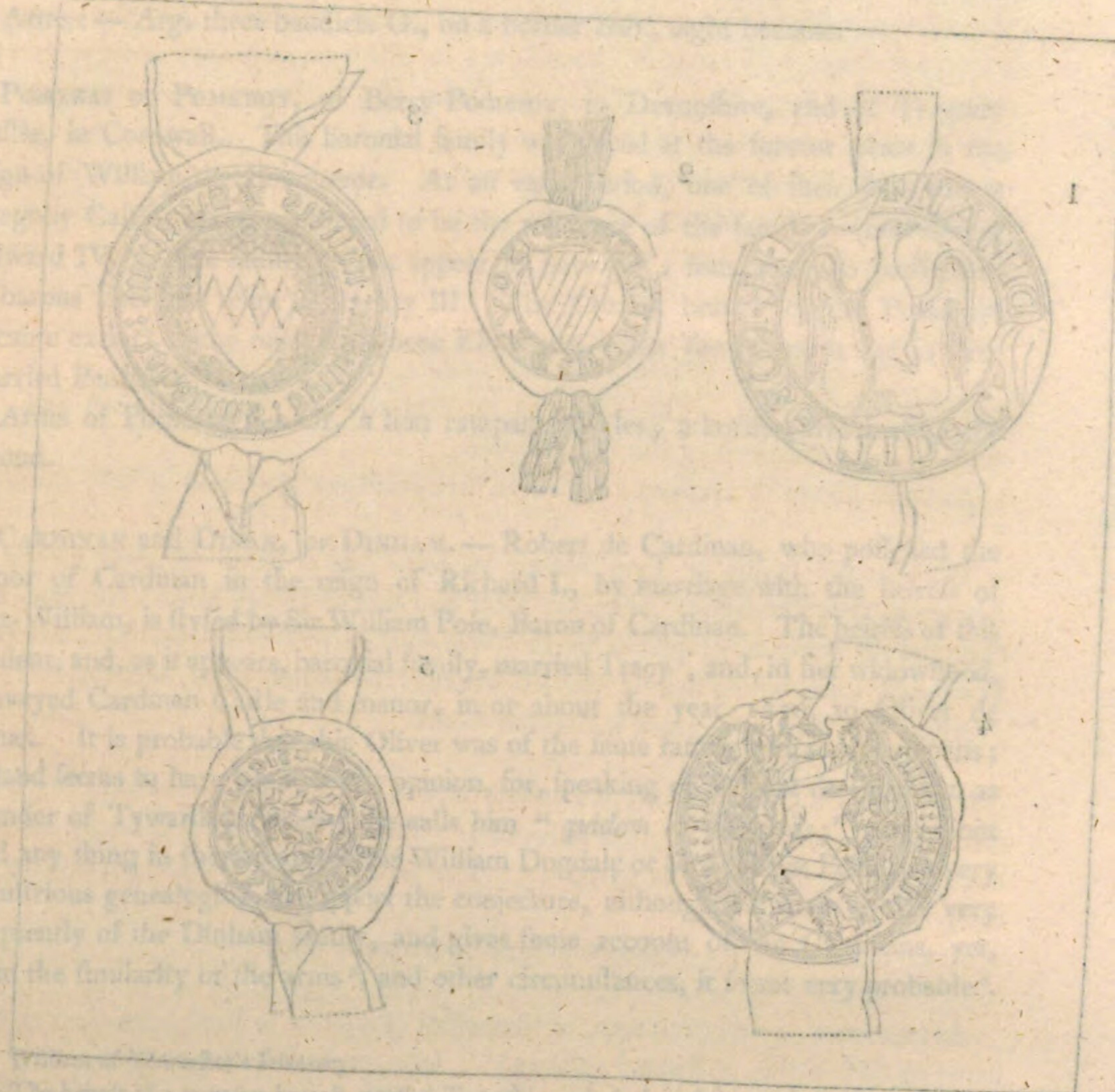
Extinct Peers and Baronial Families.

CAREW, speaking of the several degrees of its inhabitants, says, “for noblemen, I may deliver in a word, that Cornwall, at this present (1602), enjoyeth the residence of none at all, the occasion whereof groweth partly, because their issue-female have carried away the inhabitation, together with the inheritance, to gentlemen of the eastern parts; and partly for that their issue-male, little affecting so remote a corner, liked better to transplant their possessions to the heart of the realm. Elder times were not so barren, for besides the Lord Tregoyes in William the Conqueror's days, Bottreaux Castle vaunted his baron of that title, both now descended to the Earls of Huntingdon. The Lord Bonville his house was at Trelawney; the Lord Bray dwelt at - - -; the Lord Brooke at Callington; the Lord Marney at Kolquite; the Lord Denham at Cardinham; Boconnoc also appertained to the Earls of Devon.” The Lord Tregoyes of William the Conqueror's days, if there was any such person, does not appear to have had any connection with this county, nor does Lord Bray appear to have had any property or residence in it. Robert Willoughby, Lord Brooke, had the manor of Callington², and occasionally resided at the manor-house, where he died, in or about the year 1502: his chief seat was at Bere-Ferrers, on the opposite side of the Tamer.

VALLETORT, of Trematon Castle, and of Harberton, near Totness, which was the head of their Devonshire barony. — Reginald de Valletort, held the honor of Trematon under Robert Earl of Cornwall, in the reign of William the Conqueror. This ancient baronial family became extinct, in the year 1289, when Roger de Valletort gave the honor of Trematon to his Lord-paramount, Richard, Earl of

² See the account of Callington.

Ancient Seals of the Families of Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset.



1. Seal appended to a grant, without date, from Robert de Cardigan, who flourished in the reign of King Richard II., of the manor of Cardigan to the Priory of Tywardreath.

2. Seal appended to a grant, without date, from Robert de Cardigan to Henry de Camp, (Chapman), of the manor of Tywardreath and Llanwr. On the seal is a coat of arms. These are the arms of the family of Cardigan. It is probable that the coat of arms on this seal was that of Tywardreath, the husband of Isolda de Cardigan, one of the coasts commonly ascribed to the family of Tywardreath.

3. Seal appended to an indenture dated 2 Henry VI., whereby John de Dyan, Knight, conveyed two lands to Henry, Sheriff of Cornwall, and Joan his wife. On the seal are the arms of Dyan, with the inscription, "Sigillum Johannis Dyan militis."

4. Seal appended to an indenture dated 2 Henry VI., containing a conveyance from Sir John Arundell to John Tally, of a tenement in the town of Tyne. The arms of Arundell are here seen, with the helmet crest and the motto, "between the martlets a well is introduced, being the arms of Tyne." In consequence of one of the Arundell's having married the heiress of that family. The inscription runs thus: "Sigillum Johannis Arundell militis."

5. Seal appended to a deed dated 25 Edward III., whereby Sir John Arundell conveyed the manor of Trestre, &c. to Trestre. On the seal are the arms of Arundell, with the inscription, "Sigillum Johannis Arundell militis."

Ancient Seals of the Families of Cardinan, Dynham, and Arundell.

1. Seal appendant to a grant, without date, from Robert de Cardinan, who flourished in the reign of King Richard II., of his mill of Cardinan to the Priory of Tywardreth.

2. Seal appendant to a grant, without date, from Isolda de Cardinan to Henry de Campo Arnulphi (Champernowne), of her manors of Tywardreth and Ludwon. On the seal is a coat of arms, Three Bendlets, with this inscription, "*S Isoute de Cardinan.*" It is probable that the coat of arms on this seal was that of Tracy, the husband of Isolda de Cardinan, one of the coats commonly ascribed to the family of Tracy being Two Bendlets.

3. Seal appendant to an indenture dated 9 Richard II., whereby John de Dynham, Knight, conveys certain lands to Roger Umffrey of Lostwythiel, and Joan his wife. On the seal are the arms of Dynham, with this inscription, "*Sigillum Johannis Dynham militis.*"

4. Seal appendant to an indenture dated 4 Henry VI., containing a conveyance from Sir John Arundell to John Laky, of a tenement in the town of Truro. The arms of Arundell are here seen, with the helmet, crest, and lambrequin; between the martlets, a wolf is introduced, being the arms of Trembleigh, in consequence of one of the Arundell's having married the heiress of that family. The inscription runs thus: "*Sigillu : Johis Arundell : milit.*"

5. Seal appendant to a deed dated 45 Edward III., whereby Sir John Arundell conveys the manor of Lanhern, &c. to Trustees. On the seal are the arms of Arundell, with this inscription, "*Sigillum Johannis de Arundel.*"

Cornwall, to the prejudice of his next heirs, Henry de Pomerai, and Roger Corbet.

Arms: — Arg. three bendlets G., on a border Sab., eight bezants.

POMERAI or POMEROY, of Berry-Pomeroy, in Devonshire, and of Tregony Castle, in Cornwall. This baronial family was seated at the former place in the reign of William the Conqueror. At an early period, one of their seats was at Tregony Castle, which continued to be the residence of the family in the reign of Edward IV.^b The family do not appear to have been summoned to parliament as barons after the reign of Henry III. The Cornish branch of the Pomeroyes became extinct in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the heiress is said to have married Penkevil.

Arms of Pomeroy: — Or, a lion rampant, Gules; a border invecked of the second.

CARDINAN and DINAN, or DINHAM. — Robert de Cardinan, who possessed the honor of Cardinan in the reign of Richard I., by marriage with the heiress of Fitz-William, is styled by Sir William Pole, Baron of Cardinan. The heiress of this opulent, and, as it appears, baronial family, married Tracy^c, and, in her widowhood, conveyed Cardinan Castle and manor, in or about the year 1259, to Oliver de Dinan. It is probable that this Oliver was of the same family with the Cardinans; Leland seems to have been of that opinion, for, speaking of Robert de Cardinan as founder of Tywardreth priory, he calls him "*quidam ex Dinamiis*;" we cannot find any thing in the writings of Sir William Dugdale or Sir William Pole, two very industrious genealogists, to support the conjecture, although the latter speaks very frequently of the Dinham family, and gives some account of the Cardinans, yet, from the similarity of the arms^d, and other circumstances, it seems very probable^e.

^b William of Worcester's Itinerary.

^c The heiress of a younger branch married Treverbin, whose heiress married Prideaux of Orchardton. (Sir William Pole's Collections.)

^d Cardinan, as quartered by Prideaux, bore Sable, three lozenges in fesse, Ermine. See the preceding note. (See the bearing of Dinan, p. lxxx.)

^e It has been suggested by an ingenious correspondent, J.T. Austen, Esq. of Place-House, in Fowey, that the first Robert de Cardinan, supposing him to have been a younger son of the Dinan family, when he became possessed of the large property which he acquired in marriage with the heiress of Fitz-William, might have built a castle, and have given it the name of Car-dinan from Dinan Castle, the seat of his ancestors in Brittany; it may be considered as adding some weight to this conjecture, that the name of Cardinan does not occur in the record of Domesday.

The family of Dinan, sometimes improperly called Dinant, and afterwards Dinham and Denham, are known to have been originally of Dinan, a town in Brittany. They had a castle in that town, and founded there a monastery, endowed, among other possessions, with lands in Devonshire; in which county they were originally settled and had large estates. Oliver de Dinan of Cardinham, was summoned to parliament as a baron, from the year 1295 to 1298. The immediate descendant of Oliver, Sir John Dinham, was summoned to parliament in 1464, and, in 1485, was made, by King Henry VII., Treasurer of the Exchequer. He died in or about the year 1501, leaving no surviving issue. His sisters and coheirs married Sir Foulke Fitz-Warren; John Lord Zouche, Sir Nicholas Carew, and Sir Thomas Arundell. A younger branch of this family, calling themselves Denham, continued the male line at Wortham, in Devonshire, and were, for some time also, of Nancallan in Gorran. The Dinhams married the heiresses of Hydon and De Arches, and a coheirs of the Lord Moells.

Arms of Dinan or Dinham: — Gules, five lozenges conjoined in fesse Ermine.

The baronial family of TYES appear to have had a castle on their manor of Alwarton, near Penzance. Alice, the sister and heir of Henry Lord Tyes, who was executed for being concerned in the Earl of Lancaster's rebellion, in 1340, married Warine de Lisle, whose heiress married Thomas the fourth Lord Berkeley.

Arms of Tyes: — Argent, a chevron Gules.

Sir SERLO DE LANSLADRON, of Lanladron, in Cornwall, was summoned to parliament as a baron, in the reign of Edward I. The male line of this family became extinct by the death of his grandson. The Arundells of Trerice became eventually the heirs.

Arms of Lanladron: — Argent, three chevronels, Sable.

ARCHDEKNE or LERCEDEKNE, of Shepestall (supposed to have been the original name of their castle at Ruan Lanihorn)^f. John le Archdekne was summoned to parliament as a baron, in the reign of Edward III., he married the heiress of Fitz-Stephen of Haccombe, in Devon; his father the heiress of De le Roche; Warin, son of John l'Archdekne, married a coheirs of Talbot, and left three daughters coheirs; the elder of whom married Lucy, whose coheirs married Corbet and Vaux; the second brought Anthony and Haccombe, through the Courtenays, to the Carews; the third married Arundell, and died *sine prole*.

Arms of Archdekne: — Argent, three chevronels, Sable.

^f See p. xxxix.

Sir Nicholas D'AUNEY, of Shevioc, is said, by Dugdale, in his baronage, to have had summons to parliament in the year 1327; but it appears that his summons was to attend with horse and arms at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and that he was not summoned to either of the parliaments of that year. This family became extinct in the male line of its principal branch, in the reign of Richard II., when the heiress married Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire. The heiress of a branch of the D'Auneys, at an early period, married Archdekne, by which match the last-mentioned family became possessed of Anthony.

Arms of D'Aune: — Arg. on a bend cottised Sable, three annulets of the field.

The ancient baronial family of BOTTREAU had their residence at Bottreaux Castle in the parish of Minster, having settled in Cornwall in or about the reign of Henry I. They were first summoned to parliament, as barons, in the year 1367, and became extinct in the reign of Edward IV., when the heiress married Hungerford. The barony having passed through this family, and that of Hastings, is now vested in the Earl of Moira, as heir-general. This noble family had married the heiresses of Corbet, St. Loo, Moel, Daubeney, and Thwenge.

Three different coats^f have been ascribed to the baronial family of Bottreaux; and they are all quartered by Hastings in the following order: — 1. Arg. three toads erect Sable, two and one. — 2. Chequy O. and G. on a bend Az. three horse-shoes Argent. — 3. Argent, a griffin segreant Gules, talon'd Azure.

Sir William BONVILLE, who resided at Trelawney, in Pelynt, having become possessed of it by gift of his relation Sir John Herle, heir-general of the Bodrugans, was summoned to parliament, as a baron, in 1449. His son and grandson died before him without male issue. The male line of this ancient family had been long settled at Shute, in Devonshire, having married the heiresses of Shute and Pyne. Lord Bonville's son married the heiress of William Lord Harrington. The granddaughter and heir of Lord Bonville married Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset.

Arms of Bonville: — Sable, six mullets pierced, Argent, three, two and one.

COURTENAY, Earl of Devonshire. — On the accession of King Henry VII., he gave this title, which had long been in the Courtenay family, and had been forfeited by the attainder of Thomas, Earl of Devonshire, who fell at the battle of Tewkesbury, to Edward Courtenay, son of Sir Hugh Courtenay of Boconnoc.

^f The toads were the ancient arms, in allusion to the name. Upton says; "*Dominus de Botraux portat in armis suis tres botraces nigros in campo argenteo; quæ arma fortè portat dictus dominus propter nomen suum.*" Bysshe in his notes on Upton says, that the family changed the toads for a griffin, which was borne by the last Lord Bottreaux.

Henry, the grandson of Edward, who had Boconnoc for one of his seats, was created Marquis of Exeter by King Henry VIII., but beheaded in the same reign. His son Edward, who was restored to the earldom of Devonshire, dying without issue, the descendants of the four sisters of the first-mentioned Edward became heirs-general of this noble family. Matilda, the eldest, married John Arundell of Talverne, whose immediate representative is Thomas Jago, Esq. of Launceston; Elizabeth married John Trethurfe, from whom are descended the Vyvyans of Trelowarren, the Bullers, &c.; Isabella married William Mohun; and Florence, the ancestor of the Rev. Sir Henry Trelawney, Bart.

Arms of Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire: — Or, three torteauxes, with a label of three.

Crest: — A plume of feathers Argent, one, two and three, issuing from a ducal coronet.

Supporters: — Two boars Argent, bristled Or.

ROBERT, Lord WILLOUGHBY, who was summoned to parliament in the reign of Henry VII., had a seat at Callington, where he died. His monument is in the church of that parish. The chief seat of this noble family was at Bere-Ferrers, on the opposite side of the Tamer. Robert, the second Lord Willoughby, died without surviving male issue: his grand-daughters, married to Grenville, Dawtrey, and Blount Lord Mountjoy, were his heirs.

Arms: — Or, two bars Gules, charged with three water bougets, two, one, Argent.

Sir Henry MARNEY, whose ancestors possessed Colquite, in St. Mabyn, by descent from a coheirefs of Serjeaux, was created Lord Marney in 1523. The title became extinct by the death of his son John, the second Lord Marney, in 1570. His two daughters and coheirs married George Ratcliffe, and Lord Thomas Howard, afterwards Lord Howard of Bindon.

Arms: — Gules, a lion rampant guardant, Argent.

Crest: — A chapeau Sable, turned up, Ermine, between a pair of wings elevated, Argent.

ROBARTES, Lord ROBARTES, and Earl of RADNOR.—The first of this noble family, of whom we have any account, is Richard Robartes, a merchant at Truro, grandfather of Richard Robartes, who married a coheirefs of Hender, of Bottreaux Castle, was created a baronet in 1621, and in 1625^{*} a peer, by the title of Lord

* January, 1624-5.

Robartes of Truro. His son John was, in 1679, created Viscount Bodmin, and Earl of Radnor^b. The title became extinct in 1757, by the death of John, Earl of Radnor, son of the Hon. Francis Robartes, who was the elder son of John, the first Earl of Radnor, by his second wife. The heir-general of this noble family is the Hon. Mrs. Agar, relict of the Hon. Charles Agar, daughter of the late George Hunt, Esq., of Lanhydrock, and grand-daughter of Thomas Hunt, Esq., of Great Mollington, near Chester. The latter married Mary, only sister of Henry, Earl of Radnor, who died in 1741.

Arms of Robartes, Earl of Radnor : — Azure, three estoils, and a chief wavy Or.

Crest : — On a wreath, a lion rampant Or, holding a flaming sword erect, proper, the pommel and hilt of the first.

Supporters : — Two goats, Argent, ducally gorged Azure.

MOHUN, Lord MOHUN. — A branch of the ancient baronial family of Mohun, of Dunster, in Somersetshireⁱ, became possessed of considerable property, by a marriage with the heiress of Fitzwilliam, in the reign of Edward III., and fixed their residence at Hall and Bodinneck, near Fowey; they were afterwards of Boconnoc, having purchased that estate of the Ruffel family. Sir Reginald Mohun, of Boconnoc, was created a baronet in 1612; John, his son and heir, was created a peer, by the title of Lord Mohun of Oakhampton. This title became extinct in 1712, by the death of Charles, Lord Mohun, who fell in a duel, which proved fatal both to himself and his adversary the Duke of Hamilton. This branch of the Mohun family, from the time of their settling in Cornwall, had married the heiresses of Fitz-William and Hayre, and the coheiresses of Courtenay Earl of Devonshire, Horsey, and Reskymer. A younger branch of the Mohuns, settled at Luny or Lithney, in St. Ewe, became extinct by the death of William Mohun, Esq., the last of the name and family, in 1737.

Arms of Mohun, Lord Mohun : — Or, a cross engrailed, Sable.

Crest : — A dexter arm embowed maunched Erm. in the hand proper, a fleurs-de-lis, Or.

Supporters : — Two lions rampant guardant Argent, crowned with Earls coronets, Or, the balls, Argent.

^b It is said that his title was originally Earl of Falmouth, which he retained only six days, "by reason," as Mr. Tonkin observes, "of a jest; Lady Mohun having complimented his lady on having acquired the title of Countess of Penny-come-quick, a name given in derision to Falmouth, by some of the neighbouring towns which had opposed its rise. It is more probable that the title of Falmouth was abandoned, being then already possessed as a viscounty, by George Fitzroy, Earl of Northumberland, under a patent of 1674."

ⁱ Descended from Reginald, a younger son of John Lord Mohun, of Dunster, who died in 1330.

GRANVILLE Earl of BATH. — This ancient Norman family came over with William the Conqueror. Richard de Grenville, who married Isabel, daughter of Walter Giffard Earl of Buckingham, was common ancestor of the Grenvilles of Devonshire and Cornwall, and the Grenvilles of Buckinghamshire. The former were originally settled at Bideford, in Devonshire, and appear to have had a seat at Stowe, in the parish of Kilkhampton, from a very early period. Sir Richard Grenville, the brave naval commander, who married the heiress of Beville, appears, by the pedigrees, to have been the fifteenth in descent. His grandson was the celebrated Sir Beville Grenville, whose son, Sir John, was, in 1661, created Lord Grenville of Kilkhampton and Bideford, Viscount Grenville of Lansdowne, and Earl of Bath, with a warrant to use the foreign titles of Carboil, Thorigny, and Granville. This nobleman, and his descendants, wrote their name Granville. His younger son, John, was created, in 1702, Lord Granville of Potheridge, in Devonshire, and died without issue, in 1709. Charles, his eldest son, who succeeded him, was killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol before his father's funeral; so that it was observed that there were three Earls of Bath above ground at one time*. William Henry, son of Charles, became third Earl of Bath, but dying without issue in 1711, the title became extinct. The last of the male line of this noble family was George Granville, the poet, who was created Lord Lansdowne in 1711, and died in 1734, leaving issue only daughters. Dr. Borlase observes, that the family may be said, like the swan, to have sung most melodiously just before it expired¹. The aunts and coheiresses of the last Earl of Bath married Sir William Leveson Gower, Bart., ancestor of the Marquis of Stafford, and Sir George Carteret, afterwards Lord Carteret, of Hawnes. The younger of the coheiresses was created Countess Granville. The sisters and coheiresses of her grandson, the second and last Earl Granville, married Thomas Viscount Weymouth, father of the present Marquis of Bath; and the Earl of Shelbourne (after Marquis of Lansdowne), father of the present Marquis. The Grenvilles of Stowe married the heiress of Beville of Brynn in Withiel, and coheiresses of Burgherst, Whitlegh, Beville of Gwarnick, and Viell.

* Bolton's extinct Peerage.

¹ MS. additions to Carew's Survey. Dr. Borlase observes, nevertheless, (in his MS. heraldic notes), that the family of Grenfell, which had been long settled in the parish of St. Just, near the Land's-End, where the Grenvilles had a considerable estate, were, in all probability, of a younger branch of this family. In the more ancient parish registers, their name is spelt *Grenfield*, as that of the *Grenvilles* frequently was at an early period; and they appear to have used the same arms. The representative of this family is Pascoe Grenfell, Esq., of Taplow, in Buckinghamshire, M.P. for Great Marlow.

Arms of Granville Earl of Bath : — Gules, three rests, Or.

Two Crests : — One, a griffin's head Or, the wings elevated ; the other, a griffin passant Or, the wings elevated.

Supporters : — Two griffins Or, wings elevated.

Digory, third son of Roger Grenville, who married the coheirefs of Whitlegh, fettled at Penhele, in Eglofkerry, which was inherited by his third fon ; this line ended in an only daughter of Sir George Grenville, who was ten years of age in 1620. Thomas Grenville, fecond fon of Digory, was of Aldercombe, in Kilkhampton, and left two daughters coheireffes, married to Cary of Devonshire, and Proute of St. Stephen's, near Launcefton.

ARUNDELL, Lord Arundell, of Trerice in Newlyn. — The account of this family by Collins, as defcended from a younger branch of the Arundells of Tolvern, who were a younger branch of the Lanherne family, is very erroneous. It is a doubtful point, whether they were at all connected with the Arundells of Lanherne ; we think it moft probable that they were at a very early period, but have not been able to afcertain it. Both Tonkin and Dr. Borlase^m affert the contrary, on the authority of a pedigree formerly at Trerice, which Dr. Borlase fpeaks of as having feen. He fays that it was drawn up from original documents at the Heralds' college, by which it appeared, that they were a diftinct family, and that their ancient bearing was, Gules, a lion rampant Or.

Tonkin fays, that this pedigree was drawn up by Camden himfelf. That learned writer does not mention the Arundells of Trerice in his Britannia. On inquiry at the Heralds' college, we cannot find that any thing is known there of the bearing before fpoken of, or of the pedigree of this family, beyond the match with Trerice.

The Lords Arundell of Trerice bore latterly, Sab. fix fwallows, three, two, one Argent, (the fame coat as Arundell of Lanherne,) quartered with the arms of the ancient baronial family of Lanfladron (Sab. three chevronels Arg.). It feems probable, neverthelefs, that the Arundells of Trerice, in the fixteenth century, bore either the lion rampant or fome other coat different from that of Arundell of Lanherne. Leland fays, that Arundell of Trerice gave *no part* of the arms of the *great* Arundells, and that he told him that he thought his family came from the Arundells of Normandy. The coat, with the lion rampant, was put up over the chimney-piece in one of the rooms at Effordⁿ. The first Arundell of this family,

^m In his MS. notes on Carew.

ⁿ Qu.—Whether this coat was not that of Thurlebere of Efford, whose heirefs married Arundell? We have not been able to find any arms affigned to the family of Thurlebere.

whom

whom we find mentioned in any well-authenticated pedigree, is Ralph (described as of Kenelhelvas, Lord of Kenelhoke), who married Joan, daughter and heir of Matthew Trerice; the father of which Matthew married the heiress of Goveley, and eventually heiress of her grandfather, Sir Serlo de Lanfladron, one of the barons of Edward the First's parliament, whose male posterity failed in the third generation. In Edmondson's pedigrees of the peers, Ralph Arundell, who married the heiress of Trerice, is described as son of another Ralph or Randall. If so, it must have been Ralph the elder, who, in 1346, had an estate at Trekening, in St. Columb; for this Ralph, in a record of 1351, is called the son of Oliver. We think it extremely probable, from the frequent recurrence of the family-names of Nicholas and John, that the Arundells of Trerice were descended from a younger son of Sir Nicholas Arundell, of Hempston-Arundell, in Devonshire, the elder branch of which failed by the death of his son Sir John, in the reign of Henry III.; and as the arms of the two families of the Arundells in Devonshire (the one of Yewton-Arundell, and the other of Hempston-Arundell) differ only in colour (the coat of the latter being, Arg. six swallows, three, two, one, Sab.), there is every reason to suppose, although we do not find any pedigree setting forth the connection, that they were originally of the same stock. The immediate descendant of the Arundells of Trerice was created Lord Arundell of that place, in 1664. The title and the family became extinct by the death of the fourth Lord Arundell, in 1773. The Arundells of Trerice married the heiresses of Trerice, Pollor, Durant, St. John of Pennark, Thurlebere, and Cofwarth, and the coheiresses of Beville. The younger branches of Arundell of Trerice are treated of amongst the extinct families of the gentry.

Arms of Arundell, Lord Arundell of Trerice: — Sable, six swallows close, three, two, one, Argent, quartered with Sable, three chevronels Argent (the coat of Lanfladron).

Crest: — On a chapeau, Gules, turned up Ermine, a swallow, Argent.

Supporters: — Two panthers guardant Or, spotted of various colours, with fire issuing from their mouths and ears.

GODOLPHIN, Baron and Earl of GODOLPHIN. — The pedigree of this noble house is involved in some obscurity. It appears pretty evident that an ancient family, who, from the barton of that name, were called *De Godolghan*, became extinct in the male line about the year 1400. The heiress married Rinfey, who took the name of Godolghan. Hals says, that John Knava, who possessed Godolphin, by marrying the heiress of Stevens, first assumed the name of Godolphin in the reign of Henry VII.; but Carew, who lived so much nearer to the time, says

says nothing of this, but observes, that the family had softened the name from Godolghan to Godolphin. It is certain that, from the reign of Henry VII., the name of Godolphin was continued uninterruptedly through six descents (the family being of much note in the county), to William Godolphin, Esq., who was created a baronet in 1661. This title became extinct at his death, in 1710: his nephew, Sidney Godolphin (who became prime minister to King William and Queen Anne), was created, in 1684, Lord Godolphin of Rialton; and in 1706, Viscount Rialton and Earl of Godolphin. These titles became extinct in 1766; but Francis, the second Earl of Godolphin, having, in 1735, been created Lord Godolphin of Helston, with remainder to the heirs-male of Dr. Henry Godolphin, Dean of St. Paul's, Francis, the Dean's son, succeeded to that title, and, on his death without issue, in 1785, that title also, and the male line of the noble family of Godolphin, became extinct. The daughters and coheiresses of Francis, the second and last Earl of Godolphin, married the Dukes of Newcastle and Leeds. The elder branch of the Godolphins had married an heiress of the Killigrew family, the heiresses of Bonithon and Sydney, and coheiresses of Trenowth and Glynn.

Arms of Godolphin, Lord Godolphin:—Gules, an eagle with two heads, displayed, between three fleurs-de-lis, Argent. At one time, the family bore, Argent, three dolphins, embowed, Sable, the coat of Rinsey.

Crest:—On a wreath, a dolphin naiant, embowed, proper.

Supporters:—Two eagles, regardant, with their wings displayed, Argent.

A younger branch of the Godolphins settled at Trewarveneth^p, in St. Paul's, about the reign of Henry VIII., and became extinct in 1689. The heiress of this branch married the ancestor of John Godolphin Nicholls, Esq., now of Trewarveneth. Another younger branch of the Godolphins, the first of which married one of the coheiresses of Gaverigan, settled at Treveneage, in St. Hilary, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and became extinct after two descents. The heiress of this branch married the ancestor of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

PITT, Lord CAMELFORD.—Thomas Pitt, Esq., Governor of Fort St. George, common ancestor of Pitt, Earl of Chatham; Pitt, Earl of Londonderry in Ireland, and Pitt, Lord Camelford, purchased Boconnoc a few years after the death of the last Lord Mohun, and fixed his residence there. His grandson, Thomas Pitt, Esq., was, in 1784, created Lord Camelford, Baron of Boconnoc; the title became extinct by the death of his only son, the second Lord Camelford, in 1804. Bo-

^p Some pedigrees make the ancestor of this family marry the heiress of Newell or Nevill of Trewarveneth; others, the heiress of Cowling, of that place.

connoc is now the occasional residence of the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, who married Anne, his only sister and heir.

Arms : — Sable, a fesse checky O. and Az. between three bezants.

Crest : — A crane, proper, beaked and membered, Or.

Supporters : — Two Cornish choughs, proper, regardant, with wings elevated.

The following instances occur of titles taken from Cornish places, by persons who have had no residence in the county : — Sir Ralph Hopton had the title of Lord Hopton of Stratton conferred on him in 1644, and Sir John Berkeley that of Berkeley of Stratton in 1658, in memory of their signal services in the battle of Stratton. Charles Berkeley, Lord Botetourt, was created Earl of Falmouth in 1664; the title became extinct, by his death without issue, the ensuing year. The title of Viscount Falmouth was given to George Fitzroy when he was created Earl of Northumberland, in 1674; it became extinct in 1716. Viscount Launceston was one of the titles given to Frederic Prince of Wales, in 1726, as Viscount Trematon was one of those given the same year to William Duke of Cumberland. When the Right Hon. Thomas Erskine was created a peer on receiving the Great Seal, in 1806, he took the title of Baron Erskine of Restormel Castle, in the county of Cornwall. It may be observed, that this distinguished ornament of his profession had no residence at this place, nor any connection with the county, except that he was some time Attorney-General of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Noblemen's Seats.

THE present noblemen's seats in this county are, Tregothnan, the seat of Lord Viscount Falmouth; Boconnoc, the occasional residence of Lord Grenville; Port Eliot, the seat of Lord Eliot; Trefusis, the seat of Lord Clinton and Say; and Tehidy Park, the seat of Lord de Dunstanville; the last mentioned nobleman keeps also in his own hands the barton-house of Bennetts in Whitstone, which he occasionally visits. The old mansion at Cotehele, the property of the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, is occasionally visited by His Lordship. The late Lord Graves, of the kingdom of Ireland, had a seat at Torpoint, in the parish of Anthony, now in the occupation of his relict, the Dowager Lady Graves.

Mansions of Extinct Peers.

THERE are very few remains of the ancient mansions of extinct peers. At Bottreaux Castle there is only the mount of the keep. Colquite, built by John Lord Marney,

Marney, has been wholly pulled down. Trelawney, the seat of Lord Bonville, was nearly rebuilt by Sir John Trelawney, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, but the old towers remain. Trerice, the seat of the Lord Arundell, is now a farm-house; Efford, another seat of the same noble family, in the parish of Stratton, is occasionally inhabited by Wrey J'Ans, Esq., as lessee under Sir Thomas Ackland, Bart. Not a vestige remains of Stowe, built by John Granville, Earl of Bath, and esteemed the most magnificent mansion in the west of England. Godolphin, the seat of the noble family of Godolphin, is now occupied as a farm-house!

Baronets of Cornwall.

WREY of Trebigh, in St. Ives.—This ancient Devonshire family, in consequence of a marriage with an heiress of the Killigrew family, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, settled at Trebigh, which appears to have been their chief residence, when William Wrey, Esq. was created a baronet in 1628. His son, Sir Chichester, having married one of the coheiresses of Edward Bouchier, Earl of Bath, became possessed of Tawstock, the ancient seat of that noble family, which has ever since been the chief residence of his posterity, and is now the seat of his descendant Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart. Trebigh is still in the family, but occupied by the tenant of the demesne farm.

Arms of Wrey:—Sable, a fesse between three pole-axes, Argent, helved, Gules; quartering Arg.; a cross engrailed Gules, between four water-bougets, Sable—Bouchier.

Crest:—On a wreath, a lion's head erased.

The grandfather of William Wrey, Esq., who was created a baronet, as above-mentioned, married a coheiress of Killigrew.

TRELAWNEY of Trelawney in Pelynt.—This ancient family are supposed to be descended from Hamelin, who held Treloen, and several other manors, under the Earl of Moreton, when the survey of Domesday was taken. They derive their name from the manor of Trelawney, in Alton, the ancient residence of the family, which is supposed to have passed into other hands when the male line of the elder branch became extinct, on the death of Richard Trelawney, in the reign of Henry VI. This Richard was son of Sir John Trelawney, who signalized himself in the wars with France under King Henry V., and had a grant of twenty pounds per annum for his eminent services, besides an honourable augmentation to his arms, which is the present bearing of the family. Richard Trelawney above-mentioned, left two daughters. Mr. Jago, of Launceston, is the representative of the

elder, through the families of Penpons and Arundell of Talverne. The Wreys and the Smiths of St. Germans inherited estates as descended from the other coheirefs. John, younger son of Sir John Trelawney, continued the male line, and resided at Trefferret, Brightorre, and Woolston. His descendant, Sir Jonathan Trelawney of Pool, in Menheniot, which had then been for a considerable time the seat of the family, purchased (out of regard to the name) the manor of Trelawney, in Pelynt, in the year 1600. His son, John Trelawney, Esq., was created a baronet in 1628, and was immediate ancestor of the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawney, Bart., who is descended from a younger brother of the Right Rev. Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Bart., Bishop of Winchester. In the course of about twenty descents, this ancient family have married the heireffes of Doyngell and Helligan; and coheireffes of Powna, Holland, Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire; Lamellin, Reskymer, Trecarrell, and Hele of Devonshire.

Ancient Arms of Trelawney: — Argent, a chevron, Sable. — Arms first borne by Sir John Trelawney, in the reign of Hen. V.: — Arg. a chevron Sable, between three oak-leaves, Vert.

Crest: — On a wreath, a wolf passant, proper.

A younger branch of the Trelawney family settled at Coldrinnick, in St. Germans, before the year 1500, and continued there for several descents. On the death of Charles Trelawney, Esq., the last heir-male, this estate was inherited by the Darells of Trewornan, who took the name of Trelawney. The present infant possessor of Coldrinnick is representative of the Darells of Trewornan, and this branch of the Trelawneys.

VYVYAN of Trelowarren, in Mawgan (Meneage). — This ancient family was originally of Trevidern in Burian, where they are traced, in their pedigree, somewhat earlier than the year 1300; they removed to Trelowarren about the beginning of the reign of Edward IV., in consequence of a marriage with the heirefs of Ferrers, of that place. Their descendant, Sir Richard Vyvyan, was created a baronet in 1644. The present baronet is the Rev. Sir Carew Vyvyan, Bart., who has no issue. The heir-presumptive is Vyell Vyvyan, Esq., of Trelowarren, descended from Richard, second son of Sir Richard, the third baronet, by the heirefs of Pyper, of Trefmarrow. This family have married the heireffes of Ferrers, Vivian of Cofwarth, Hoblyn^a, and Pyper; and coheireffes of Arundell of Trerice, Glynn of Morval, Trethurfe (by one of the coheireffes of Courtenay Earl of Devonshire), Tremayne of Collacombe, Robins and Erifey.

^a Sole heir of the Rev. Carew Hoblyn (a son of Hoblyn of Nanfwhydden), by a coheirefs of Carew of Penwarne.

Arms : — Argent, a lion rampant, Gules, armed, Sable.

Crest : — A horse passant, furnished, all proper.

Most of the families, if not all, bearing the name of Vyvyan or Vivian, in Cornwall, were derived from the same stock as the baronet's family. The name is spelt indiscriminately on ancient tombs of the nearest relations. Prior Vivian is supposed to have been a son of Robert, the second son of Richard Vyvyan, of Trelowarren, who married the heiress of Arundell. The Prior seems to have assumed a different coat of arms, which was confirmed to him by Wriothesley, Garter King of Arms: viz. Or, a chevron Az., charged with three annulets of the field, between as many lions' heads erased purple: on a chief Gules, three martlets, Argent. This coat was borne by the descendants of his brother John, who was of Bodmin, and had a son of the same name, who married the heiress of Tregoose of Penpol. Edward, second son of the last-mentioned John, left an only daughter and heir, married to Haweis. We have not been able to ascertain who is the representative of this branch. There are families of Vivian who bear the arms above-mentioned.

The Vivians or Vyvyans of Trenowth appear to have been descended from a younger son of John Vyvyan of Trelowarren, who married the coheiress of Treturfe. John Vivian *alias* Trenowth died in 1543: his son married the heiress of Trefaster; his grandson, the heiress of Lower of Truro; his great grandson, a coheiress of Cavell. This branch became extinct by the death of Francis Vivian, who married the heiress of Minard by the heiress of Coswarth. The daughter and only child of this Francis married Sir Richard Vyvyan of Trelowarren, grandfather of the present baronet. The Trenowth Vivians bore nearly the same arms as Prior Vivian, indeed the same coat without the annulets or the martlets. These arms were confirmed to Vyvyan of Trenowth by Sir John Borough, Garter King of Arms, in 1637.

TREVELYAN. — Although the ancestor of Sir John Trevelyan was of Nettlecombe, in Somersetshire, when created a baronet in 1661, yet as he then possessed Trevelyan in St. Veep, the ancient seat of the family (which indeed is still their property), and in the early part of their history they were wholly Cornish, it will be necessary to speak of them here. This ancient family were settled at Trevelyan at a very early period, and were afterwards, for several descents, of Basil in St. Cleather. In the reign of Edward IV., they removed into Somersetshire,

¹ In the elder line, at least; it is very probable that there are male descendants from younger sons. John Vivian, who married the coheiress of Cavell, had ten sons, none of whom are described in the pedigree as dying in infancy.

² We were favoured with the above particulars respecting the Vyvyan family by the Rev. Fr. Vyvyan Jago.

³ Trevelyan continued to be a seat of the family in the reign of Henry VIII.

in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Whalesborough of Whalesborough, in Marham-Church, who, through the heiress of Raleigh, were possessed also of Nettlecombe, in Somersetshire. The father of Trevelyan, who married Whalesborough, married the heiress of Bottreaux of Urder. Since their removal into Somersetshire, they have married other heiresses, but none connected with Cornwall.

Arms: — Gules, a horse, Argent, armed Or, rising out of the sea, party per fesse, wavy, Az., and of the second.

Crest: — On a wreath two arms, counter-embowed, proper, habited, Azure, and holding a bezant.

St. AUBYN of Clowance. — This ancient family, which came over with William the Conqueror, had their chief residence and estates in Somersetshire and Devonshire. They acquired Clowance, in the latter part of the fourteenth century, by the marriage of Sir Geoffrey St. Aubyn (son of Sir Guy, who had married one of the coheiresses of Serjeaux of Colquite) with the heiress of Kimiell, who had married the coheiress of Helligan of Clowance. Sir John St. Aubyn, the eighth in descent from Sir Geoffrey, was created a baronet in 1671, and was great-great-grandfather of Sir John St. Aubyn, the present baronet. Besides the matches with Serjeaux and Kimiell already mentioned, this family have married the heiresses of Tremere, Godolphin of Treveneage, and Jenkin of Trekenning; and coheiresses of Trenowth, Whittington, De la Haye, and Morice.

Arms: — Ermine, on a cross, Gules, five bezants.

Crest: — On a wreath, a falcon rising, proper.

Francis St. Aubyn, second brother of Sir John, who was created a baronet in 1671, married to his first wife the heiress of Arundell of Trengwainton, and had by her a son, who died *sine prole*; by his second wife, the heiress of Croker of St. Agnes, he had two sons, one of whom left male issue. There were male descendants also from James, a younger son of Sir John St. Aubyn, the second baronet.

MOLESWORTH of Pencarrow. — John Moleworth, a younger brother of the Moleworths of Helpston, in Northamptonshire, settled at Pencarrow in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His second wife, whose issue continued the male line, was one of the coheiresses of Hender, of Bottreaux Castle. Hender Moleworth, Esq., his grandson, president of the council in Jamaica, and some time temporary governor of that island, was created a baronet in 1689, with remainder to his elder brother, Sir John Moleworth, Knt., of Pencarrow, who succeeded to the title, and from whom Sir Arscott Ourry Moleworth, the present baronet, is the

fifth in lineal descent. Since their accession to the title, this family have married coheireffes of Morice and Smyth.

Arms: — Gules, an escutcheon vairé within an orle of crofs crofslets, Or.

Crest: — On a wreath, a cubit arm, couped and armed with a gauntlet, proper, holding a crofs crofslet, Or.

LEMON of Carclew in Milor. — William Lemon, Esq. purchased Carclew in 1749. His grandson, of the same name, was created a baronet in 1774, and has been, ever since that year, one of the representatives of the county.

Arms: — Argent, on a chevron, between three mullets, Gules, an eagle displayed, Or.

Crest: — On a wreath, a lion passant, Gules, the body charged with three mullets in fesse, Or.

COPLEY late MOYLE, of Sprotborough, in Yorkshire. — The Moyles are an ancient Cornish family, and although Sir Joseph, who took the name of Copley, was described as above mentioned, when created a baronet in 1778, he then possessed the ancient feat of the Moyle family, Bake in St. Germans, which, indeed, is now the seat of his grandson, Sir Joseph Copley, the present baronet. Sir Joseph is immediately descended from a younger brother of Walter Moyle, the learned writer, who died without issue in 1721. The ancestor of this family married the heiress of Bake of Bake, in the reign of Edward III. Another ancestor of the family married the heiress of Fortescue of Hollacomb. The elder line of this family had become extinct towards the latter end of the fourteenth century, when the coheireffes married Bunbury, Kelly, Keale, and Tregasow.

Arms: — The arms of Moyle are, Gules, a mule passant, Argent; but Sir Joseph Copley bears the arms of Copley — Argent, a crofs moline, Gules.

Crest: — A griffin's head erased, Gules.

BASSET of Tehidy, created a baronet in 1779; since ennobled by the title of Lord de Dunstanville as already stated.

MORSHEAD, of Trenant-Park, in Duloe, since sold to Sir Edward Buller, Bart. — The father and grand-father of Sir John Morshead, who was created a baronet in 1783, were of Cartuther in Menheniot. His father married the sister and heiress of Sir Christopher Treife, Knt. Sir John Morshead has now no residence in Cornwall.

Arms: — Azure, a crofs crofslet Argent, between four martlets, Or; on a chief of the second, three escallop-shells, Gules.

Crest:

Crest: — On a wreath, a demi-dragon regardant Vert., collar'd Or, holding between his paws an escutcheon Sable, charged with a bezant.

HAWKINS of Trewithan in Probus. — John Hawkins, ancestor of this family, being, according to tradition, of the family of Hawkins, of Nash-Court, in Kent, came into Cornwall in the year 1554; his descendant, of the same name, settled at Trewinnard in St. Erth (now belonging to Sir Christopher Hawkins) in 1636. Trewithan was acquired by marriage with the coheirefs of Hawkins, of that place, early in the last century. Christopher Hawkins, Esq., second son of the late Thomas Hawkins, Esq., of Trewithan, was created a baronet in 1791, and is the present owner of Trewithan. This family have married coheireffes of Bellot of Bochym, and Hawkins of Pennans and Trewithan.

Arms: — Per faltier Or and Argent, on a faltier Sable, five fleur-de-lis of the first; a border gobony, of the first and third.

Crest: — A cubit arm in armour, thereon two fleur-de-lis in pale, Azure, grasping in the hand, proper, a baton Or, tipped Sable.

The arms of Hawkins of Pennans, as confirmed to Sir Christopher Hawkins in 1793, and borne by him quarterly, are, Per pale, Argent and Or, on a faltier Sable, a lozenge charged with a fleur-de-lis, Gules, between four others, Or.

CALL of Whiteford in Stoke Climsland. — Sir John Call, who was a very eminent military engineer, and held several lucrative offices under the presidency of Madras, was created a baronet in 1791; he married a coheirefs of William Bathie, M. D., and was succeeded by his son Sir William Pratt Call, the present baronet.

Arms: — Gules, three trumpets in fesse Argent.

Crest: — A demi-lion rampant, holding a trumpet in his paws, as in the arms.

BULLER of Trenant-Park*. — Edward Buller, Esq., Captain in the Royal Navy, now Vice-Admiral of the Blue, third son of the late John Buller, Esq. of Morval, some time one of the Lords of the Treasury, and M. P. for West-Loo, who died in 1786, was created a baronet in 1808.

When Rear-Admiral Sir Edward PELLEW, grandson of George Pellew, of Flushing near Falmouth, was created a baronet in 1796 for his gallant services, he was described of Trevery in St. Martins (in Meneage), the property of his brother Samuel Pellew, Esq.

* For some account of the family and arms, see p. ci.

Arms:

Arms : — Argent, a chevron, Gules ; in base an oak-wreath Vert, tied Azure ; on a chief of the second, three mascles of the first.

Crest : — A ship in distress on a rock, proper ; over the crest, in a scroll, *Deo juvante*.

Extinct Baronets.

MOHUN of Boconnoc, created in 1612, and ROBARTES of Truro, created in 1612 ; afterwards ennobled and extinct as already stated.

Sir Richard GRENVILLE, elder son of Sir Beville, was created a baronet in 1630. The title became extinct by Sir Richard's death, which happened at Ghent, in Flanders, in 1658, his only son Richard having died before him. His only daughter married Lennard, and died without issue. An account of this family has been already given.

CAREW of Anthony. — This family was descended from Alexander, a younger son of Nicholas, Baron Carew of Hacombe, upon whom Anthony and other manors, parcel of his mother's estates inherited from the families of Courtenay and Archdekne, were settled. Richard Carew, Esq., the fourth in descent from Alexander, was the historian of Cornwall ; his son Sir Richard was created a baronet in 1641. The title, and the male line of the family, became extinct on the death of Sir Thomas Carew, the sixth baronet, in 1799.* The Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, of Anthony, is representative of the Carews, through the Poles of Shute, in Devonshire, (his paternal ancestors,) and the Rashleighs.

Arms of Carew : — Or, three lions passant, Sable.

Crest : — A main-mast, the round top set off with palisadoes Or, and a lion issuing thereout Sable.

Supporters : — Two antelopes, Gules.

SMITH of Crantock. — Sir William Smith, who by his arms appears to have been of the family of Smith of Tregonick, was created a baronet in 1642. He was a merchant in London, and though described in his patent as of Crantock, where he had an estate, does not appear to have had any residence there. He was the only baronet of the family, having died without male issue : he left two daughters, but it does not appear whether they were married.

* On the death of Sir Coventry Carew in 1748, the title passed, without the estates, to a younger branch of the family settled at Harrowbear in Calstock.

Arms : — Azure, a saltier between four martlets, Argent.

Crest : — On a chapeau Gules, a Griffin's head coupé, Or.

KILLEGREW of Arwenick. — This ancient family, which was originally of Killigrew in St. Erme, are traced to the reign of Henry III., and said to have been descended from a natural son of Richard Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans. This conjecture is countenanced by the arms which, in a MS. history of the family, are said to have been given by that Prince to Ralph de Killigrew, the first of the family there mentioned. The Killigrews removed to Arwenick, near Falmouth-Harbour, on marrying the heiress of that house and name in the reign of Richard II. William Killigrew, Esq., their immediate descendant, was created a baronet in 1661. The title, and the male line of the elder branch of the family, became extinct by the death of Sir Peter, the second baronet (nephew of Sir William) in 1704. Martin Lister, Esq., who married one of the coheiresses, took the name of Killigrew, but died without issue; the other coheiresses married Erisey. The Hon. John Wodehouse is the representative of this family, in right of his mother, daughter and heiress of Charles Berkeley, brother of the late Lord Berkeley, of Stratton, and grand-daughter and coheiress of James West, Esq., who married the heiress of Erisey.

Arms : — Argent an eagle displayed with two heads Sable, a border of the second bezanty.

Crest : — A demi-lion rampant Sable, charged on the body with three bezants in pale.

The Killigrews married the heiresses of Kentebury, Arwenick, Boligh, and Barrel, and a coheiress of Petit. A branch of the Killigrews, some time settled at Penryn, became afterwards, as Leland says, united to the Arwenick branch. The heiress of an elder son of the Killigrews, about the latter end of the fifteenth century, married into the Godolphin family.

Robert Killigrew, a younger son of this family, married the heiress of Woolston, in St. Ives; one of the coheiresses of this branch brought the Trebigh estate to the Wreys.

From a branch of this family, settled in Middlesex, sprung Thomas Killigrew, the celebrated wit of King Charles the Second's reign, Sir William Killigrew, Dr. Henry Killigrew, all dramatic writers, Mrs. Ann Killigrew the poetess, daughter of the latter, Admiral Killigrew, a celebrated naval officer in the reign of William III., and General Robert Killigrew, who died in 1707, and has a monument in Westminster Abbey. Some male descendants of Thomas Killigrew were living in the early part of the last century, and it is probable that this branch may be still extant.

GODOLPHIN of Godolphin, created a baronet in 1661, and extinct, as before stated.

CORYTON of Newton-Ferrers in St. Mellion. — This ancient family was originally of Coryton, in Devonshire, where they were settled as early as the reign of Henry III. They removed to West-Newton, now called West-Newton-Ferrers, in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Ferrers in the fourteenth century. Their descendant, Sir John Coryton, was created a baronet in 1661. The title and the male line of the Corytons became extinct by the death of Sir John Coryton, Bart., in 1739: his sisters married Goodall, Peter, and Vaughan. The present representative of the family is John Tillie Coryton, Esq., whose father, Peter Goodall, Esq. (grandson of William Goodall, Esq., who married Elizabeth, sister of Sir John Coryton), took the name of Coryton, pursuant to the will of the last baronet. An ancestor of the Corytons had married the heiress of Tregasaw.

Arms of Coryton: — Argent, a saltier Sable.

Crest: — A lion passant-gardant, Gules.

Baronets' Seats.

Trelawney, the seat of the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawney, Bart.

Trelowarren — occupied by Vyell Vyvyan, Esq., trustee for the Rev. Sir Carew Vyvyan, Bart.

Clowance — of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., who has also an occasional residence at St. Michael's Mount.

Pencarrow — of Sir Arscott Ourry Moleworth, Bart.

Carclew — of Sir William Lemon, Bart.

Trewithan — of Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart., who occasionally resides also at Trewinnard.

Whiteford-House — of Sir William Pratt Call, Bart.

Bake — of Sir Joseph Copley, Bart.

Trenant-Park — of Sir Edward Buller, Bart.

Anthony, some time the residence of the Carews, Baronets, is now the seat of their representative, the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, M. P. Newton-Park, the residence of the Corytons, Baronets, is now the seat of Weston Helyar, Esq. Arwenick, the seat of the Killigrews, has never been restored to its former consequence, since it was burnt down in the civil war. It is now divided into two tenements. Trebigh, formerly the seat of the Wreys, is now occupied as a farmhouse.

Rosferrow, now a farm-house belonging to Sir William Lemon, Bart., was formerly a seat of the Carews of Haccombe, in Devonshire, Baronets.

Cornish Gentry.

It has been very justly remarked by Mr. Tonkin, that the names of most of the Cornish gentry are local. Indeed there are scarcely any exceptions but those families which have removed from other counties into Cornwall. "The Cornish," says Carew, "entitle one another with his owne and his father's Christian name, and conclude with the place of his dwelling, as, John Thomas Pendarves; Richard, his younger brother, is named Richard Thomas Pendarves, &c. Through which means, divers gentlemen, and others, have changed their names by removing their dwellings, as Trengove to Nance, Bonithon to Carclew; two brethren of the Thomasses, the one to Carnsew, the other to Roscrowe, and many other." Tonkin says, that the custom of assuming the names of their habitation, and changing on the next removal, was quite left off (1736), though he could instance some who had done so within a hundred years. The practice of families taking their names from the place of their abode, with the addition of *de*, was, at an early period, more or less prevalent throughout England.

"Most of the Cornish names," says Carew, "begin with *Tre*, *Pol*, or *Pen*; which signifie, a town, a top, and a head, whence grew the common bye-word:—

By *Tre*, *Pol*, and *Pen*,

You shall know the Cornish men."

In Camden's Remains, this saying is thus amplified:—

By *Tre*, *Ros*, *Pol*, *Lan*, *Caer*, and *Pen*,

You may know most Cornish men.

Tre is by far the most common beginning among the names of old Cornish families derived from their habitations. *Tre*, in the Cornish or British language, signifies a town, village, or dwelling, as—

Trevean—the Little

Trevar—the Great

Trewartha—the Higher

Trewolla—the Lower

} town, village, or dwelling.

Tre also signifies the numeral *three*, and this sense appears to have been adopted in the appropriation of family-arms². It would be entering into a very wide field,

It is a very prevalent, but a very mistaken notion, that families generally gave name to the places they inhabited. It is, on the contrary, a practice, which has very rarely, if ever, occurred, unless where the family-name has been given as an adjunct, as Newton-Ferrers, in Cornwall, and many others in various parts of the kingdom. It has in some few instances happened, that the original name has, in progress of time, been dropped, and the distinctive name only retained in general use, as in Buckinghamshire, Isenhampsted-Cheneys, and Isenhampsted-Latimers, formerly seats of the ancient families of Cheney and Latimer, are now called Cheneys and Latimers.

Either in allusion to the Cornish derivation, as three frogs in the arms of Tre-vroneck, three blackbirds in those of Tre-woof, three owls in those of Tre-wolla, and three stone pillars in those

field, to attempt to give the etymology of Cornish names; and, indeed, after all, it must be very unsatisfactory, for the Cornish etymologists are not at all agreed in their interpretation of them, as is evident from many instances^a in the alphabetical list of parishes and villages, with their etymologies, annexed to Pryce's *Archæologia Cornu-Britannica*.

ARCHER, some time of Trelewick in St. Ewe, now of Trelaske in Lewannick, descended probably from a younger branch of the Archers of Lizard, who bore the same arms in the reign of Edward IV., when one of the coheiresses of the elder branch married Levelis. Archer of Trelaske married the heiress of Addis. The present representative of this family is Samuel Archer, Esq.

Arms: — Sable, a chevron engrailed Arg. between three Pheons Or.

AUSTEN of Great Deviock in St. Germans, afterwards of Plymouth, now of Place in Fowey, married the coheiress of Treffry. The present representative of both families is J. T. Austen, Esq.

Arms of Austen: — Arg. on a fesse, between two chevrons Sable, three crofs croflets Or.

BEAUCHAMP of Binnerton, afterwards of Trefyn, now of Pengreep in Gwen- nap, bearing the same arms as the Beauchamps of Hacche, in Somersetshire, settled in Cornwall in the reign of Henry III., married heiresses of Kenegie, Trefyns or Trevince, and Bawden. The present representative of this family is Joseph Beauchamp, Esq.

Arms: — Vairé.

A younger branch of the Beauchamps, bearing the same arms, with a mullet for difference, married the heiress of Pender. This branch, which was for several descents of Chytane in St. Agnes, and afterwards of Trenethlick, is supposed to have been many years extinct.

BILLINGE of Trevorder, afterwards of Hengar in St. Tudy. — The coheiresses of the elder branch married Viell and Kestell; the heiress of a younger branch married Trelawney of Coldrinnick, by whom she had no issue, and afterwards

of Tre-men-heere; or expressive of the component parts of the names in other languages, as three stone pillars in the coat of Tre-steane; three spindles in that of Trefusis, and three bears'-feet in that of Tre-barfoot. The goldfinches in the coat of Molenick, the goat in that of Gaverigan, and the partridges in that of Gregor, allude to the Cornish names of those families.

^a Such as "*Treflian*, the place for eels, or in open view;" *Treluddra*, the bushy town, or the heifers or calves place;" and "*Trekinnige*, the town of rabbits, or leeks, or strife." Mr. Whitaker supposes the latter to be expressive of a royal residence.

Dr. Lower, physician in ordinary to King Charles II., by whom she had three daughters. The heiress of another branch, settled at St. Mabyn, married Hamley of Treblethick, in St. Mabyn. There are still several male descendants from younger branches; the immediate male representative is said to be Mr. William Billinge of St. Teath.

BOND, of Earth, near Saltash, married the heiress of an ancient family, who took their name from that barton. Thomas Bond, Esq., town-clerk of East-Looe, is a descendant of this family, who had married also coheiresses of Maynard and Coryton.

Arms of Bond:—Arg. on a chevron Sable, three bezants.

BORLASE, originally of Borlase, in the parish of St. Wenn, are said to be a Norman family, and to have borne the name of Taillefer or Talfer, from a castle in that country so called. The elder branch of this family became extinct in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the coheiresses married Tonkin and Bray. A younger son, about the beginning of the sixteenth century, married the heiress of Treluddra or Treludderow of Treluddra in Newlyn, where his family continued for five descents. Humphrey, the last survivor of the elder branch of this line (his son Nicholas having died before him without issue), was created a peer by James II., after his abdication; but he never enjoyed the title. He left his estate to the Borlases of Pendeen, in St. Just (Penwith), descended from Walter, a younger son of Walter Borlase, who married the heiress of Treluddra. The present representative of this family is John Borlase, Esq. (grandson of Dr. Borlase the historian of Cornwall), who succeeded to the family estates on the death of his father's first cousin, the Rev. Walter Borlase, late of Castle-Horneck, near Penzance, at which place the Borlases have resided about a century since their removal from Pendeen.

Before the branching off of the Treluddra family, the Borlases quartered the arms of Moyle, Trewinard, Kingdom, Boscawen, and Beare. Since that period, besides the match with Treluddra, they have married the heiresses of a younger branch of Pendarves and Smith.

The Borlases of Bockmer and Danvers in Little-Marlow, whose descendant was created a baronet in 1642, and was ancestor of Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, K.B., were descended from Edward, the second son of Walter Borlase, who married the heiress of Treluddra.

Arms of Borlase:—Erm. on a bend Sab., two arms armed issuing out of the clouds Arg., rending a horse-shoe Or.

BRADDON

BRADDON of Treworgye in St. Gennys, Treglith in Treneglofs, Shifdon in St. Kew, &c. — William Braddon, Esq. of Treglith, is the representative of the elder branch of this family.

Arms: — Sable, a bend lozengy Argent.

BULLER of Shillingham and Morval. — This family is descended from Richard, a younger son of Alexander Buller of Lillefdon, in Somersetshire, whose ancestors were originally of Wood, in that county. This Richard married one of the coheireffes of Trethurfe of Trethurfe in Ladock, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth: they first settled at Tregarrick in Pelynt, and afterwards at Shillingham, near Saltash, where they continued for some descents. On the death of James Buller, Esq., in 1710, Shillingham passed to a younger branch of the family which had settled at Morval, in consequence of a match with the heiress of Coode of that place. The immediate representative of the Morval branch is James Buller, Esq., M. P. for Exeter, still possessed of the Shillingham estate, but residing at Downes near Crediton, in Devonshire. Morval, under the will of James Buller, Esq., who died in 1765, is the property and residence of John Buller, Esq., his grandson, by the son of a second marriage. The Bullers have married heiresses of Beauchamp of Lillefdon, Chedington, and Trethurfe.

Arms of Buller: — Sab. on a cross Arg. pierced of the field, four eagles displayed of the first.

BURELL of Burell in Stephen, near Saltash. — The present representative of this ancient family, who have married coheireffes of Woodland^c and Gifford, is Arthur Burell, Esq.

Arms of Burell: — Barruly Arg. and Sab. on a chief Gul. three leopards' faces, Or.

CAREW of Anthony. (See p. xcv.)

CARLYON of Tregrehan, in St. Blazey, now represented by Thomas Carlyon, Esq. — This family has been settled at Tregrehan and at Menagwins in St. Austell, more than three centuries. There is no tradition or document extant to confirm the conjecture, but it is most probable that they were originally of the same stock as the Carlyons of Carlyon in Kea, which barton belonged at an early period to a family

^b Margaret Trethurfe was one of the cousins and coheirs of Edward Courtenay, the last Earl of Devon, and relict of Edward Courtenay of Landrake.

^c Sermonda, coheireffes of Sir Walter Woodland of Woodland, in Devonshire, in the reign of Edw. II., in consequence of which match the family resided for several descents at Woodland.

of that name. An heiress of Carlyon of Carlyon married Haweis about the middle of the seventeenth century. Another heiress of this family (daughter of Nicholas Carlyon) married Rosewarne. Carlyon or Carlion is supposed by Tomas, the ancient Rhymer, whose Romaunce was published in 1804 by Mr. Walter Scott, to have been the residence of his hero Sir Tristrem. It is worthy of remark, perhaps, that among the more remote ancestors of Mr. Carlyon of Tregrehan, Tristram occurs as a Christian name, in allusion, probably, to this celebrated hero of romance, whose name, by Carew's mention of it, appears to have been well known in Cornwall.

Arms of Carlyon:—Arg. a chevron, Gules, between two crosses crosslets fitchée in chief, a castle in base Sable.

CHYNOWETH of Chynoweth in Cubert, a reduced family: the present representative is a blacksmith at Newlyn.

COODE of Morval, traced in their pedigree five generations above 1620, married the heiresses or coheiresses of Damarell, Durnford, and Glynn, by the latter of whom Morval came into the family. The heiress of the elder branch brought Morval to the Bullers of Shillingham. A younger branch, successively settled at Pensipple in Liskeard and Methleigh in Breage, is represented by Edward Coode, Esq., now of St. Austell.

Arms of Coode:—Arg. a chevron Gul. between three moor-cocks Sable, membered and wattled Gules.

CORYTON. (See p. xcvi.)

DARELL of Trewornan, in St. Minver, descended from a branch of the ancient family of Darell of Yorkshire (common ancestors of the Darells of Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Kent, &c. &c.). The Darells of Trewornan were of the Kentish family, and settled in Cornwall in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Rowe of Trewornan, about or somewhat before the year 1600. This branch of the Darell family became extinct by the death of Henry St. George Darell, who had taken the additional name of Trelawney on inheriting the estates of Charles Trelawney, Esq., of Coldrinick. The present representative of this family by female descent is the Rev. Darell Stephens, of Trewornan.

Arms of Darell:—Az. a lion rampant Or, crowned Argent.

DE WENN.

DE WENN or DEWEN of Gwinnear, traced three generations before 1620, married a coheirefs of Culland. — The present male representative of this family is Mr. James Dewen, surgeon and apothecary at Marazion. Mr. F. Cole, son of the late Captain F. Cole, of the Royal Navy, is the representative of the elder branch, by female descent.

Arms of Dewen : — Arg. on a chevron - - - - three trefoils - - - - .

ESTCOTT. — The heirefs of the elder branch of this ancient family, whose pedigree is traced one generation beyond the reign of King Stephen, after nine descents, married Pentier. A younger branch, which was of Tamerton, in the reign of Edward III., married an heirefs of Manning, and coheireffes of Totworthy and Prust. The present representative of this family, afterwards settled at Launceston, is Captain Sanford Eastcott (so the name is now spelt), of the Cornwall militia.

Arms of Estcott : — Sab. fix escallop shells, 3. 2. 1. Or.

ENYS of Enys, traced to the reign of Edward I., married the heirefs of Gregor of Truro, and coheireffes of Rise of Trewardenick, and Willys of Fenditton, in Cambridgeshire ; the present representative of this family is Francis Enys, Esq.

Arms : — Quarterly ; one and four, Arg. three water evets Vert, for Enys ; two and three, Gules on a fesse embattled-counterbattled Arg. between three birds of the second, member'd and beaked Or, three cinquefoils Sab. the whole within a border compony of twelve parts, Or and Sable.

FLAMANK or FLAMOCK of Bokarne in Bodmin. — This family is traced seven generations above Thomas Flamock, whom Holinshed calls a gentleman well learned in the law, well known in history as the leader of the Cornish rebellion in 1496. This Thomas left no male issue ; his only daughter married Fantleroy. John, his second brother, was the immediate ancestor of William Flamank, D.D. the present proprietor of Bokarne. This family have married the heireffes of Treglownaw and Luccam or Lucomb.

Arms of Flamank : — Arg. a cross between four mullets, Gules.

FOOTE of Trelogosick in Veryan, afterwards of Lambeffo in St. Clements, acquired by bequest in the reign of Charles II., and of Truro. — Samuel Foote, Esq., the celebrated comedian and dramatic writer, was of this family : the present representative of which is Henry Foote, Esq., now resident at Word, near Tavistock, in Devonshire.

Arms : — Vert a chevron between three doves Argent.

GIDDY of Trelease in Kea, afterwards of Calenick. — The Rev. Edward Giddy, now of Tredrea, in St. Erth, married the heiress of Davies, representative of the Noys, and is father of Davies Giddy, Esq., M.P. for Bodmin.

Arms of Giddy: — Or, a fesse engrail'd Vert, between a lion passant in chief Gules, and three torteauxes in base.

GLANVILLE of Catchfrench, where the family has resided about a century, descended from Julius, a younger son of Serjeant Glanville, who was son of Sir John Glanville, one of the justices of the Common Pleas, and a descendant of the ancient family of Glanville of Halwell, in the parish of Whitchurch, in Devonshire.

Arms: — Azure, three saltiers, Or.

GLYNN of Glynn, in Cardinham. — An ancient family which became extinct in the elder branch in the early part of the fourteenth century, when the heiress married Sir John Carminow. A younger branch became afterwards possessed, by purchase, of the seat of their ancestors, and were the immediate ancestors of E. J. Glynn, Esq., now of Glynn. A younger branch of Glynn of Glynn was of Boyton at the time of the last Heralds' visitation in 1620. The Glynn's have married a coheiress of Trecarne and the sole heiress of Dennis.

Arms of Glynn: — Arg. three falcon spears Sab.

The Heralds' visitation of 1531 gives the descent of Glynn of Lanhydrock, who married the heiresses of Clyker, and Arundell of Penbygoll.

There was a family of Glynn of Morval, extinct in the reign of Henry VIII., and another of Helston^d, which bore the same arms as Glynn of Glynn, and most probably were of the same stock.

GREGOR of Trewarthenick. — This family was of Tregew in Feock, as early as the reign of Edward III., afterwards of Truro. They settled at Trewarthenick, now the seat of Francis Gregor, Esq., some time M. P. for the county, in the reign of Charles II. This family has married a coheiress of Prideaux of Gurlyn.

Arms of Gregor: — Arg. a chevron Gules, between partridges, proper.

GRYLLS, a Devonshire family settled at Court in Lanreath, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, immediate ancestors of the Rev. Richard Gerveys Grylls, of Helston, and Thomas Grylls, Esq., of Bosahan. This family have married the heiresses of Gerveys (representative of the Bonallacks) and Glynn of Helston (representative of the Polkinhornes), and the coheiress of Beare.

Arms of Grylls: — Or, a bend and two bendlets enhanced Gules.

^d See the account of *Extinct Families*.

HALS, some time of Fentongollan in St. Michael-Penkevil, and of Trefawfen in Merther. — This family is supposed by Mr. William Hals, the historian of Cornwall, to have been descended from the family of De Als, who derived their origin from Alfa or Alfe in Burian, and gave the manor of Lanestly, in 1266, to the priory of St. Germans. It is certain that they were descended from John Hals, who was appointed one of the justices of the Common Pleas in 1423, and built the ancient mansion now standing at Kenedon in Devonshire. His immediate descendant, Sir Nicholas Hals, purchased Fentongollan, the seat of the Carminows, in the year 1600, and several other manors (and among them Lanestly above-mentioned), most of which were sold by his elder son John. Mr. William Hals above-mentioned was a grandson of a younger branch, the representative of which is James Hals, Esq. now of St. Ives. The elder branch of this family settled in Jamaica.

Arms of Hals: — Arg. a fesse between three alces' or griphons' heads erased, Sable.

HAMLEY of Halwyn in St. Issey, and Treblethick in St. Mabyn. — This family, who are traced to the thirteenth century, became extinct in the elder branch in the year 1427, when Halwyn passed, by a female heir, to the Champernons. A younger branch settled at Treblethick as early as the reign of Henry VII. The present representative of this ancient family is Mr. Richard Hamley of St. Columb. The Rev. Thomas Tregenna Hamley is of the same family, his father being first cousin of Mr. Richard Hamley's father, by whom Treblethick* was sold about the middle of the last century. This family have married the heiresses of Pipard, Idles, Talbot, and Hockin.

Arms of Hamley: — Arg. three talbots passant (two in chief and one in base), Az. langued Gules.

HARRIS of Kenegie in Gulvall, descended from a younger branch of Harris of Heyne in Devonshire, to which estate they succeeded on the death of Sir Arthur Harris, Bart., without issue, in 1673. On the death of Christopher Harris, Esq., the last heir-male of this family, in 1775, the Kenegie estate passed to the Arundells of Menadarva in Camborne, who took the name of Harris. The representative of both families is William Harris, Esq., of Pembroke College, in Oxford.

The Harrises of Mount-Radford in Devonshire, being the elder branch of the Heyne family, were some time resident in Cornwall, at Trecarrell in Lezant, which they acquired by marriage with the heiress of Trecarrell *alias* Effe. On the death of Sir Christopher Harris without male issue, in 1624, both Trecarrell and Mount-Radford passed to the Harrises of Lanrest, in the parish of Liskeard, who

* Treblethick is, by a late purchase, become the property of Mr. Abraham Hambly, not supposed to be at all connected by descent with the family of Hamley.

appear to have been of the Heyne family, and bore the same arms. John Harris, Esq. of Lanrest, who married Jane, only sister and heir of Sir Christopher above-mentioned, was immediate ancestor of John Harris, Esq., now of Mount-Radford. The family has not, for many years, had any residence in Cornwall.

Ancient arms of Harris of Mount-Radford:—Sable three crescents Argent; those of Heyne and Lanrest, the same coat, within a border Argent.

HAWKEY of Trevegoe in St. Winnow, now represented by John Hawkey, Esq. of Launcels.

Arms:— a fesse, cottised between three falcons, close

HERLE, or HEARLE, originally of West-Herle in Northumberland, settled at Prideaux in Luxulion, in consequence of marrying the heiress of Arvas (who had married the heiress of Prideaux) about the year 1500. The elder branch, which was afterwards of Landew in Lezant, became extinct by the death of Northmore Herle, Esq., *sine prole*, in 1737. The Herles married heiresses of Arvas and Salter, and Fockeroy, Carminow, and Northmore; and the coheiresses of Trefusis of Landew.

Arms of Herle:— Arg. a fesse Gul., between three sheldrakes, proper.

A younger branch of this family, writing their name Hearle, was some time of Penryn, and, by marriage with the heiress of Paynter, of Trelifick in St. Erth. The elder line of this branch became extinct in 1766, by the death of Thomas Hearle, Esq., whose aunts and coheiresses married the late Francis Rodd, Esq. of Trebartha-Hall, Captain Wallis the circumnavigator, and the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne. The present male representative of this branch, and of the Herle family, is John Hearle, Esq., now of Tregony.

HEXT of Trenarran in St. Austell, where the family have been settled for several descents, of Trinity in Restormel-Park, and of Tredethy in St. Mabyn. — This family was of Kingston in the hundred of Haytor in Devon, where they are to be traced to the reign of Edward IV. They had married a coheiress of Tilly and the heiress of Colswell.

Arms:— Or, a castle between three battle-axes Sable.

HOBLYN of Bodrane in St. Pinnock, and of Nanswhyden. — This family, which was of Bodrane five generations before 1620, married the coheiresses of Dawe and Ronnell, and the heiress of King. The Hoblyns of Lifkeard are said to have been descended from Thomas Hoblyn of Bodrane by his first wife: if they are not so descended, it is most probable that the elder branch is extinct. From John, elder son of Thomas Hoblyn, of Bodrane, by (his second wife) the heiress of King,

descended

descended the Hoblyns of Nanswhyden, who married the heiress of Trevascus and coheiresses of Pye and Apley. The elder branch of Hoblyn of Nanswhyden became extinct, in 1757, by the death of Robert Hoblyn, Esq. (who built Nanswhyden-house). The present representative is the Rev. Robert Hoblyn, of Bath, descended from Thomas, fourth son of Robert Hoblyn of Nanswhyden, by Grace, daughter of John Carew of Penwarne, who settled at Trefadern. The Rev. John Hoblyn, of Padstow, is the representative of another younger branch who settled at Trehela in St. Enoder. The heiress of Hoblyn of Penwarne, which estate was inherited from the Carews, married Vyvyan of Trelowarren; the heiress of another branch, settled at Croan in Egloshayle, married Kirkham.

Arms of Hoblyn — Az. a fesse Or. between two flaunches, Ermine.

J'ANS of Whitstone, descended from Robert J'ans^f, Esq., Master of the Ordnance to Queen Elizabeth, and one of Her Majesty's Privy Council for the kingdom of Ireland. The father of Wrey J'ans, Esq., now of Whitstone, married the sister of the late Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart., and settled at Whitstone.

Arms of J'ans : — Gules, on a bend Argent, three Cornish choughs, proper.

JAGO or JAGOE, of St. Erme and Helston about the year 1500, a younger branch of the Trejago family, and common ancestors of Thomas Jago, Esq. of Launceston, Samuel Jagoe, Esq. of Ennis in St. Erme, and of the Jagoes of Warwickshire, ancestors of the poet, now extinct. The ancestor of Mr. Jago of Launceston married the heiress of the elder branch of Arundell of Tolverne, descended from one of the coheiresses of the Courtenays, Earls of Devon.

Arms of Jago : — Or, a chevron between three crosses crosets Sable.

KEIGWIN of Moushole, traced to the reign of Queen Elizabeth. — The immediate representative is the Rev. James Jenkin Keigwin, who is representative also of the Hoblyns of Trefadern.

Arms : — Vert, a chevron between three grey-hounds current Argent.

KEKEWICH, originally of Lancashire, some time of Catchfrench in St. Germans, where they settled about the middle of the sixteenth century, in consequence of a match with the heiress of Talcarne, now represented by Samuel Kekewich, Esq. of Peamore, near Exeter, who, though he has no seat in Cornwall, has confi-

^f Edward J'ans, Esq., grandson of this Robert, had a patent to be Lord Mayor of Dublin, in 1640; and would have been the first Lord Mayor, but the civil war breaking out, there was no Lord Mayor till 1666.

derable property in the county. This family married also the heiresses of Bradfield and Effex.

Arms of Kekewich : — Arg. two lions passant in bend Sable, between two cottises Gules.

There were younger branches of the Kekewichs at Polmarkin and Trehawke.

KEMPE of Levethan, in Blisland, Rosteage in Gerrans, &c. — This ancient family descended from a younger branch of the Kempes of Kent, settled at Levethan about the year 1500. One of the coheiresses of the elder branch married the grandfather of Dr. Taunton of Truro. A younger son of this family settled at Rosteage. This branch divided into two, settled at Rosteage, and at Crugfilick in Vevyan. These became again united, by the marriage of Kempe of Rosteage with the heiress of Kempe of Crugfilick. John Kempe, Esq., now of Crugfilick, is the elder son of this marriage, and representative of both branches.

Arms of Kempe : — Gules, three garbs Or.

KENDALL, formerly of Treworgy in Duloe, now of Pelyn in Lanlivery. — The elder branch of this ancient family became extinct in the early part of the seventeenth century. A younger branch descended from Walter, third son of John Kendall of Treworgy, by Jane daughter and coheiress of Richard Holland, settled at Pelyn, and were the immediate ancestors of the Rev. Nicholas Kendall, now of that place. This family had married the heiresses of St. Piran, Wayte of Loftwithiel, and a coheiress of Glynn.

Arms of Kendall : — Arg. a chevron between three dolphins naiant, embowed Sable.

KESTELL of Kestell in Egloshayle. — The lineal male representative of this ancient family, who are traced as resident at Kestell in the reign of King John, is John Kestell, Esq. of Ottery-St. Mary, whose father removed into Devonshire about the year 1737. This family appears to have branched into two lines in the reign of Edward IV.; before this period, one of the family had married the heiress of Godolphin; afterwards, one of the Kestell branch married the heiress of Billinge. The younger branch married the heiresses of Lukie and Ford. It is probable that the two branches became again united on the extinction of the younger, Pendavy being described as the residence of that branch in 1620; which manor, together with Kestell, belonged afterwards to an elder branch. John Kestell, Esq., the present representative, whose grandmother was the heiress of Lower of Tremere in St. Tudy, has no son; his only daughter is married

ried to Samuel Cornish, Esq. of Salcombe, near Sidmouth in Devonshire, and has issue.

Arms of Kestell in Egloshayle:—Arg. a chevron Sab., between three falcons rising, proper.

KINGDON of Trehunsey in Quithiock, and Trenowth in St. Cleer, an ancient family; the present representative of which is William Kingdon, Esq. of St. Cleer. There are several clergy in the north part of the county descended from a younger branch of this family, settled in Devonshire.

Arms of Kingdon:—Arg. a chevron Sable, between three magpies, proper.

LANYON of Lanyon in Madron, and of Lanyon in Gwinnear. — The popular tradition of these families is, that they were descended from two brothers who came over from France with Isabel, consort of Richard II., and gave their names to the two bartons in which they fixed their residence; and as a confirmation of this tradition, it is said, that their arms were the same as those of the town of Lanion in Brittany. This tradition we know to be, in some respects, erroneous; but contrary as it is to the general practice, we have reason to believe, that the tenement of Lanyon, within the barton of Cofwin in Gwinnear, was so called by the family on its becoming their residence; but so far from there being any truth in the story of the brothers being founders of the two families, it is certain that the Lanyons of Lanyon in Gwinnear are descended from Edward, a younger son of Richard Lanyon, who married Margaret Treskillard. This Edward is called by Leland, Lanyon of Cofwin. That this statement is correct, is proved by the circumstance of Lanyon of Madron and Lanyon of Gwinnear being, at the time of the visitation of 1620, related so nearly as in the degree of cousin-germans. The elder branch of the Lanyons of Madron is extinct, but some of the family, descended from younger branches, are still remaining at Burian. Mr. Tobias Lanyon, now of Camborne, surgeon and apothecary, is the representative of the Lanyons of Lanyon in Madron and Gwinnear. Before the branching off of the families, there was a match with the heiress of Trelebicke; afterwards in the Madron branch, a match with a coheiress of Militon.

Arms of Lanyon:—Sable, a castle with four towers Arg., standing on the waves of the sea Az., over the same a falcon hovering, with bells, proper.

MANATON or MANNINGTON of Manaton in Southill. — The descendants of this ancient family removed into Devonshire in the early part of the last century, and are said to be still remaining, but in a reduced condition.

Arms:—Argent, on a bend Sable, three mullets of the field.

MAYOW

MAYOW of Bray in Morval, settled there before 1620; before which time, they were for three generations of Looe. Bray is now the property of Philip Wynell Mayow, Esq., who resides in London.

Arms: — Gules, a chevron Vairé between three ducal coronets Or.

NICHOLLS of Treriefe in Madron, settled at that place as early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, if not before. William Godolphin Nicholls, Esq., of Treriefe, is the present representative of this family, and of the Godolphins of Trewarveneth, whose heiress his ancestor married.

Arms of Nicholls: — Argent, three pheons Sable.

PAYNTER of Boskenna in Burian, said to have been originally called De Camborne, and to have been settled at Deverell in Gwinnear, before they were of Boskenna and of Trelifick in St. Erth; the former branch is now represented by John Paynter, Esq. of Boskenna, and the other in the male line by Francis Paynter, Esq. of Trekenning in St. Columb. The heiress of the elder branch of Paynter of Trelifick brought that barton to the Hearles, from whom it passed by a coheiress to Mr. Rodd of Trebartha. An ancestor of the Paynters married the heiress of Antron.

Arms of Paynter: — Azure, three billets Argent, each charged with an annulet Sable.

PENFOWND or PENFOWNE of Penfownd in Poundstock — traced eight generations before 1620, now existing in the male line in Devonshire.

Arms: — Arg. a chevron between three moor-cocks Sab., member'd and wattled Gules.

PENROSE of Penrose in Sithney, traced eight generations before 1620. The elder branch of this family became extinct by the death of John Penrose, Esq., fellow of New College, in 1744. His only sister married William Pearce of Penryn, whose heiress married Alexander Cuming, Esq., of Altyr in Scotland, father of Sir Adam Cuming Gordon, who was created a baronet in 1804, and grandfather of Sir William Gordon Cuming Gordon, the present baronet. One of the Penrose family had married heiresses of Tredryne and Enys, and a coheiress of Laner. A younger brother of Penrose, who married Enys, married the heiress of Tregethow, and settled at Tregethow, alias Tregith, in Manaccan. This branch of the family afterwards married the heiress of Kestell of Kestell in Manaccan. Commodore Penrose, of the navy, who occupies Ethy in St. Winnow, is of this branch, as was the

the Rev. Thomas Penrose the poet, who lived at Newbury, in Berkshire, and was father to the Rev. Thomas Penrose, now fellow of New College in Oxford.

The ancient arms of the family of Penrose, as described in the visitation of 1531, are, — Erm. on a bend Az. three roses, Or. They afterwards bore Arg. three bends Sable, each charged with as many roses of the field.

Crest : — A Looe-trout naiant, Or.

PENWARNE of Penwarne in Mawnan, an ancient family, who possessed by inheritance the bailiwick of the hundred of Kirrier, married the coheirefs of Trencreek. The present representative of this ancient family is John Penwarne, Esq., of St. Pancras-Terrace, near London.

Arms : — Sab. a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis, Argent.

PETER of Harlyn in St. Merryn. — This family is descended from a younger branch of the Petres of Tor-Brian, in Devonshire (Lord Petre's ancestors), settled at Boway near Exeter. They removed into Cornwall about two centuries ago, and settled first at Trenarran or Trenearn, afterwards at Treator in Padstow. They acquired Harlyn, in marriage with the heiress of Mitchell, before the end of the seventeenth century. One of the family married a coheirefs of Coryton (one of the daughters of Sir John, and sisters of Sir William Coryton, the last baronet). The present representative of this family is Henry Peter, Esq., of Harlyn, whose son and heir, William, is married to the only child of John Thomas, Esq., of Chiverton, vice-warden of the Stannaries.

Arms of Peter of Harlyn : — Gules, on a bend between two escallop-shells Arg., two Cornish choughs, proper.

Samuel Peter, Esq., of a younger branch of this family, resides at Percothan in St. Ervan.

POLWHELE of Polwhele in St. Clements. — This ancient family, of which the Rev. Richard Polwhele of Polwhele, the historian of Devonshire and Cornwall, is the immediate representative, traces its origin to Drogo or Drew de Polwhele, chamberlain to the Empress Maud. This family have married heiresses of Lukie, Killigrew, and Trefawell, or Trefoye, and a coheirefs of Trencreek.

Arms of Polwhele : — Sab. a faltier engrailed, Ermine.

PRIDEAUX, formerly of Prideaux Castle in Luxulion, now of Place, in Padstow. — This ancient family trace their pedigree to Paganus, Lord of Prideaux, in the reign of William the Conqueror. The last heir-male of the elder branch died
some

some time in the latter part of the fourteenth century ; his heiress married Arvas, whose heiress brought Prideaux to the Herles of West Herle in Northumberland. A younger branch of the Prideaux family, at a very early period, settled at Orchardton in Devonshire^f, and a younger branch of Prideaux of Orchardton, at Adeston, and afterwards at Thuborough in the same county, having married the heiresses of those estates. The elder branch of Prideaux of Thuborough had, in Norden's time (in the reign of Queen Elizabeth), a seat at Resprin in St. Winnow, in consequence of a match with the heiress of Carminow of Resprin : his grandson, William, died without issue. A younger branch of the Prideauxes of Thuborough settled at Padstow in the reign of Henry VIII., and were the immediate ancestors of the Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune, now of Place, who, in 1797, obtained the King's sign-manual for taking the additional name of Brune, pursuant to the will of his great-uncle Charles Brune, Esq., of Plumber in Dorsetshire, the last heir-male of an ancient baronial family. The Prideauxes of Netherton in Devonshire, baronets, are also descended from a younger branch of Prideaux of Thuborough. Before the branching off of the Thuborough branch, the Prideauxes had married the heiresses of Treverbin, Adeston, Gavestone, and Bromford. The Padstow branch have married the heiress of Heuscott and coheiresses of Vyell^g and Chudleigh.

Arms of Prideaux : — Argent, a chevron Sable. — Arms of Brune : — Azure, a cross cerclé Or.

PYE of Nanfarth, afterwards of Bodinneck in St. Stephen's-Brannell. — The representative of this family is the Rev. Mr. Pye, rector of Blisland.

Arms : — Arg. on a fesse Azure, three escallop-shells of the field.

PYNE or PINE of Ham in Morwinstow. — Oliver Pyne of Ham, who was living in 1296, married the heiress of Downe of Downe in Devonshire, whither the family removed ; but they did not wholly quit Ham till about a century later. The present male descendant of this ancient family is the Rev. John Pine Coffin, of Camden-Place, Bath, who took the name of Coffin in 1797, on succeeding to the Portledge estate. One of his sons resides at Portledge, and another at Downe. This family have married the heiresses of Downe and Ilcombe ; and coheiresses of Sall and Penfownd.

Arms of Pine : — Gules, a chevron Erm, between three pine cones Or.

^f One of the Prideauxes of Orchardton married a daughter of Mortimer, Earl of March ; his son, a daughter of Montagu, Earl of Salisbury.

^g Mr. Brune is not descended from the coheiress of Vyell, who was the second wife of his ancestor, Nicholas Prideaux, whose first wife was heiress of Heuscott.

RASHLEIGH of Fowey, now of Menabilly, descended from a younger branch of the ancient family of Rashleigh of Rashleigh^b, near South-Molton in Devonshire, which settled at Fowey about the middle of the sixteenth century. The present representative of this family is William Rashleigh, Esq. of Menabilly, M. P.

Arms of Rashleigh: — Sable, a cross Or, between; in the first quarter, a Cornish chough Arg. beaked and legg'd Gules; in the second, a text T; in the third and fourth, a crescent, all Argent. — The arms of the elder branch were, Arg. a cross Sable, in chief two text T's of the second. It appears that the younger branches of Rashleigh and Petre, on removing into Cornwall, both adopted the Cornish chough in their arms, as a difference.

RAWLE of Hennet in St. Juliott, settled at that barton as early as the reign of Edward IV. — Their representative, and its present proprietor, William Rawle, Esq., resides at Liskeard.

Arms: — Sable, three swords in pale, the middle-most pointed in chief Argent.

RESCORLA of Rescorla in St. Austell. — George Rescorla, the representative of this reduced family, is a day-labourer at Roche.

ROBINSON of Cadgwith in Ruan-Minor, afterwards of Bochym in Cury. — The representative of this family is the Rev. William Robinson, of Nanfloe in Wendron.

Arms: — Vert, three bucks in full course Or.

RODD of Trebartha-Hall in Northill, settled in Cornwall about the year 1700, descended from the ancient family of Rodd of Herefordshire, married the coheirefs of Hearle of Trelifick in St. Erth and of Penryn.

Arms of Rodd: — Argent, two trefoils and a chief Sable.

ROGERS of Penrose, supposed to be descended from a younger branch of Rogers of Lank; the elder branch of which became extinct about 1620. The Rogers's of Lank had married the heirefs of Haydon of Jacobstow. The immediate ancestors of Mr. Rogers of Penrose have married the heireffes of Bawden and Bishop.

Arms of Rogers of Lank, and of Penrose: — Arg. a chevron between three stags trippant Sable.

^b The elder branch is extinct: the heirefs married Clotworthy.

ROSECREEG of Roscreeg in St. Anthony (Meneage) married the heiress of Maſſer. The descendants of this family are of the rank of respectable yeomen in the above-parish. Roscreeg was sold by their ancestor, Anthony Roscreeg, Esq., in 1680.

Arms: — Arg. on a mount Vert., three rose sprigs, the roses Gules, the leaves and stalks proper.

ROUS of Halton, descended from the ancient family of Rous of Little Modbury in Devon, settled at Halton in St. Dominic in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Francis Rous of Halton was provost of Eton and one of Cromwell's peers. Halton passed by marriage to Clark above a century ago, and the male heirs of the family, of which Thomas Bates Rous, Esq., of Courtyralla in Glamorganshire, is the present representative, removed from Cornwall.

Arms: — Or, an eagle displayed, pruning her wing Azure, beak and legs G.

The Rous family had married an heiress of Edmerſton and a coheiress of Hill of Penquite and Fleet, in Cornwall.

SANDYS of Lanarth in St. Keverne. — The present representative is Colonel William Sandys, of that place, whose ancestor settled there in the reign of Charles I.

Arms: — Or, a fesse indented between three crosses crosslets fitchée Gules.

SPILLER of Penventon in Broadoak. — The present representative of this family is Mr. ——— Spiller of Bodmin.

Arms: — Per pale Sab. and Argent, a horse current, counterchanged.

SPRY of Cutcrew in St. Germans, married a coheiress of Trenowth. The elder branch of this family has long ago removed into Devonshire. A younger branch, settled for several descents at Place in Anthony in Roseland, became extinct by the death of Amiral Spry.

The son of his sister (who married Thomas) took the name of Spry, now Thomas Spry, Esq., Admiral of the Blue.

Arms of Spry: — Az. two bars and in chief a chevron Or.

STACKHOUSE of Trehane and Pendarves, descended from the county of Durham, married the heiress of Williams of Trehane.

Arms of Stackhouse: — Arg. three estoiles pierced, within a border Sable.

STEPHENS of Tregenna in St. Ives — traced to the early part of the seventeenth century, when Mr. ——— Stephens was feodary of the hundred of Penwith.

The present representative is the Rev. John Stephens, rector of Ludgvan: his younger brother, Samuel Stephens, Esq., now of Tregenna, some time M.P. for St. Ives, married the heiress of Captain Wallis, the circum-navigator.

Arms of Stephens: — Per pale, Gules and Vert, a fesse Arg. guttée de Sang, between three eagles displayed Or.

STONE of Trevegoe, and Trevelver in St. Minver, and of Bodmin. — This family, descended from John Stephen atte Stone, whose son, Roger, married the heiress of Whitling about the middle of the fifteenth century, had a residence at Bodmin for several generations before 1603, when John Stone, Esq. was M.P. for that borough. The present representative of this family is Samuel Stone, Esq., who resides in London; a younger brother is a mercer in Bodmin.

Arms: — Per pale, Or and Vert, a chevron engrailed between three Cornish choughs counterchanged.

THOMAS of Chiverton. — A Glamorganshire family, settled in Cornwall, about the year 1645, at Kea, and afterwards successively of Penkarenow, and Chiverton in Perran-Zabuloe. The present representative is John Thomas, Esq., Vice-warden of the Stannaries, whose only daughter and heir is married to William Peter, Esq.

Arms of Thomas: — Gules, a chevron and canton, Ermine.

TREMAYNE of Helligan in St. Ewe, supposed to be descended from the family of Peres, who, settling at Tremayne¹ in St. Martin's, took the name of that barton in the reign of Edward III. A grandson of the first Tremayne married the heiress of Collacombe, in Devonshire, and removed thither. A younger branch of the Tremaynes of Collacombe purchased Helligan in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is now the seat of their representative, the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne, whose son, John Hearle Tremayne, Esq., is one of the members for the county. The Tremaynes of Helligan have married the heiresses of Clotworthy and Hawkins.

Arms of Tremayne: — Gules, three dexter arms, conjoined at the shoulders, and flexed in triangle, Or, fists proper.

Crest: — Two arms embowed, holding between their hands a man's head, proper, on the head a high-crowned hat Sable.

¹ This Tremayne passed, by marriage, to the Trethurfes and Reskymers.

TREMENHERE. — This family derived their name probably from the barton of Tremenhere, near Penzance. The first mentioned in the pedigree is described as of Helston, about the year 1600, but they were before that period of Penzance. The present representative is John Tremenhere, Esq. of Roscadghill, in the parish of Madron.

Arms:—Sable, three Doric columns, pale-wise, Argent.

TRE VANION of Carhayes. — Their pedigree is traced to Sir John Trevanion, who was of Trevanion in Carhayes, six generations before the reign of Edward IV. This family, who acquired the manor and barton of Carhayes by marriage with an heiress of Arundell, became extinct in the male line by the death of William Trevanion, Esq., M. P. for Tregony in 1767. His two sisters and coheiresses married John Bettsworth, LL.D., and Admiral Byron, grandfather of the present Lord Byron. The grandson of Dr. Bettsworth and Frances Trevanion, the elder sister, John Trevanion Purnel Bettsworth, took the name and arms of Trevanion by His Majesty's sign-manual in 1801, and is the present immediate representative of this ancient family, and the possessor of Carhayes.

This family have married the heiresses of Beaupré or Belloprato, Archdekne, Carminow, Arundell, Witchalse, and the coheiresses of Petit and Drummond. A younger branch of the Trevanions, seated at Trevalster, became extinct after three generations: the coheiresses married Trefusis, Bligh, and Boscawen. Another younger branch was settled at Trelugan in Gerrans. Hugh Trevanion, the last of this branch of the family, which had continued above two centuries, who married one of the coheiresses of Chamond^k, and the heiress of Mayow *alias* Hellier of Lostwithiel, died, one of the poor knights of Windsor, in 1730. There was also another branch of the Trevanions settled for many years at Trevascus in Gorran, which became extinct by the death of Charles Trevanion, Esq., in 1767.

Arms of Trevanion:—Arg. on a fesse Az. between two chevrons Gules, three escallop shells Or.

TREWINNARD of Trewinnard in St. Erth. — An ancient family, one of whom represented the county in the reign of Edward III. The present representative of this family, one of whom married a coheiress of Day, is Mr. Joshua Trewinnard, watchmaker, &c. of Rotherhithe, near London. They removed from the barton of Trewinnard in the reign of Henry VIII.

^k William Trevanion, son of Richard, by the coheiress of Chamond, to whom his mother gave the manor of Tregadder in Mawgan in Meneage, left an only daughter and heir, married to Gerveys; of which family, the Rev. R. G. Grylls, of Helston, is the representative.

Arms of Trewinnard : — Arg. a fesse Az. between three Cornish choughs, two in chief pecking, and one in base rising, proper.

TREWREN, originally of Driff in Sancreed as early as the year 1340, removed to Trevardevra in Constantine, now the seat of their descendant, Thomas Trewren, Esq., in consequence of a marriage with the elder coheirefs of Rife, of that place. This family has married also the heirefs of Trefowis, and coheireffes of the families of Roscarrock, Archer, Trevroneck, Chiverton, and Piske.

Arms of Trewren : — Azure, three bezants.

USTICK of Betallack, now represented by Stephen Ustick, Esq., of Penwarne in Mawnan, inherited from his maternal uncle, Sir Michael Noel, Knt. The Usticks of Leah are extinct.

WADGE of Upton in Lewannick, a reduced family ; the representative of which is now a parish pauper.

Arms : — Arg. on a chevron between three wedges Sable, five mullets of the field.

WEBBER of Middle-Amble in St. Kew. — Some of the descendants of this family are still remaining in the parish of St. Kew.

Arms : — Gules, a cross flurty Or, in chief a griffin proper, segreant.

WILLIAMS of Treverne in Probus, whose ancestor settled at that place, by marriage with the sole heirefs of Treverne, five generations before 1620 : a younger branch of the Williams's of Herringston in Dorsetshire. This family was afterwards successively of Cuby and Helston : their descendant, the Rev. Anthony Williams, is now of Treneere, near Penzance.

Arms : — Arg. a grey-hound current between three daws, two and one, Sable ; a border engrailed Gules, charged with bezants and crosses patee Or, placed alternately.

WILLS of Landrake, now of Saltash, whose family, in the visitation of 1620, are traced five generations before that period, married the heirefs of the ancient family of Wyvel or Wyvells of Wivelscomb in St. Stephen's, near Saltash. The present representative of both families is Francis Wills, Esq. of Saltash.

Arms of Wills : — Arg. three Wyverns passant in pale Sab., a border engrailed of the second, bezanty. — There was a family of Wills of Botesfleming and Saltash, who

who bore for their arms, Gules, two chevrons; that in chief Or, that in base Argent.

WILLYAMS of Roseworthy, now of Carnanton, settled at Roseworthy in the reign of Henry VIII., married the heiresses of Addington of Leigh in Devonshire, Noy (by whom there was no issue), Day, and Oliver. The present representative of this family is James Willyams, Esq., now of Carnanton. The Rev. Cooper Willyams, author of an account of the campaign in the West Indies in the year 1794; and a voyage to the Mediterranean in the *Swiftsure*, with an account of the battle of the Nile, is of this family.

Arms: — Argent a fesse checky Gules and Vert, between three griffins' heads erased of the third, each gorged with a ducal crown Or.

WOOLRIDGE of Garlenick in Creed, descended from a younger branch of an ancient family of that name at Dudmaston in Shropshire. The present representative of this branch is Captain James Woolridge of the Royal Navy, who received a gold medal for his extraordinary gallantry in the attack in Basque Roads. He now resides at Trevayler, near Penzance.

Arms: — Gules, a chevron Arg. between three wild ducks, volant proper.

Extinct Families.

ACHYM of Trenake in Pelynt — extinct in the early part of the last century.

Arms: — Arg. a maunch Sab., a border of the second charged with eight cinquefoils of the first.

ALBALANDA of Nanfavallon or Blanchland, in Kea. — The heiress married Boscawen in the reign of Edward III.

Arms: — Gul. three bendlets Argent.

ARSCOTT of Norton in Launcels, removed to Annery in the parish of Munckleggh, in Devonshire. The Arscotts of Tetcott, now represented by the Moleworths, were some time of Ethy in St. Winnow.

Arms: — Per chevron Az. and Erm. in chief, two stags' heads caboshed Or.

ARUNDELL of Lanherne. — The origin of this family is very incorrectly stated in the peerages, and with great confusion of erroneous dates; nor have we been able to explain it very satisfactorily by any pedigrees to which we have had access. Some accounts make the founder of the Lanherne family marry the heiress of Lanherne, who had married the heiress of Pincerna; others make Arundell and Umphrville,

Umphraville marry coheireffes of Pincerna. None of the heraldic writers, who have treated of this family, seem to have been aware that they came from Yewton-Arundell in Devonshire, which continued to be the property of the Arundells of Lanherne, till about the year 1600. Sir William Pole tells us, that Ralph Arundell was of Yewton as early as the reign of King Stephen. The earliest intimation we have of the Arundells in Cornwall from public records is in 1346, at which time it appears that John Arundell held the manors of Treloy and Trembleth. One of the Arundells (probably Sir Ralph, who was sheriff of the county in 1260) had long before this married the heirefs of Trembleigh or Trembleth in St. Ervan, and this we believe was the origin of their settling in Cornwall. Nearly contemporary was Sir Renfrey Arundell, of whom we have intimation in a pedigree of the Roscarrocks, which Sir Renfrey is said to have married the heirefs of Treffry (supposed of Treffry in Linkinhorne), and to have had a son, Lawrence Arundell of Blayboll (probably Blable in St. Issey), whose daughter and heir married Roscarrock. It appears that in 1346 John de Umphraville held Lanherne in right of Alice his wife, which Alice, no doubt, was the heirefs either of Lanherne or Pincerna, for it appears to have been the same family¹. If the pedigree as given by Sir William Pole be correct (as in most particulars it appears to be, though we suspect that a link or two have been lost), it seems probable that John de Umphraville married the widow of Sir Renfrey, and thus held Lanherne *jure uxoris*^m. The name of John does not occur in Sir William Pole's pedigree, but it is certain that in 1346 he possessed Trembleth, the original Cornish seat of the family, and that either he or his heirs soon afterwards became possessed of Lanherne, and removed thither their residence. From the Lanherne stock branched out the Arundells, who were of Tremoderet in Duloe in the fifteenth century; those of Tolverne in Filleigh; those of Trevithick in St. Columb; and those of Wardour-Castle in Wiltshire. The ancestor of the last mentioned family, Sir Thomas Arundell, a younger son of Sir John Arundell of Lanherne, married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Lord Edward, and sister of Queen Catherine Howard. The Lanherne Arundells became extinct, in the year 1701, by the death of Sir John Arundell, who settled his estates on Richard Bealing, Esq., his daughter's son, on condition of his taking the name of Arundell. The sole heirefs of this Richard was married, in 1739, to

¹ Richard Pincerna had, in 1154, a grant of the manor and hundred of Conarton; his son assumed the name of Conarton, and his immediate posterity, removing to Lanherne, took their name from that barton. (See Mr. Bowles's "Short Account of the Hundred of Penwith.")

^m Sir Renfrey, who married Alice Lanherne, is represented as great grandson of Ralph, who lived in the reign of King Stephen.

Henry Lord Arundellⁿ, of Wardour, in consequence of which match the present Lord Arundell is representative of the elder as well as of one of the younger branches of Arundell of Lanherne. This family married heiresses of Trembleth, Pincerna or Lanherne, Le Sore, Lufcot^o, Lambourn, and Trefithney, and co-heiresses of Carminow, Chidiock, and Dinham.

Arms of Arundell, anciently of Yewton-Arundell in Devonshire, and afterwards of Lanherne: — Sab. fix swallows Argent, three, two, one. — Sir John Arundell of Lanherne, in the reign of Edward III., bore a lion passant between the swallows, as appears by his seal appendant to a deed of that date.

The Arundells of Tolverne in Filleigh, settled there in consequence of the match with Le Sore or Soor in the reign of Richard II., and continued for many descents, having married the co-heiresses of Archdekne, Courtenay, Earl of Devon, Penpons, and St. Aubyn. In or about the reign of Charles I., they removed to Trevarnoe and Truthall in Sithney, and were also of Methleigh in Breage, which was sold by John Arundell, Esq. in the early part of the last century. This John, who died in 1718, left a sole heiress married to William Jago, Esq., ancestor of Thomas Jago, Esq., of Launceston^p. His younger brother continued the male line, and resided at Marazion. The last of this family, by whose death the name of the Lanherne Arundells expired in Cornwall, was Mr. John Arundell, who died in 1766, being the collector of the customs at the port of Falmouth: his sisters married St. Aubyn of Plymouth, Powell, and Robinson. The Arundells, who were of Tremoderet in Duloe in the fifteenth century, were descended from Sir Renfrey, a younger son of Sir John Arundell of Lanherne (by the heiress of Lambourn), which Sir Renfrey married the heiress of Colehill of Tremoderet. This family (of which was John Arundell, Bishop of Exeter) became extinct after three descents, by the death of Sir Edmund Arundell. Some pedigrees represent Elizabeth, the aunt and only heir, as married to Whittington, and afterwards to Stradling: others, more correctly, represent two co-heiresses married to Whittington and Stradling. Sir John St. Aubyn is descended from the Whittingtons.

The Arundells of Trevithick in St. Columb, a younger branch of the Lanherne family, settled there in or about the reign of Edward VI., and became extinct about the year 1740. The heiress married Rawe of Endellion: Richard Rawe, Esq. is the representative of this branch of the Arundell family.

ⁿ In his epitaph at Tisbury, in Wiltshire, it is said, “*Mariam Arundel, Lanherniæ in Cornubiâ stirpis, nobilissimam accepit conjugem; inde filio ex eâ suscepto, clarissima hæc prosapia quæ ultra duo sæcula fuerat divulsa, jam feliciter unita floret.*”

^o This family had married the heiress of a younger son of Archdekne.

^p Father of the Reverend Francis Vyvyan Jago, rector of Landulph, whose valuable assistance we have had occasion to mention.

A younger branch of the Arundells of Trevithick, was of Carvynick in St. Eno-der. The sole heiress of this branch married a younger son of the Tanners of Comb in Brannell, from two of whose coheiresses are descended the Rev. Thomas Penwarne of St. Germans, and Richard Taunton, M.D., of Truro.

A younger branch of the Arundells descended from Thomas, a younger son of Sir John Arundell, and Anne Moyle, settled at Clifton in Landulph, about the year 1500, and became extinct about 1620. The coheiresses married Killigrew and Lower.

John Arundell of Trerice, who lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, had, by his first wife, the heiress of Cofwarth, four daughters, married to Carew of Anthony, Somaster, Cofwarth, and Dinham.

Thomas, a younger brother of John Arundell, the brave defender of Pendennis Castle, settled at Tremoderet in Duloe (which, at a former period, had been the seat of a younger branch of the Lanherne Arundells), in the reign of Charles I. This branch of the Arundells became extinct in the early part of the last century.

Tonkin says, that a younger branch of the Arundells of Trerice was settled for some time at Trerice in St. Allen.

The son of Sir John Arundell of Trerice, by the coheiress of Beville, settled at Gwarnick: this branch soon became extinct, by the death of John Arundell, Esq., commonly called Black Arundell, in 1597.

The Arundells of Menadarva in Camborne were descended from a younger son of Sir John Arundell of Trerice, who died in the early part of the seventeenth century. It has been supposed that this was an illegitimate branch, but it is most probable, that the tradition on this subject have arisen from the expression of *natural* son, applied to the first owner of this estate, in his father's will; but as it is well known, and now generally admitted, that the expression of *natural* son was at that time never used in the acceptation it now bears, it is, in fact, a proof of the contrary. The immediate descendant of this branch, and the only Arundell remaining in Cornwall, in the male line, is William Harris, Esq., of Pembroke-College in Oxford, whose grandfather, William Arundell, Esq., took the name of Harris on succeeding to the Kenegie estate, as before-mentioned. John, a younger son of William Arundell (grandfather of the present William Harris), retained the name of Arundell, and left male issue, who reside in Devonshire. It is probable that the Arundells of Trevelver in St. Minver, extinct in the latter part of the last century, were descended from a younger branch of the Menadarva family.

ARWENICK of Arwenick in Budock: the heiress married Killigrew about the reign of Richard II.

Arms of Arwenick: —Arg. three mascles, Gules.

BARRETT, an ancient family of Penquite, afterwards of Penhergie in St. Sampson. The heiress married Prestwood. This family married the heiress of Barnard, and coheiresses of Penhergie and Coryton.

Arms of Barrett : — Gules, a bend Vairé.

BARRETT of Tregarden or Tregarne in St. Mabyn, married the coheiress of Bere of Tregarne. One of the coheiresses married Godolphin.

Arms : — Arg. a chevron engrail'd, between three bears passant Sable, muzzled Or.

BATTIN of Battin in Northill : the heiress married Vincent in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Arms of Battin : — Arg. a chevron between three battle-axes Sable.

BEARE or BERE, of Killigarth in Talland, and Bryn in Withiel, married the coheiresses of Serjeaux in the reign of Richard II. : the sole heiress of Beare married Beville.

Arms of Beare of Killigarth : — Arg. a bear salient Sable, muzzled Or.

BEARE or BERE of Trevedo and St. Neot. — The latter was a younger branch : before they branched off, this family had married the heiresses of Clemens and Bond. The brother to the ancestor of Bere of St. Neot married the heiress of Doyngell. The coheiresses of Bere of St. Neot married Grylls of Lanreath and Bellott of Bochym : the Beres of St. Neot, Trevedo, Pengelly, and Killigarth, bore the same coat, with due difference. The Pengelly family were also of Backlawren in Egloshayle, in the reign of Queen Mary.

BEAUPRE or BELLOPRATO — extinct in the fourteenth century : the heiress married Trevanion.

BECKET of Cartuther married the coheiresses of Cartuther and Menwynyk, and the heiress of Totwell : extinct before 1620.

Arms of Becket : — Sab., fessée of cross crosslets fitchée, and a fesse Or, between three boars' heads, coupé of the second.

BELLOT of Bochym in Cury. — A younger branch of the Bellots of Great-Moreton in Cheshire settled at Corsham in Wiltshire, before their removal to Cornwall, which took place in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when Bochym was

given to them in marriage with one of his daughters, by Reginald Mohun, Esquire of the Body to the Queen. Renatus Bellot, the last heir-male, who died about the year 1730, married the heiress of Soure of Trebartha, but had no issue by her; his sister having married Hawkins of Trewinnard and Hele of Exeter, Sir Christopher Hawkins is the present representative of this ancient family. One of the Bellots married a coheir of Beare of St. Neots, and to his second wife, a sister of General Monk.

Arms of Bellot: — Argent on a chief Sable, three mullets pierced of the field.

BENALLACK or BENATHLACK of Benallack in Constantine — extinct in the fourteenth century: the heiress married Gerveys, represented by the Rev. Richard Gerveys Grylls of Helston.

BENNET of Hexworthy in Lawhitton, descended from a Suffex family, settled at Hexworthy in the reign of Queen Elizabeth: extinct in 1786.

Arms: — Gules, three demi-lions rampant, Argent.

BEVILLE of Gwarnicke in St. Allen, and afterwards of Killigarth in Tolland, said to have come over to England with William the Conqueror, married the heiresses of Gwarnick, Treloarwarren, Trefavis, Beare, Trefithney, and a coheir of Petit. The coheir of Beville married Grenville and Arundell about the year 1500.

Arms of Beville: — Arg. a bull passant Gules, tripped and horned, Or.

BLANCHMINSTER or De ALBO-MONASTERIO, in some records called WHITMINSTER, of Bynamy Castle in Stratton — extinct in the fourteenth century. The last of the male line was Guy de Blanchminster, rector of Lansallos, younger brother probably of Sir John Blanchminster, who died without issue. The heiress of this family, daughter of Sir Ralph Blanchminster, and sister of Sir John, married Sir Richard Hiwis. Their heir-general, through the families of Hiwis, Colehill, Arundell, and Whittington, is Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

Arms of Blanchminster: — Arg. three bendlets Sable, over all a chevron Ermine.

BLEWETT of Colan. — A younger branch of the extinct family of Holcombe-Rogus, in Devonshire, married, about the latter part of the fifteenth century, one of the coheir of Colan of Colan; extinct about the middle of the seventeenth century.

Arms of Blewett: — Arg. a chevron between three eagles displayed, Vert.

BLOYOWE or **BLOYHON**, of Tregewell, and of Polrode in St. Tudy, a very ancient family, descended from Blohinus, who held several manors under the Earl of Moreton at the time of the Domesday Survey. This family became extinct in the fourteenth century, when the sole heiress married Tynten, whose heiress married Carminow. One of the Bloyowes married the heiress of Nanshuke.

Arms of Bloyowe or Bloyhon : — Sable, a saltier engrail'd, Argent.

BODINIEL, of Bodiniel in Bodmin, married the heiress of Burnard; the heiress of Bodiniel married Oliver, and the heiress of Oliver, Williams.

BODRIGAN or **BODRUGAN** of Bodrigan in Gorrans. — This ancient and opulent family, traced to the reign of Edward I., became extinct in the male line by the death of Otes or Otho, son of Sir Otes Bodrigan, about the year 1331. The heiress married Trevarthian of Trevarthian in Newlyn. Sir Henry Bodrigan, who lost all his lands by attainder, in the year 1485, is said to have changed his name from Trenowth. One of this family married a coheir of St. Aubyn of Devonshire.

Arms of Bodrigan : — Arg. three bendlets, Gules.

BODULGATE of Bodulgate. — A coheir of this family married Roscarrock.

Arms : — Az. two lions passant-gardant, Argent.

BOGAN of Treleage in St. Keverne, a younger branch of a Devonshire family — extinct in the latter part of the last century : the heiress married Vyvyan.

Arms : — Sab. a cockatrice displayed Arg., member'd and talon'd, Gules.

BOLIGH of Lanfallos. — The heiress married Kellio.

Arms : — Arg. on a chevron Sab., between three torteauxes, as many bezants.

BONITHON, of Bonithon in Cury, which they possessed for many generations, became extinct, in the elder branch, by the death of Richard Bonithon, Esq., who sold Bonithon in 1720. This family had married coheiresses of Durant and Milliton.

Arms of Bonithon : — Arg. a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis, Sable.

A younger branch of the Bonithons settled at Carclew in Milor, in consequence of a match with one of the coheiresses of Daungers, in the reign of Henry IV. This branch, one of whom married the heiress of Pendrea, became extinct in 1697 : the heiress married Kempe.

BOSVARGUS of Bosvargus in St. Just, three generations before 1620; extinct in the last century. The late Rev. Jonathan Toup was their representative.

BRAY of Trefwithan or Trefuthan in Camborne, an ancient family, became extinct in the reign of Charles I.

Arms: — Arg. three oak-trees, proper, fructed, Or.

BRAY, of Trenowth in St. Cleer, and of Tremere in Lanivet, married a coheirefs of Tremere; extinct about the year 1770.

Arms: — Arg. three faws, Sable.

BRETT, an ancient family, whose heiress married Boscawen in the reign of Edw. II.

CALMADY, originally of Calmady in Poundstock, afterwards of Combshead in Stoke-Climland. The representative of this extinct family is Mr. Calmady Hamlyn, who resides near Bridistow in Devonshire.

Arms: — Az. a chevron between three pears, Or.

CARMINOW of Carminow in Mawgan (Meneage), said to have been settled there before the conquest, but not traced with any certainty further back than the reign of Henry III. The male line of the elder branch became extinct about the middle of the fourteenth century, when the coheiresses married Arundell, Trewarthian, and Petit. The coheiresses of a younger branch, which settled at Boconnoc as early as the reign of Edward III., married Carew and Courtenay about the latter part of the fifteenth century. A younger branch of the Carminows of Boconnoc settled at Fentongollan, and became possessed of very extensive landed property, which was dissipated about the year 1600. This branch, not long afterwards, became extinct; the coheiresses married Salter and Cole^a. The coheiresses of a younger branch of the Carminows of Fentongollan (settled at Resprin in St. Winnow) married Prideaux and Flamanck. This branch, descended from Walter, a third son of Walter Carminow of Boconnoc, married the heiress of Resprin and coheiresses of Trenowth and Champernon; Nicholas, a younger son of this branch, married a coheirefs of Wolvedon. The heiresses of another younger branch of the Fentongollan family (settled at Trenowth) married Boscawen and Herle. A third branch of this family was of Polmawgan in St. Winnow, whence they removed to Trehannick in St. Teath, at which place William Carminow, the last male heir of this ancient family, died in the year 1646; Thomas Carminow, of this branch, married the coheirefs of Hilliard. The common ancestor of the Carminows married the heiress of Rawleigh. The Boconnoc branch, before the Fentongollan family branched off, married the heiresses of

^a The widow of Cole married Jenkin.

Glynn and Tynten. The Fentongollan branch married the heiress of Resprin and the coheiress of Trenowth, who inherited Fentongollan from Trejago.

The arms of Carminow were Azure, a bend Or. — In the great cause between Scrope and Grosvenor, in the reign of Richard II., respecting the bearing of this coat, it was deposed by one of the witnesses, that the same coat had been long^r borne by Carminow, and was allowed by the Earl of Northampton, when the matter was brought before him in France,

CARNSEW, originally of Carnfew in Mabe, afterwards of Bokelly in the parish of St. Kew, became extinct in the elder branch in the seventeenth century, when the coheiresses married Prideaux and Godolphin. There was a younger branch at St. Kew. The Carnsews married the heiresses of Nuling, Trecarne, and Stradling.

Arms of Carnfew: — Sab. a goat passant Arg. armed and unguled Or. — The family of Thomas, on purchasing the barton of Carnfew above-mentioned, adopted the name and arms of Carnfew. This family married the heiress of Drew. They afterwards removed to Trewoone in Budock.

CARTER of St. Columb, a Staffordshire family, settled at St. Columb for several descents, became extinct in the male line towards the close of the seventeenth century, when one of the coheiresses married Silly, and afterwards Tanner; the others, Hoblyn and Hawkey.

Arms of Carter: — Az. two lions combatant, Or.

CARTHEW of Canaliggy in St. Isfey. — The heiress married Tanner.

Arms: — Arg. a chevron Gules, between three ducks, proper.

CARTUTHER of Cartuther in Menheniot — extinct before 1400. The coheiresses married Haling and Becket.

Arms of Cartuther: — Arg. a fesse Az. between three estoiles of six points, Sable.

CARVETH of Carveth in St. Mabe, whence they removed to Mewdon in Mawnan, and afterwards to Cofawse in Gluvias. — This family, one of whom had married an heiress of Penaluna, became extinct (at least in the elder branch) about a century ago, when the heiress married Leverton.

Arms of Carveth: — Arg. a chevron between three talbots, Sable.

^r Roll in the Record-Office, Tower. — Little credit, however, is due to this evidence, as the witness, Thomas Fychet, deposed to his having heard from old people, that his relation, Thomas Carminow, proved the arms to have belonged to his ancestors from the time of King Arthur, whilst Mr. Richard Scroop only proved his family to have borne them from the time of William the Conqueror; the latter period being far beyond the time when arms were first borne in this country.

CAVELL of Trehaverick or Treharrick in St. Kew married the coheirefs of Trehaverick in the reign of Henry VII. The coheireffes of Cavell married Vivian and Hore of Trenowth. This family had married alfo the coheireffes of Boniface, Knight, and Trecarren.

Arms of Cavell: — Arg. a calf paffant Sable. — Hals fays, that the Cavells bore alfo, Az. three fails of a fhip, Arg., in confequence of one of the family having been an admiral in the reign of Henry VI.

CHAMOND of Trenowth-Chamond, and afterwards of Launcells for feveral defcents, married the heirefs of Trethegan. Sir Thomas Chamond, elder fon of Sir John Chamond of Launcells, married a coheirefs of Tregarthian, by whom he had two daughters, the elder married to Arundell of Talverne, afterwards to Trevanion; the other to Tripcony. Richard Chamond, a younger brother of Sir Thomas, married the coheirefs of Trevenor; this branch became extinct in 1624. An heirefs of this family married Hele or Porter of Launcells, who married Hele. Lord de Dunftanville is defcended from this family through the Heles. The Rev. R. G. Grylls is representative of the elder branch by the marriage of his anceftor with the heirefs of Trevanion.

Arms of Chamond: — Arg. a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis, Gules.

CHAMPERNON, originally *De Campo Arnulphi*, an ancient family of much note and great poffeffions in the counties of Cornwall and Devon. Their connection with this county arofe from the marriage of Sir Richard Champernon, of Clyft-Champernon in Devonfhire, with Joan Plantagenet, a natural daughter of Richard King of the Romans, by Joan Valletort, as it hath been fupposed. John, a younger fon of Sir Richard, to whom his father gave the Cornifh eftates, was anceftor of the Champernons of Inceworth, in the parifh of Maker; afterwards, by a match with the heirefs of Hamley, of Halwyn in St. Ifey. The Champernons of Halwyn became extinct in the male line in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the coheireffes married Trevelyan, Fortefcue of Wood, and Monk of Potheridge (anceftor of General Monk).

Arms: — Gules, billetty Or, a faltier Vairé.

CHENDUIT of Bodannan in Endellion, fometimes, but improperly, called Cheney (having no connection with the Cheney of other counties, who derived their origin from the De Caifnetos), a family of confiderable antiquity and diftinction, became extinct in the reign of Henry VI., when the coheireffes married Rofcarrock and Trejago.

Arms

Arms of Chenduit : — Gul., four lozenges conjoined in fesse, each charged with an escallop-shell, Sable.

CHIVERTON of Kerris in St. Pauls, traced five generations antecedent to William Chiverton, the last heir-male, who died before the middle of the seventeenth century; his sister married Trewren, whose descendant is the present representative of this family. The Chivertons had married heiresses of Lower and Butshed, and a coheiress of Killehellon.

Arms of Chiverton : — Arg. on a mount in base, Vert., a tower triple towered, Sable. — There was another branch of this family settled at Trehunsey in Quithiock, of which branch was Richard Chiverton, Lord Mayor of London in 1658. He was the last heir-male of his family. The ancestor of this family married the heiress of Kingdon of Trehunsey.

CHYNOWETH of Chynoweth in St. Erth, afterwards of Mudgan in St. Martin (Meneage), extinct in the last century, married the heiress of Mudgan and a coheiress of Tregoes. The two last male descendants of this family were Anthony, who died without issue, and John, who left three daughters, married to Barfield, Dunscomb, and Trelevan.

Arms of Chynoweth : — Sab. on a fesse Or, three eagles' heads erased, Gules.

CLEATHER of Fentongimps in Perran-Zabuloe — extinct in the elder branch; the younger branches removed into Devonshire.

Arms : — Vert. a chevron between three swords pointed downwards, Or.

COLAN or ST. COLAN of St. Colan, an ancient family, which became extinct about the latter end of the fifteenth century, when one of the coheiresses married a younger son of Blewett of Holcombe-Rogus in Devonshire, and Trefusis.

Arms of Colan : — Arg. three torches Sable, flaming proper.

COLESHILL, of Bynamy Castle in Stratton, and of Tremoderet in Duloe, originally of Essex, were a family of much note, and of equestrian rank in Cornwall for five or six generations. One of them married the heiress of Upton, another the heiress of Hiwis. The last heir-male of this family was Sir John, grandson of Sir John Colehill, who was killed at the battle of Agincourt. The heiress of this family married Arundell. Sir John St. Aubyn is one of the representatives of the Colehills, through the Whittingtons.

Arms of Colehill : — Checky O. and S., a chief Arg. gutté de sang.

COLQUITE

COLQUITE, described as of Fowey five generations before 1620 — extinct in the male line soon after the year 1700. The heiress of two brothers, who died without issue, married Lamb, and the heiress of Lamb, Graham, but left no male issue. One of this family had married the heiress of Hammett.

Arms: — Arg. a fesse Az. fretté Or, between three cinquefoils G.

CONNOCK of Treworek, and of Treworgy in St. Cleer for more than two centuries — extinct by the death of the late Nicholas Connock, Esq. in the year 1757.

Arms: — Argent, a fesse dauncettée between three spread eagles, Gules. — One of this family had married the heiress of Bill.

COPLESTONE of Lametton in St. Kaine, and of Warlegh in Devonshire, an ancient and opulent family. They sold most of their Cornish property in the early part of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and have since become extinct. This family was distinguished by being esquires of the White Spur.

One of the Coplestones married an heiress of Bonville. Another branch of the Coplestones was for some time resident at Lee in Morwinstow.

Arms of Coplestone: — Arg. a chevron engrailed Gules, between three leopards' faces Azure.

CORNWALL of Court in St. Stephen-Brannell, descended from a son of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, by Joan de Valletort. The elder branch of this family became extinct, after a few descents, in the fourteenth century: the heiress married Hendower, whose heiress brought Court to the Tanners. From a younger branch descended the Cornwalls of Burford in Shropshire, those of Kings Nymet in Devonshire (ancestors of Lord Fanhope), and the Cornwalls of Herefordshire.

Arms of Cornwall: — Arg. a lion rampant Gules, crowned Or, within a border Sab. bezanty.

COSWARTH of Coswarth in Colan for several generations — extinct in the seventeenth century: the heiress married Mynard, whose heiress married Vivian. A branch of the Coswarth family married the coheiress of Penwarne of Penwarne in Mevagissey: the heiress of this branch married Hill in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Spelman says, that these esquires were created by the King, being invested with a silver collar of S. S. and a pair of silver spurs, whence in the west of England they were called White Spurs. (Glossary). Weever adds, that the rank was hereditary to the elder son only. (Funeral Monument s. p. 596.)

Arms of Cofwarth: — Arg. on a chevron between three falcons' wings Az., five bezants.

COTEHELE of Cotehele in Calstock — extinct in the reign of Edward III. The heiress married Edgcumbe.

Arms of Cotehele: — Or, a bend, Gules.

COTTON, of Bottreaux Castle, married the elder coheirs of Hender in the sixteenth century — extinct by the death of Sir John Cotton, grandson of Dr. Cotton, Bishop of Exeter. The heiress married Amy.

COURTENAY of Boconnoc, a younger branch of the Courtenays, Earls of Devon, succeeded to that title. The immediate representative of this noble branch of the Courtenay family is Thomas Jago, Esq., of Launceston, as descended through the sole heiress of Arundell of Talverne from the elder sister of Edward Courtenay, the ninth Earl of Devon, who became one of the coheirs of her great nephew the last Earl: the other coheirs married Trethurfe, Mohun, and Trelawney.

In the latter part of the fifteenth century, Sir Edmund Courtenay, second son of Sir Philip Courtenay of Powderham, by Elizabeth, daughter of Walter, Lord Hungerford, and brother of Courtenay, Bishop of Winchester, having married the heiress of that manor, settled at Deviock in the parish of St. Germans. His son, Richard, was of Lostwithiel, and left three sons. Lawrence, the eldest, was of Ethy in St. Winnow, which was sold by his descendant, Francis Courtenay, Esq., in 1634. We have not been able to trace when this branch became extinct, nor that of Courtenay of Deviock, which was continued by William the second son. John Courtenay, the third son of Richard Courtenay of Lostwithiel, settled at Tremear in Lanivet, married the heiress of Trengove, and was ancestor of the Courtenays of Tremear and the Courtenays of Lanivet, both now extinct. The former intermarried with Courtenay of Trethurfe, and became possessed of that estate, as will be explained below.

Edward*, second son of Sir William Courtenay of Powderham, by the daughter of Lord Bonville, married the heiress of Wotton of Wotton in Landrake; his son, one of the coheirs of Trethurfe; his grandson, one of the coheirs of Roskymer, and his great grandson, a coheir of Gorges. There were two branches of this family, one of which remained at Wotton, and the other settled at Trethurfe in Laddock, which had been the seat of the family of that name. It is most probable that these branches became again united. The last of the Courtenays of Trethurfe

* This Edward died in 1520.

was William Courtenay, Esq. (son of Sir Peter); which William died in 1683, bequeathing his estates to his kinsman and brother-in-law Humphrey Courtenay, Esq., of Tremeer in Lanivet. William, son of Humphrey Courtenay of Tremeer and Trethurfe, married a coheirefs of Kelland of Devonshire. This family became extinct, in the male line, by the death of Charles Kelland Courtenay, Esq., in 1761; his sisters and coheirs married the late William Poyntz, Esq., and Edmund, late Earl of Cork and Orrery. The sons of these coheiresses, William Stephen Poyntz, Esq., and Edmund, now Earl of Cork and Orrery, are the present representatives of the families of Courtenay of Trethurfe and Courtenay of Tremeer.

The heirefs of Courtenay of Tregellas, a younger branch of Courtenay of Trethurfe, married Williams of Treworgy. The heirefs of another younger branch (of Trehane Vean in St. Erme), married Bawden, whose heirefs married Beauchamp of Pengreep.

Arms of Courtenay: — Or, three torteauxes. — The Courtenays of Boconnoc had married the heiresses of Dawney and Carminow.

COWLING of Kerthen in Crowan, and of Trevarveneth and Trengwainton in Madron. — An heirefs of this family married Godolphin in or about the reign of Henry VIII.

Arms: — Arg. a chevron between three Cornish choughs.

DANDY of Trewen in Lanreath, descended from a younger branch of the ancient baronial family of Dawney or Danneye of Shevioc, married an heirefs of Scawen — extinct by the death of Mr. Thomas Dandy, in the year 1783.

Arms: — Argent on a bend cottised, Sable, three cinquefoils of the field.

DAUNGERS of Carclew in Milor — extinct in the reign of Henry IV. The coheiresses married Renaudin and Bonithon, both now extinct.

DAVIES, a very numerous family in the seventeenth and the early part of the last century, in the hundred of Penwith, now wholly extinct. The heirefs of Davies of Tredrea in St. Erth married the Rev. Edward Giddy, father of Davies Giddy, Esq., M. P. for Bodmin.

Arms of Davies: — Arg. a chevron Ermines, between three mullets pierced, Gul.

DENZELL of Denzell in Mawgan, near St. Columb — extinct in 1535: the coheiresses married Holles^{*} and Reskymmer. The Denzells had married the heiresses

^{*} Ancestors of the Earls of Clare, and of the Duke of Newcastle.

of Trenowith and Skewis. A younger branch of Denzell settled at Buckland-Philley in Devonshire, which passed, with it's heiress, to the Fortescues.

Arms of Denzell:—Sable, a mullet in chief, and a crescent in base, Argent.

DERNFORD of Rame — extinct about the reign of Henry V., when the heiress married Edgcumbe, ancestor of the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe.

Arms:—Sable, a ram's head caboshed, Arg., armed Or; being the coat of Rame, whose heiress Dernford married.

EARTH of Earth in St. Stephen's, near Saltash, in the reign of Edward III. The heiress married Bond.

Arms:—Argent, three bucks' heads coupéd, Sable, attired Or, collared of the second.

EGLOSHAYLE of Egloshayle — extinct at an early period: the heiress married Kestell.

Arms:—Arg. a cross Sab. in the first quarter, a fleur-de-lis of the second.

ERISEY of Erisey in Grade — traced to the reign of Edward I.; extinct in 1722. The heiress married John West, Esq., of whom, and of the Eriseys, the Hon. John Wodehouse, son of Lord Wodehouse, is, through his mother, the representative. This family have married the heiress of Eyre of Gwindreth, and coheiresses of Durant and Militon. A coheiress of one of the Eriseys married into the Vyvyan family in or about King William's reign.

Arms of Erisey:—Sab. a chevron between three griffins segreant, Or.

ESSE or DE ESSE. — This family has been supposed to have derived their origin from the town of Saltash, anciently called Esse; but it appears that they were originally of Rose-Ash in Devonshire, called, at an early period, Esse-Raph. Henry de Esse, of a younger branch of this family, settled at Sowton near Exeter, took the name of Trecarrell, from the barton so called in Lezant, which became his residence.

This branch of the family bore the coat of Esse with a variation, giving three instead of two chevrons Argent, on a field, Sable. They became extinct in the sixteenth century. One of the coheiresses married Harris of Mount-Radford in Devonshire.

FENTONGIMPS of Fentongimps — extinct at an early period: the heiress married Penrose.

FERRERS

FERRERS of Newton-Park in St. Mellion. — The heiress married Coryton early in the fourteenth century.

FERRERS of Boswithgy and Trelowarren married the heiress of Trethake. The heiress of Ferrers married Vyvyan (now represented by Sir Carew Vyvyan, Bart.) in the reign of Edward IV. Sir William Pole says, that all the Ferrers families in Devonshire and Cornwall were descended from the ancient stock of Ferrers of Bere-Ferrers in the former county; the heiress of the elder branch of which married Champernon.

Arms of Ferrers of Newton: — Arg. on a chevron Sable, between three cinquefoils Gules, as many horse-shoes Or. — Arms of Ferrers of Trelowarren: — Or, on a bend Sable, three horse-shoes Argent. The latter varies from the coat of Ferrers of Bere, only in having the bend plain instead of being engrailed.

FITZ-WILLIAM of Bodinneck in Lanteglos, near Fowey, from the reign of Henry II. till the early part of the fourteenth century, descended from the Fitz-Richards. The heiress married Mohun.

Arms: — Azure, three bendlets Or.

FLEMING of Landithy in Madron. — The ancient family of Flandrensis or Fleming, who, at a very early period, became barons of Slane in Ireland, had large possessions in Cornwall and Devonshire, and are supposed to have given name to the parish of Botes-Fleming. Their chief English residence was at Chymwell in Devonshire. They possessed the manor of Ashetorre in Saltash, a feignory with very extensive jurisdiction, till the reign of Edward IV., when the coheiresses of the elder branch married Bellew and Dillon. The barony of Slane, which has since been forfeited by attainder, went to a younger branch, still remaining in Ireland. It is most probable that the Flemings of Landithy, who came from Munster in Ireland, and bore the same arms, were of this family. They became extinct nearly a century ago, and are represented by W. J. Godolphin Nicholls, Esq., of Trereife, near Penzance. One of this family married a coheiress of Cock of Bodmin.

Arms of Fleming: — Vairé, a chief checky O. and G.

GAVERIGAN of Gaverigan in St. Columb — traced two generations beyond the reign of Henry IV., extinct in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the coheiresses married Trefusis, and Godolphin of Treveneage. The Gaverigans had married the heiresses of Treluddra, Godio, and Methrose.

Arms of Gaverigan: — Az. a goat passant Argent, attired Or.

GEDY of Trebursey in South-Petherwin. — One of the coheireffes married Sir John Eliot, ancestor of Lord Eliot, in the reign of James I.

GERVEYS of Benallack in Constantine, descended from Gervase de Antron, a younger son of the Antrons of Antron, married the heiress of Benallack in the early part of the fourteenth century. The heiress of Gerveys, about the year 1670, married the ancestor of the Rev. Richard Gerveys Grylls of Helston.

Arms of Gerveys: — Arg. a chevron between three garbs Sable.

This family had married also the heiresses of Mewthing and Trevanion, and the coheireffes of Treveglos.

GIFFARD of Helland married the heiress of Esse, of Ralph-Esse in Devonshire, in the fourteenth century: the heiress of Giffard soon afterwards married Biry of Devonshire.

Arms: — Azure, three fleurs-de-lis, two and one, Or, on each a pellet.

GLYNN of Morval — extinct in the reign of Henry VIII.: the coheireffes married Coode, Godolphin, and Vyvyan: the heiress of Coode brought Morval to the Bullers.

GLYNN of Wendron (1613.), afterwards of Helston and Polkinhorne (having married the heiress of Polkinhorne) — extinct by the death of Thomas Glynn, Esq., in 1777. The Rev. R. Gerveys Grylls married the heiress. Another branch of this family, settled at Broads in Helland, became extinct by the death of the late Dr. Glynn of Cambridge, who had assumed the name of Cloberry, his mother being heiress of the Cloberrys of Bradstone.

Arms, the same as Glynn of Glynn: — Arg. three salmon-spears with the points downwards Sable.

GODOLPHIN of Trewarveneth in St. Paul's, a younger branch of Lord Godolphin's family, of whom some account has been already given*, settled there in or about the reign of Henry VIII., and became extinct in 1689. The coheireffes of this branch* married the ancestor of J. William Godolphin Nicholls, Esq., now of Trereife near Penzance, and Keigwin, whose heiress married Badcock. The

* See p. lxxxvi.

* Some pedigrees make the ancestor of this branch marry the heiress of Newell or Nevill of Trewarveneth; others, the heiress of Cowling, of that place.

ancestor of another younger branch of the Godolphins married a coheirefs of Gaverigan, and fettled at Treveneage in St. Hilary, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. They became extinct after two descents. The heirefs married the ancestor of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

GODREY of Godrevy in Gwithian. — The heirefs married Tregender, whose heirefs married Nansperian.

Arms: — Arg. a chevron Gul., between three blackamoors heads in profile, erased, Sable.

GOODE of Whitstone, traced eight generations above 1620, had been fettled for only three descents at Whitstone, by a match with the heirefs of Whitstone, became extinct in the seventeenth century: the heirefs married Badcock.

Arms: — Gules, on a chevron between three lions rampant Or, as many cinquefoils of the field.

GOVELEY of Goveley in Cuby married the heirefs of Lanfladron: the heirefs of Goveley married Trerice before the reign of Edward III.

GRIMSCOT of Grimscot in Launcells. — The heirefs married Langdon of Keverell.

Arms: — Sable, three swords in pale, Arg., hilted Or.

GROSSE of Liskeard, afterwards, for five descents, of Camborne. — The heirefs married Buller of Shillingham.

Arms: — Quarterly Arg. and Az. on a bend Sable, three martlets Or.

GWAVAS of Gwavas in Sithney, originally Hicks, took the name of Gwavas in the reign of Queen Elizabeth — extinct in the early part of the last century: the coheireffes married Veale and Carlyon.

HALEP of Lamorran, a family of note in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries: the coheireffes of one branch of this family married Trevanion, Borlase, Trefusis, and Boscawen, in the reign of Edward IV.

Arms of Halep: — Or, three bendlets Sable.

HATCH of Bufvisack — extinct about 1620. This family had married heireffes of Workington, Murdake, and Durwyn.

Arms of Hatch: — Gules, two demi-lions passant-gardant Or.

Haweis of Treworgy in Redruth, and of Kelliow in Kea, descended from a Suffolk family of that name, married a coheirefs of Tregian: the elder branch married also the heirefs of Trefilian and a coheirefs of Remfry. The heirefs of this branch married the Rev. Joshua Howell, father of the Rev. J. J. Howell, canon of Exeter, &c. The younger branch married the heirefs of Vivian of Kelliow, and a coheirefs of Harry of Penzance. This branch became extinct by the death of the late David Haweis, Esq. The name is now extinct in Cornwall. There was another younger branch descended from Thomas, a younger son of Reginald, who first settled in Cornwall, by his second wife, which was settled for some generations at Redruth. The representative of this branch is the Rev. Thomas Haweis, LL.D. and M.D., now resident at Bath.

Arms of Haweis: — Azure, a fesse wavy between three lions passant Or, armed and langued, Gules.

Hele of Bennett in Whitstone. — The heirefs married John Basset, Esq., ancestor of Lord de Dunstanville, in the reign of Charles II.

Arms of Hele: — Gules, a bend lozengy, Ermine.

HELLIGAN of Helligan in St. Ewe — extinct at an early period: the coheireffes married Trewarthian and Basset.

Arms of Helligan: — Gul. semée of cross crosets Or, a bend, Vairé.

HELLIGAN of Helligan. — The heirefs married Trelawney.

Arms of this family: — Gules, on a bend Or, three stags' heads attired, of the field.

HENDOWER, a Welsh family, married the heirefs of Cornwall of Court in Brannell. The heirefs of Hendower married Trewarthian about the reign of Henry VII.

Arms of Hendower: — Argent a lion rampant between an orle of escallop-shells Or.

The Henders of Bottreaux Castle were most probably a younger branch of this family. The coheireffes of Hender married Moleworth, Robartes, Hele, and Cotton. — Arms granted by Cooke, Clarencieux: — Az. semée of escallop-shells, a lion rampant, Or.

HEWIS or **HIWIS** of Tremoderet in Duloe, an ancient Devonshire family, originally of Hiwis, in the hundred of Hartland. Sir Richard Hiwis (son of Sir Richard

Richard who died in 1341.), married the heiress of Blanchminster. One of the coheiresses of Sir Richard the younger (his son having died without issue) married Chief Justice Trefilian, and afterwards Colehill; the other, Petit of Ardevora. The Coplestones of Bowden in Devonshire, now extinct, were heirs-general of Hiwis, through Trefilian and Hawley. One of the Hiwis family, at an early period, married the heiress of Bauceyn.

Arms of Hiwis:—Gules, fretty Argent, a canton of the second.

HICKS of Trevithick in Alternon — extinct in the last century.

Arms:—Arg. a castle between three pole-axes, Sable.

HILL of Helligan in St. Mabyn — descended from Sir John Hill of Kenston in Somersetshire. This family married the heiresses of Fitchett and Fantleroy, who married the heiress of Thomas Flammanck (leader of the rebellion in 1497.), and two coheiresses of Sturton. The heiress of Hill is supposed to have married Nicoll in the seventeenth century.

Arms of Hill of Helligan:—Gules, a saltier Vairé between four mullets Argent.

HILL of Penwarne in Mevagissey — of a Lancashire family. The heiress married into a younger branch of the Carews.

Arms of Hill:—Gules, a chevron between three garbs Ermine.

HILL of Wendron and Trevenethick married the heiress of Seneschall — extinct not many years ago, by the death of John Hill, Esq., who left his estate to a namesake. The Hills bore the arms of the Seneschalls:—Or, a fesse between two chevrons, Sable. — This family married also a coheiress of Bodrigy.

HORNACOT of Hornacot in Tamerton — extinct at an early period.

JENKYN of Trekening in St. Columb — extinct about the middle of the seventeenth century. The coheiresses married St. Aubyn, Slanning, Trelawney, and Cary.

Arms:—Or, a lion rampant-regardant Sable.

KELLIO of Kellio in Cornely became extinct in the fifteenth century, when the heiress married Tredenham. A younger branch of the Kellio's, who had West-North in Duloe, in marriage with a daughter of Treworgye, became extinct in the reign of Henry VIII., when the heiress married Bastard.

There was another family of Kellio or rather Killiow of Great-Killiow in Lanfallos, which had married the heiress of Boligh, and became extinct in 1711. A younger branch of these Killiows was of Trenavifick and Rosilian in St. Blazey: a coheirefs of this branch married Vincent.

Arms: — Or, a chevron between two cinquefoils in chief, and a mullet in base, Sable.

KEMIELL of Kemiell in St. Paul's married the coheirefs of Helligan of Crowan: the coheirefs of Kemiell married St. Aubyn.

Arms of Kemiell: — Arg. three dolphins, Sable.

KEMPTHORNE *alias* LEA, or more properly LEGH, originally of Legh in Bere-Ferrers in Devonshire. A younger branch settled at Kempthorne in the same county, whence they removed to Tonacombe in Kilkhampton: the elder line of this branch became extinct about the latter end of the seventeenth century, when the heiress married Waddon. The Kempthornes had married one of the coheirefses of Luny or Lithney. Prince, in his Worthies, says, that some younger branches remained in the adjoining parish of Morwinstow, about the year 1700.

Arms of Ley *alias* Kempthorne: — Arg. a chevron between three bears' heads couped at the shoulders, Sable, quartering, Argent, three pine-trees fructed, proper.

KESTELL of Kestell in Manaccan — extinct in the male line, by the death of two brothers, in 1718. and 1719. The heiresses of these brothers married Langford, and Penrose of Tregethowe.

Arms of Kestell: — Or, three castles Gules.

KEVERELL of Keverell in St. Martin's, near Loo. — The heiress married Langdon.

Arms of Keverell: — Sable, two lions; the one in chief passant, the other in base, preparing to spring, Or.

KILLIGNOCK of Killignock in St. Wenn — extinct about the reign of Henry VIII. The heiress married Nanskevil *alias* Typpet.

KILLIGARTH of Killigarth in Talland — traced to the reign of Edward III. The heiress married Beare about the reign of Henry VI.

LAMBESSO of Lambeffo in St. Clements. — The heiress married Tredenham in the fifteenth century.

LAMBOURN of Lambourn in Perran-Zabuloe became extinct about the latter end of the fourteenth century. The heiress married Arundell of Lanherne.

Arms of Lambourn: — Arg. a fesse between two chevronels Sable.

LAMELLIN of Lamellin in Lanteglos, near Fowey — an ancient family, whose heiress, in the sixteenth century, married Trelawney.

Arms: — Arg. a bull passant Sable, horned and hooped Or.

LANGDON of Keverell in St. Martin's, near Loo, originally bore the name of Lizard; that of Langdon was adopted from Langdon in Jacobstow, eight generations before 1620. This ancient family, which became extinct in 1676, had married heiresses of Grimscot, Hender, Bukeden or Trethewey, and Biston.

Arms: — Arg. a chevron between three bears' heads erased Sable.

LANGFORD of Langford-hill in Marham-Church, traced, in their pedigree, seven generations before 1620, became extinct in the last century. The heiress married Wollacombe, who left an only daughter, married to the Rev. Charles Hammet. This daughter died without issue in 1783.

Arms: — Paly of six Arg. and Gul. on a chief Az., a lion passant-gardant Or.

There was a branch of this family settled at Tremabe in Liskeard, now extinct.

LANHERNE, originally Pincerna — extinct in the reign of Edward I., when the heiress brought Lanherne to the Arundells. Lanherne married the heiress of Fitz-John.

Arms of Lanherne: — Azure, three covered cups, Or.

LEIGH of Quithiock — continued for many descents.

Arms: — Argent, a bend lozengy Sable.

This family married the heiress of Isack, and a coheiress of Lower.

LEVELIS — a family said to have been of great antiquity, and to have settled in Cornwall at the time of the Norman conquest, but not traced with any certainty more than six generations before 1620. They were some time of Castle-Horneck in Madron, whence they removed to Trewoofe in Burian, in consequence of a match with the heiress of that barton. This family, which had married the heiresses

of Bosvennen, Trerice, and Trewoofe, and coheireffes of Archer and Nanscoves, became extinct in 1672. The heiress married Vosper, since extinct.

Arms of Levelis: — Arg. three calves heads, coup'd, Gules.

LOWER of St. Winnow-Barton, originally of Polscoe, in that parish. — This ancient family is traced in their pedigree thirteen generations above 1620. The elder branch, which removed to Trelask in Lewannick, about or before the year 1500, in consequence of the marriage of John, heir of the Lowers, with the elder coheireffes of Upton, continued many years, after the sale of that barton, in reduced circumstances, and became extinct by the death of Alexander Lower, by trade a joiner, who died at Trevenel in Northill, in 1787. This family had married an heiress of Moyle, and coheireffes of Trefithney, Upton, and Reskymer. The posterity of Nicholas Lower, a younger brother, who married the younger coheireffes of the Uptons, continued at St. Winnow, and became extinct about the middle of the seventeenth century, when the heiress married Drummond. Other younger branches of the Lowers were settled at Polmawgan in St. Winnow, Tremeere in St. Tudy, Lezant, &c.

The heiress of the Lowers of Tremeere married the grandfather of John Kestell, Esq., representative of the Kestells of Kestell in Egloshayle, and this branch of the Lowers. Another younger branch had a lease of the barton of St. Winnow. Mrs. Hitchings, only daughter of the last of this branch, died not many years ago. The coheireffes of Lower of Lezant married Groffe, Leigh, and Cocke.

Arms of Lower: — Sab. a chevron between three roses Argent.

LUKIE of * * * *. — The heiress married Polwhele.

Arms: — Az. three goats' heads erased Arg. attired Or.

LUNY of Lithny, or Luny in St. Ewe — extinct in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. One of the coheireffes married Kempthorne *alias* Lea.

LYTTELTON of Lanhidrock — supposed to be descended from Guy Westcote *alias* Lyttelton, a younger brother of the family of that name at Frankley in Worcestershire, who married the heiress of Gerard. This branch of the Lyttelton family became extinct about the year 1600. The heiress married Trenance.

Arms of Lyttelton of Lanhidrock (being the same as those of Frankley): — Argent, a chevron between three escallop-shells, Sable.

MANNING of Stanbury in Morwinstow married the heiress of the elder branch of Stanberie of Stanbury, great niece of Dr. Stanberie, Bishop of Hereford, who died in 1471. This family married also the heiress of Rowland, and co-heiresses of Blanchard and Prust. The elder branch became extinct, in the male line, in the year 1601.: the aunts of John Manning, the last of the family, became co-heiresses. One of these married Withere, of whom, and of the Mannings, the Rev. John Phillipps, of Mambury in Devonshire, is, through the Barnefields, the representative.

Arms of Manning: — Per pale Az. and Or, a lion rampant counterchanged.

MARRAIS of Marrais in Week-St. Mary married an heiress of Bottreaux, who married a co-heiress of Rosmodros. The heiress of Marrais married a younger son of Rolle of Stevenstone in Devon, who settled at Marrais.

MARTIN of Bodmin. — The co-heiresses married Trefusis and Winter in the reign of Henry IV. The Martins had married the heiresses of Cock and Treuroofa.

Arms: — Arg. three bars Gules.

MATHADARDA. — The heiress married Beville.

Arms: — Gules, on three bars wavy Sable, as many swallows Or.

MENWENICK or MYNWENICK of Menwinnick in Trewen, at least from the reign of Henry IV. to that of Queen Elizabeth. — An heiress of this family married Coplestone.

Arms of Menwenick: — Sable, a chevron between three falcons, rising, Arg.

MICHELL of St. Columb and Truro. — The heiress of a branch of this family, who were of Harlyn in St. Merrin for several descents, married Peter about the year 1632.

Arms: — Sable, an escallop-shell between three eagles' heads erased, Or.

MICHELSTOWE of Michelstowe or Mixtow in Lanteglos, near Fowey — extinct at an early period: the co-heiresses married Treffry of Fowey, and Wollacombe of Devonshire. Michelstowe married a co-heiress of Giffard of Thuborough in Devonshire.

Arms of Michelstowe: — Sable, three wings, two and one, Argent.

MATTHEW,

MATTHEW, originally of St. Kew, afterwards of Penetenny in Egloshayle, and, by marrying the heiress of Trefonger, of Trefonger in Endellion. — A younger branch of the Matthews was of Middle-Amble in Kew. The elder line of this branch became extinct before the year 1700.: the heiresses appear to have married Tucker, Archer, White, and Chandler. Abednego, a younger son of this family, was Captain-General of the Leeward Islands, about the middle of the seventeenth century; this situation was held also by his son, Sir William Matthew, in 1704, and by his grandson, William Matthew, Esq., in 1733.

Arms of Matthew of Trefonger, &c.: — Sable, a crane Argent, within a border of the second.

MILITON of Pengerfick in Breage — a Devonshire family; extinct, after a short continuance in Cornwall, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The six coheiresses married, — 1. Erisey and Parker; — 2. Lanyon; — 3. Trefusis and Tregodick; — 4. Trenwith, Arundell, and Hearle; — 5. Bonithon; — 6. Abbot.

Arms of Militon: — Gules, a chevron Or, between three fishes, naiant Arg.

MOLENICK of Molenick in St. Germans. — The heiress married Scawen in or before the reign of Edward I.

Arms of Molenick: — * * * * a chevron Sab., between three goldfinches, proper.

MURTH of Talland, and of Roose in Treneglos — an ancient family, descended from Randall of Bodenna, in the reign of Richard II., whose son assumed the name of Merther or Murther, afterwards called Murth; extinct in the last century. The heiress married Woolcombe of Ashbury in Devonshire. This family had married the heiresses of Carver and Talland, and coheiresses of Tregoos and Butler.

Arms of Murth: — Argent, a lion rampant, between three fleurs-de-lis, Gules.

MUDGAN of Mudgan in St. Martin (Meneage). — The heiress married Chynoweth; since extinct.

Arms: — Vert, a chevron Erm., between three escallop-shells, Or.

NANCE. — See TRENGOFFE.

NANFAN of Trethewell in St. Eval — extinct in the reign of Henry VII. The heiress married Trenowth.

Arms

Arms of Nanfan: — Sable, a chevron Erm. between three wings displayed Argent.

NANSPERIAN or NANSPIAN of Gurlyn in St. Erth. became extinct in the elder branch, about the year 1600, when the coheiresses married Matthew, Prideaux^v, and Vyvyan. A younger branch continued the male line in the parish of Crowan, whether extinct or not, we have not been able to ascertain.

Arms: — Arg. three lozenges in fesse, and a chief Sable.

NICHOLLS of Trewane in St. Kew — extinct by the death of John Nicholls, Esq., in the year 1709. The heiress married Glynn of Glynn.

Arms of Nicholls of Trewane: — Sable three pheons Argent (confirmed by Camden).

NICHOLL or NICOLL of Penrose in St. Tudyne came from Guernsey in the sixteenth century — extinct in 1724. One of this family married an heiress of Prideaux of Devonshire.

Arms: — Sable, a pheon Argent.

NOSEWORTHY — a younger branch of a Devonshire family; extinct in 1701.

Arms: — Gules, a pile and chevron Or, counterchanged of the field.

NOY of Pendrea in St. Burian married the heiress of that barton; extinct by the death of the Attorney-General's sons in the reign of Charles II. The coheiresses married Lord Sandys, Willyams, and Davies (ancestor of Davies Giddy, M. P.).

Arms of Noy: — Az. three crosses crozlets in bend, Argent.

OPIE of Pawton in St. Breock — extinct in the elder branch about the middle of the last century. A younger branch was of St. Erme, whence they removed to Redruth. The heiress of the elder line of this branch married Michell of Redruth, and is represented by Dr. Taunton of Truro. Opie, the celebrated painter, is said to have been descended from a younger son of this branch.

Arms of Opie: — Sable, on a chevron between three garbs Or, as many hurts.

^v The coheiresses of Prideaux married Gregor of Trewarthenick.

There was a branch of the Opies settled at Bodmin, and afterwards of Penhargard in Helland, which married the heiress of Hayden, and coheiress of Way of Lostwithiel.

OWRY of Tregonwell married the heiresses of Tregonwell and Edwards. The coheiresses of Owry married Adams *alias* Polwest, Lithney, and Tregere.

PARKER of Trequite in St. Mabyn. — The heiress married Opie.

PAWLEY, of Gunwin in Lelant for several descents, appear to have become extinct, by the death of Mr. Hugh Pawley, in 1763. The Pawleys had married the heiresses of Brea and Trestean.

Arms of Pawley: — Or, a lion rampant Sab., on a chief dauncetté of the second, three mullets Argent.

PENALURICK of Penalurick in Stythians. — The heiress married Skewis about the time of Queen Mary.

PENCARROW of Pencarrow — attainted in the reign of Henry VIII.

PENDARVES of Pendarves in Camborne — extinct by the death of Sir William Pendarves, in 1726: his sister and sole heir married Coster, and to her second husband, Percival.

Arms: — Sab., a falcon rising between three mullets Or.

The families of Pendarves of Roscrowe in Gluvias, and Pendarves of Bodrigy in Phillack, bore the same arms, and were, no doubt, originally from the Pendarves stock. The Roscrowe branch became extinct, by the death of Alexander Pendarves, Esq., in 1725: his niece and heir, Mary Pendarves, married Francis Basset, Esq., grandfather of Lord de Dunstanville. The Bodrigy family married the heiress of Coswin, of that place, and became extinct also in the last century. The heiress married Williams of Helston, and afterwards Arundell of Trengwainton: by the former, she had three daughters; by the latter, no issue.

PENDREA of Pendrea in St. Erth — extinct in the elder branch in the reign of Henry VI. The coheiresses married Carclew and Noy.

PENGELLY of Pengelly in St. Neot. — The heiress married Beare.

Arms: — Or, a chevron between three griffins passant, Gules.

PENHALLOW of Penhallow in Filleigh — traced to the reign of Edward III. : represented by John Penhallow Peters, Esq. This family has married coheireffes of Vyvyan of Penwarne and Lagher.

Arms of Penhallow : — Vert, a coney squat, Argent.

Some descendants of younger branches of this family reside at Camelford.

PENHELICK of Penhellick in St. Clements. — The heiress of the elder branch married Nangothan. A younger branch, some time of Helston and Pengerfick, married a coheireffes of Militon.

Arms : — Sable, three butterflies, 2, 1, Argent.

PENKEVILL of Penkevill in St. Michael's Penkevill, traced to the reign of Edward II., married the heiress of Trevilla. A younger branch of this family, which, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was settled at Roserrow in St. Minver, and had married coheireffes of Mohun, Tregarrick, Raynewarne, and Hernance, succeeded to Penkevill, on the failure of the elder branch, and became extinct by the death of Benjamin Penkevill, in 1699.

Arms of Penkevill : — Arg. three chevronels, and in chief a lion passant-gardant, Gules.

PENPONS of Penpons in St. Kew. — The heiress married Arundell of Tolverne.

Arms of Penpons : — Arg. three wolves passant in pale, Sab.

There was another ancient family of **PENPONS** of Treswithan, not extinct in 1531, which had married the heiress of Tregoose, and a coheireffes of Trelawney of Wolston.

Arms : — Arg. a fesse embattled, counter-embattled Sab., between three beehives, Gules.

PENNECK of Treskawe in Breage, afterwards of Tregember in St. Hilary. — An heiress of this family married Borlase. The Rev. Mr. Penneck, keeper of the reading-room at the British Museum, who died in 1803, was the last of this family.

PENTIRE of Pentire in Endellion, afterwards of Pentuan in Mevagissey. The heiress married Roscarrock in the sixteenth century.

PENWARNE of Penwarne in Mevagissey — extinct in the reign of Henry VIII.; the coheireffes married Cofwarth, Penhallow, and Penwarne of Penwarne in Mawnan.

PETIT of Ardevora in Filleigh — traced seven generations above 1362. The coheireffes, about the latter end of the fifteenth century, married Arundell of Trerice, Sayer, and Killigrew². This family had married the heiress of Fitz-Ives, and coheireffes of Hiwis and Carminow.

Arms of Petit: — Argent, a lion salient Gules.

A younger branch of this family continued the male line, and was settled at Pradanack, in 1531.

PEVERELL of Park in Egloshayle. — We have not been able to connect this family with the Peverells of any other county, nor did they bear the same arms. They were settled in Cornwall as early as the reign of Richard I., and are said to have derived their origin from a natural son of William the Conqueror. This family became extinct in the former part of the fifteenth century. The coheireffes married Basset and Hungerford.

Arms of Peverell of Park: — Gules, a fesse Arg. between six crosses pateé Or.

PHILLIPS of Tredrea in St. Erth. — The heiress married Davies.

Arms of Phillips: — Az. on a cross engrailed between four crosses crosslets fitchée Or, a torteaux.

PINCERNA — a very ancient family, afterwards bearing the names of Conarton and Lanherne. The heiress married Arundell in the reign of Edward I.

Arms: — Az. three covered cups, Or,

The arms of Pincerna, as quartered by Trelawney (brought in by Powna), are, Gules, on a chevron Sab. three goblets Or.

POLKINHORNE of Polkinhorne in Gwinnear — traced to the year 1290. The heiress of the elder branch, about the year 1500, married Williams, who took the name of Polkinhorne; after three descents, this branch became again extinct (in 1665.) on the death of Otho Polkinhorne, whose heiress married Glynn of Helston. The representative of this branch of the Polkinhornes is the Rev. R. G. Grylls, of Helston. A younger branch of this family became extinct by the death of Michael Polkinhorne, Esq. in 1748. Roger de Polkinhorne, the com-

² The heiress of Sayer must have married Grenville, for Leland speaks of the Grenvilles as one of the three families to whom Petit's lands had descended.

mon ancestor of this family, married the heiress of Tregoffagh. The younger branch married a coheirefs of Vyvyan. One of the Polkinhornes married the heiress of Oliver of Bodmin.

Arms of Polkinhorne : — Arg. three bars Sable.

POLLARD of Treleigh in Redruth — descended from Sir Richard, son of Sir Lewis Pollard, one of the justices of the Common Pleas, of an ancient Devonshire family. The Cornish branch became extinct in 1731.

Arms : — Arg. a chevron between three escallop-shells, Gules.

POLRUDDON of Polruddon in St. Austell — extinct in or about the reign of Henry VII.

PORTER of Launcells. — The heiress married Hele. The Porters were a Norfolk family.

Arms : — Gul. on a fesse Argent, between three wings Or, a bezant charged with a lion passant Gules.

PRAED of Trevethow in Lelant became extinct, after several descents, by the death of John Praed, Esq. in 1717. He left his estates to William Mackworth, Esq., a younger son of the family of Mackworth, of the Knoll in Glamorganshire, on condition of his assuming the name of Praed. William Praed, Esq., now of Trevethow, grandson of this William, married the heiress of Backwell of Tyingham in Buckinghamshire, which is his chief residence.

Arms of Praed : — Az. six mullets in pile Argent, quartering Mackworth ; — Per pale indented Sab. and Erm. on a chevron G. five crosses patée Or.

PRISKE of Helston. — The coheireffes married Trewren, Penrose, and Penneck.

Arms of Priske : — Or on a bend Sab., three horse-shoes Argent.

PYPER of Trefmarrow in South-Petherwin — extinct in 1754. : the heiress married Vyvyan.

Arms of Pyper : — Gyronny of four, Or, and Azure.*

RAME of Rame — extinct about the reign of Henry V. : the heiress married Dernford. The representative of these two families is the Earl of Mount-Edgcomb.

Arms of Rame : — Sable a ram's head caboshed Arg., armed Or.

* In Martin's map the coat is, Arg. a chevron Gules, between three magpies, proper.

RESKYMER or **ROSKYMER** of Reskymer or Roskymer in Mawgan (Meneage) — traced in the pedigree for fourteen generations; extinct about the middle of the sixteenth century. The elder coheirefs married Trelawney and afterwards Mohun, leaving issue by both; the other coheireffes, Courtenay and Lower. A younger branch continued the male line at Merthen in Constantine. John Reskymer, the son and heir in 1620, had four younger brothers; the estate was sold a few years afterwards, and the name is supposed to have been long since wholly extinct. This ancient family had married the heireffes of Pulyne, Deviock, and Trevarthian, and the coheirefs of Denzell.

Arms of Reskymer: — Arg. three bars Gules, in chief, a wolf passant Azure.

RESPRIN of Resprin. — The heirefs married Carminow.

Arms: — Arg. a chevron Sable between three cocks, Gules.

RISE of Trewardreva in Constantine. — The coheireffes, about the year 1500, married Trewren and Glynn. The present representative of this family is Thomas Trewren, Esq. of Trewardreva.

Arms of Rife: — Arg. a chevron Gules between three bean-pods Vert.

ROCHE or **DE LA RUPE** of Roche — traced to the reign of Richard I. Hals says, that this family became extinct, in the male line, in 1357.; that Sir William Blundell, husband of the heirefs, took the name of Roche, which continued till the reign of Henry VIII., when the last of the family left four daughters, three of whom married Fortescue, Penkevil, and Boscawen. The Roches had married heireffes of Trevelyan and Page, and a coheirefs of Durant.

Arms of Roche: — Sab. three roaches, two, one, nayant, Argent.

ROGERS of Lank married the heirefs of Haydon of Haydon in Jacobstow — extinct in the elder branch about 1620.

Arms: — Arg. a chevron between three stags trippant Sable.

ROOSE of Whitstone, traced to the reign of Henry IV., became extinct about the middle of the sixteenth century: the heirefs married Spoure of Trebatha in Northill.

Arms: — Az. four swans, proper.

ROSCARROCK of Roscarrock in Endellion. — This ancient family is traced in the pedigree twelve generations beyond the year 1620. The first-mentioned is
stated

stated to have died in the year 1300. It became extinct about the year 1710. The Roscarrocks had married heiresses of Arundell of Blaybol, and Pentire, and coheiresses of Chenduit, Bodulgate, and Trevenor.

Arms of Roscarrock :—Argent a chevron Gules, between two roses in chief of the second and a sea-tench, nayant, Azure. — There was a younger branch of this family some time settled at Croan in the parish of Egloshayle.

ROSCROWE of Roscrowe in Gluvias became extinct in the reign of Henry VI. One of the coheiresses married Carclew.

Arms : — Arg. a chevron between three roses Gules, seeded Or.

ROSCROWE, originally HARY, who, settling at Roscrowe in the reign of Henry VIII., took the name of that barton, and became extinct about the middle of the seventeenth century. The coheiresses married Ustick and Smalley.

Arms : — Party per fesse nebulée, Argent and Sab., three sea-dogs counter-changed.

ROSECASSA of Roscassa in St. Just. — The coheiresses married Treffry and Wollacombe.

SAINT PIRAN of Perran-Zebuloe — extinct at a very early period : the heiress married Kendall.

SAWLE of Penrice and Levrean in St. Austell came over with William the Conqueror. — This ancient family became extinct, in the male line, in 1789. The present representative is Joseph Sawle Graves, Esq., of Penrice.

Arms of Sawle : — Az. three falcons' heads erased within a bordure, Or.

SCAWEN of Molenick in St. Germans. — This family is traced in their pedigree to the reign of Edward I., when they married the heiress of Molenick; they removed into Surrey about the year 1712, and became extinct, in 1801, by the death of James Scawen, Esq., then of Worcestershire. The mother of the last Mr. Scawen was sole heiress of Lord James Ruffel. His sister married the late Earl Bathurst, whose son, the present Earl, is representative of this ancient family. There was a younger branch settled at Trehane in Probus, in consequence of a match with the coheiress of Trehane. Another younger branch, descended from a younger son of the family in the reign of Henry VIII., was of Adren in Stoke-Climisland.

Arms of Scawen : — Arg. a chevron Gules between three griffins' heads erased Sable.

SCOBELL of Mevagissey and of Polruddon, Tregonnan and Menagwins in St. Austell — extinct about a century ago. The coheireffes married Hawkins of St. Austell and Hawkins of Pennance. John Scobell, Esq., who married the heirefs of Ustick of Leah in Burian, is of the family of Scobell of Nutcombe in East-Allerton, Devonshire.

Arms of Scobell : — Per pale Arg. and Gules, three fleurs-de-lis, and a label in chief counter-changed.

SEARLE of Penverance. — The heirefs married Treffry.

Arms : — Arg. a chevron between three wood-doves' heads erased, Sable.

SENESCHALL of Trenethick in Wendron — traced to the reign of Edward III. : the heirefs married Hill.

Arms of Seneschall : — Or a fesse between two chevrons Sable.

SERJEAUX, written sometimes SERGEAUX and CERISEAUX, of Lanreath, Colquite in St. Mabyn, and Killigarth in Talland — extinct by the death of Richard, son of Sir Richard Serjeaux, in the reign of Richard II. : his sisters and coheireffes married Marney, Vere, Paffele, and St. Aubyn. After the death of St. Aubyn, the youngest sister married Vere Earl of Oxford, and afterwards Thorley.

Arms of Serjeaux : — Arg. a saltier Sab. between twelve cherries slipped, proper.

SILLY, of St. Wenn, of Trevelver in St. Minver, and of Heligan in St. Mabyn, descended from Silly of Rackenford in Devonshire, settled at St. Wenn in the early part of the seventeenth century. The Trevelver branch became extinct in 1712 : the heirefs married Sheppard. The Heligan branch was not extinct till 1797. The coheireffes married Martyn, Sloggett, Jackson, and Lyddon. The common ancestor of these branches married the heirefs of Marke or Marks of St. Wenn. The last of the Trevelver branch married a coheirefs of Carter of St. Columb.

The arms used by Silly of Trevelver and Heligan were, Az. a chevron between three mullets Or ; the coat of Ceeley. — The ancient arms of Silly or Sully of Devonshire were, Erm. three chevronels Gules.

SKEWIS of Skewis in Cury. — The heirefs married Denzell about the latter end of the fifteenth century.

Arms of Skewis : — Gules, a chevron between three stumps of trees erased, Or.

SKEWIS

SKEWIS of Great Skewis in St. Wenn — extinct in the sixteenth century. The coheireffes married Mohun and Courtenay.

Arms : — Vert, a chevron between three thistle-flowers, Or.

SKORY of Walesborowe, afterwards of Lanlivery — traced eleven generations before 1620 : supposed to have been extinct in the male line about the middle of the seventeenth century, when a match with Samuel occurs in the parish register. This family had married coheireffes of Laune, Lanyon, and Redris.

Arms of Skory : — Or, on a saltier Sable, five cinquefoils of the field.

SLADE of Trevenen in Gorran. — The present representative of this family, which was settled at Trevenen, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, if not at an earlier period, is William Slade Gully, Esq., whose father, * * * Gully, Esq. of Trefilian in Newlyn, married the sister of the late Mr. Slade.

Arms : — Gul. a fesse Erm. between three horses' heads coupé, and looking to the dexter, Arg. maned Sable.

SOR, or **Le SORE** of Talverne in Filleigh. — The heiress married Arundell.

Arms of Le Sore : — Ermine, a saltier, Gules.

SPECCOT of Anderdon in Launcells — descended from a Devonshire family ; extinct about the latter part of the seventeenth century. The heiress married Spoure of Trebartha.

Arms : — Or, on a bend Gul., three mill-rinds pierced Argent.

SPECCOT of Penhale in Egloskerry — extinct in 1703.

SPOURE of Trebartha in Northill married the heiress of Trebartha in the reign of Henry VII. ; became extinct in 1729. The Spoures married heiresses of Rouse of Whitstone, and Speccot of Anderdon. The heiress of Spoure married Bellot, and afterwards Grylls.

Arms of Spoure : — Gules, on a chevron Or, a rose of the first, and two mullets pierced Sable.

STANBERIE of Stanberie in Morwinstow. — The heiress of the elder branch married Manning. A younger branch was of West Stanberie, and another of Cliff ;

both

both of these continued the male line for several descents. Richard Stanberie, Bishop of Hereford, who died in 1471, was a younger son of this family.

Arms: — Per pale Az. and Or, a lion rampant, Sable.

SYMONS of Hatt in Botesfleming. — The coheireffes married Folkes, and Tucker; extinct in 1802.

Arms: — Per fesse Sable and Or, a pale counterchanged, three trefoils flipped, Vert.

TALLAND of Talland. — The heirefs married Murth about the middle of the sixteenth century.

Arms: — Argent a stag Gules, couchant on turf proper.

TANNER of Court in St. Stephen's Brannell, an ancient Devonshire family, married a coheirefs of Tregarthian of Tregarthian in Gorran, and afterwards of Court. This family became extinct about the beginning of the last century. The elder branch expired in the person of the Rev. George Tanner, rector of Carhayes, whose coheireffes released Court to Sir John Baber. One of the coheireffes of a younger branch, who married the heirefs of Arundell of Carynick (descended from Anthony, third son of John Tanner), married Nathaniel Taunton, of Liskeard, M.D., descended from the ancient family of Taunton of Somerton in Somersetshire, and grandfather of Robert Taunton, now of Truro, M.D. The other coheirefs of Anthony above-mentioned, married the grandfather of the Rev. Thomas Penwarne of St. Germans.

Arms of Tanner: — Arg. on a chief Sab. three moors' heads Or.

TENCREEK or TRENCREEK, of the barton of that name in Creed — an ancient family, extinct in the year 1594. The coheireffes married Carminow, Penwarne, Polwhele, and Mohun.

Arms: — Arg. a chevron with a cross patée issuing from its point Sable.

THURLEBERE of Thurlebere in Stratton — extinct in the reign of Edward IV. The heirefs married Arundell of Trerice.

TINTEN of Tinten in St. Tudy — extinct in the fourteenth century. The heirefs married Carminow.

The arms of Tinten as quartered by Trelawney (brought in by Carminow) are, Arg. a chevron between three tents Sable.

TONKIN of Trevaunance in St. Agnes — traced to the reign of Richard II.; extinct by the death of Thomas Tonkin, Esq., (third son of Thomas Tonkin, who made large collections towards a history of Cornwall), about the middle of the last century. The daughter of James Tonkin, second son of the historian (the elder son died unmarried), married Heys, but had no surviving issue. The sisters of the historian married Foss and Doucett: the former had one daughter, who died unmarried. The descendants of his father's sisters, married to Jago, Ley, and Cornish, became heirs-general. The Tonkin family had married heiresses of Carne, Tregeare^c, and Bennett (the latter left no issue), and coheiresses of Guise and Kempe. A younger branch of Tonkin settled at Hendra in St. Columb, and became extinct in 1734.

Arms of Tonkin: — Sab. an eagle displayed Or, armed, Gules.

There was a family of Tonkin of Trevalack in St. Keverne existing in 1620, one of whom had married the heiress of Braban.

TREBARFOOT of Trebarfoot in Poundstock, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, married the heiress of Sole and a coheiress of Babage. The heiress of Trebarfoot married Burgoyne.

Arms of Trebarfoot: — Sable, a chevron between three bears' feet erased, Or.

TREBARTHA of Trebartha in Northill — traced to the reign of Edward I.; extinct in the reign of Edward IV. or Henry VII. The heiress married Spoure of Misterton in Somersetshire.

Arms of Trebartha: — Azure, on a bend wavy Argent, three Cornish choughs' heads erased, proper.

TRECALOW of Trecalow in Gorran. — The heiress married Hoblyn.

TRECARNE of Trecarne: — the heiress married Glynn of Glynn.

Arms: — Or, a bull passant Sable, horns, Argent.

TRECARRELL of Trecarrell in Lezant — extinct in the sixteenth century. The elder of the coheiresses married Harris.

Arms: — Arg. three chevronels, Sable. (See ESSE.)

TREDENHAM of Tredenham in Probus, afterwards of Kellio in Cornely, and Tregonan in St. Ewe. This ancient family, which is known to have existed for

^c The heiress of Tregeare was a second wife, and left an only daughter married to Rowe, who died without issue.

seventeen generations, became extinct in the early part of the last century^d. The coheireffes, sisters of the last male heir, married Nicholls of Trewane and Stobell. The Tredenham's had married heireffes of Tirrel, Trevarthian, Lambello, Kellio, Trevyas, and Enys. John Tredenham, who died in 1710. without issue, married a coheireffs of Lloyd.

Arms of Tredenham : — Arg. a bend lozengy, Gules.

TREDIDON of Tredidon, in the reign of Richard II. — The heireffs married Windsor, whose heireffs married Joliffe of Poughill.

TREDINICK of Tredinick in St. Breock married heireffes of Corwen and Hamley, and a coheireffs of Goffe. The coheireffes of the elder branch of the Tredinicks married Laheron, Roche, Calwodley, and Castell, before 1531.: a younger branch became extinct in the reign of Charles II.

Arms : — Or, on a bend Sab., three bucks' heads caboshed, Argent.

TREDREA of Tredrea in St. Erth — extinct in the early part of the seventeenth century. The name remains at St. Erth, among cottagers, descended possibly from some younger branch.

TREFFRY of Treffry in Lanhidrock, afterwards of Place in Fowey. — There is a family-tradition, that this ancient stock came originally from Treffry in Linkinhorne, but there is no evidence to support it; whereas it is certain, that they possessed the manor of Treffry in Lanhidrock, long after they had removed to Place; which removal took place in consequence of a match with the heireffs of Boniface five generations before 1380. The first in the pedigree is Roger de Treffry, great-great-grandfather of Thomas, who married Boniface. The elder branch of this ancient family became extinct, by the death of John Treffry, Esq., in 1658: his sister married Trefusis. The male line of a younger branch, settled at Rooke in the parish of St. Kew, became extinct also, by the death of John, son of Thomas Treffry, cousin, and by his will, heir of John above-mentioned. John Treffry, the last heir-male of the family, left his estates to his sister's son, William Toller of Fowey, directing that he should take the name of Treffry. Thomas Treffry, Esq., son of William Toller afterwards Treffry, left two daughters married to Austen and Dormer. There was a younger branch of Treffry settled at St. Minver: we have not been able to ascertain whether it is extinct or removed. This

^d Sir Joseph Tredenham, who died in 1707, and lies buried in Westminster-Abbey, left two sons, who both married, but died without issue — John, the elder, in 1710.

ancient family married heiresses of the families of Killigrew, Polgreen, and Daw; and the coheiresses of Boniface, Michellstowe, Searle, Trefithney, and Tremayne of Upcott in Devonshire. The visitation of 1531 gives two or three descents of a branch of this family, one of whom had married a coheiress of Petit of Trengwainton.

Arms of Treffry: — Sab. a chevron between three hawthorn-trees, Arg.

Sir John Treffry, according to family-documents, was made a knight-banneret at Cressy, and had an honourable augmentation to his arms (the lilies of France to be borne quarterly,) and supporters (two armed men), given to him for his signal services in that battle. J. T. Austen, Esq., of Place, the representative of this family in the female line, is descended from the Austens, some time of Great-Deviack in St. Germans, afterwards of Plymouth.*

TREGANYAN of Treganyan in St. Michael-Penkevil. — The heiress married Halep.

TREGARTHIAN of Tregarthian in Gorran married the heiress of Hendower of Court in Brannell — became extinct about the middle of the fifteenth century. Two of the coheiresses married Tanner and Tripcony; the third married Kelloway, and afterwards Wadham.

Arms of Tregarthian: — Arg. a chevron between three escallop-shells, Sab.

TREGARRICK of Tregarrick in Roche. — The heiress married Trenowth, whose heiress married Boscawen.

Arms: — Arg. two chevrons paly, Az. and Or.

TREGENDER of Tregender in Ludgvan. — The heiress married Nanspian. The Tregenders married the heiresses of Gurlyn and Godrevy.

Arms of Tregender: — Per pale Vert and Or, two bars counter-changed.

TREGENNA of Tregenna in St. Ives — not extinct in the elder branch till after the reign of James I. The Rev. John Tregenna, rector of Mawgan, who died in 1754, was of a younger branch of this family, which had settled at Polgreen in St. Columb.

Arms: — Or, a chevron Az. between three moors' heads proper, filleted Argent.

TREGETHOW of Tregethow or Tregitha in Manaccan. — The heiress married Penrose, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

* See p. xcix.

TREGEWE of Harlyn. — The heiress married Michell about the reign of Henry VII. The present representative of this family is Henry Peter, Esq., of Harlyn.

Arms: — Arg. on a chevron Sab. between three torteauxes, five bezants.

TREGIAN or **TREGYAN** of Tregian in St. Ewe, afterwards of Golden or Wolve-don in Probus — supposed to have become extinct by the death of Charles, younger son of Francis Tregian, Esq., who was imprisoned, and forfeited his estates, for concealing Cuthbert Mayne, the popish priest, in 1577. One of the sisters and supposed coheiresses married Haweis of Treworgye. The Tregians married coheiresses of Wolverton and Mynors.

Arms of Tregian: — Erm. on a chief Sab., three Jays, Or.

TREGONELL or **TREGONWELL** of Tregonell in Crantock became extinct in the male line in the reign of James I.: the coheiresses married Bawden, Pollamounter, and Penpoll. Sir John Tregonwell, of this family, Proctor for King Henry VIII. in his cause against Catharine of Arragon, settled in Dorsetshire. This branch of the family is extinct also: the heiress married Bankes.

Arms: — Arg. three pellets in fesse, cotised Sable, between three Cornish choughs, proper.

TREGOOSE or **TREGOZE** of Tregoose. — The coheiresses of the elder branch of this family married Murth, Nanspian, and Beauchamp, and the widow of Beauchamp Carnsew, before 1531. A younger branch settled at Trewothick in St. Anthony (in Kirrier) — extinct about a century ago.

Arms: — Or, three bars Az. on a chief, of the second, a lion passant-gardant of the field.

TREGOTHNAN of Tregothnan in St. Michael-Penkevil — extinct in the fourteenth century. The heiress married Boscawen.

Arms of Tregothnan: — Argent a chevron between three cross crosslets, Sable.

TREGURY of Tregury in St. Wenn — extinct about the reign of Henry V.

TREHANE of Trehane in Probus — extinct in the reign of James I. The coheiresses married Scawen, Kendall of Penkevill, and Verman.

Arms of Trehane: — Arg. on three bars Sable, nine martlets, three, three, three, of the field.

TREHARICK of Treharick in St. Kew — extinct in the reign of Henry VII.: the heiress married Caval.

TREHAWKE of Trehawke in Menheniot, afterwards of Rosilian in St. Blazey. — The heiress married Kellio. A younger branch continued the male line; John Trehawke, Esq., of Liskeard, the last of this name and family, died about the year 1790. Samuel Kekewitch, Esq. of Peamore near Exeter, is the representative of this family.

Arms: — Sab. three hawks, Argent, with bells, each perched on a rest, Or.

TREJAGO of Trejago in Crantock — extinct in the reign of Edward IV.: the heiress married Mynors. The Trejagos of Fentongollan, seated there as early as the reign of Edward II., were, in all probability, a branch of the same family. The Trejagos of Fentongollan married the heiress of Trewethenick and a co-heiress of Chenduit: the heiress of Trejago of Fentongollan married Trenowth. The family of Jago are descended from a younger branch of Trejago.

Ancient arms of Trejago: — Arg. on a chevron Sab. between three balls, Gul. five bezants. — They afterwards bore, Or, a chevron between three crosses crosslets, Sable.

TREISE of Castle-Milford^e in Tremayne, afterwards of Levethan. — The heiress married Sir John Morfhead's father.

Arms of Treise: — Arg. three bars Azure, in chief as many cinquefoils, per fesse, Gules and Sable.

TRELOWARREN of Trelowarren in Mawgan (Meneage). — The heiress married Beville.

Arms of Trelowarren: — Gules, on a chief Arg., a bendlet of the field between two fleurs-de-lis, Azure.

TRELUDDERO of Treluddero in Newlyn — extinct in the reign of Henry VIII.: the heiress married Borlase.

TREMBLEIGH or TREMBLETH of Trembleigh in St. Ervan. — The heiress married Arundel about the reign of Edward I.

Arms of Trembleigh: — - - - a wolf - - -

^e They were of Castle-Milford in the reign of James I.

TREMERE.

TREMER of Tremere in Lanivet — extinct about the end of the fourteenth century: the heiress married St. Aubyn.

Arms: — Arg. three reap-hooks, their bows conjoined in fesse, Sable.

TREMOGH of Tremogh in Mabe. — The heiress married Blois of Penryn.

TRENANCE of Trenance in Withiel, afterwards (by marriage with the heiress of Lyttelton) of Lanhidrock — extinct in the seventeenth century: the coheiresses married Elford, Buckingham, and Randolph.

Arms of Trenance: — Sab. a fesse between three swords erect, Argent.

TRENGOFF or **TRENGOVE** of Trengove in Warleggon, married the heiress of Trewdall — extinct about the year 1780. A younger branch, which, on settling at Nance in Illogan, had taken the name of Nance, became extinct in 1720.

Arms: — Arg. a cross coupé, Sable.

TRENHALE of Trenhale in St. Erth — extinct, in the elder branch, in the reign of Edward IV., when the heiress married Trencreek. Either one of the Trencreek family, possessing the barton of Trenhale, took that name, or a younger branch continued in the parish of St. Erth, till nearly the end of the seventeenth century.

TRENOWTH of Trenowth in Probus. — One branch of this family, which had removed to Fentongollan in St. Michael-Penkevil, became extinct in 1497: the coheiresses married, — 1. Carminow; — 2. St. Aubyn; — 3. Raynward and Stradling; — 4. Godolphin. Another branch, which continued at Trenowth, became extinct in the reign of Henry VIII., when the coheiresses married Boscawen, Boslase, and Hearle. The Trenowths of Fentongollan had married the heiresses of Trejago, Nanfan, and Tregarthian.

Arms of Trenowth: — Arg. on a fesse Sab. three chevronels palewise, the points to the dexter, Argent.

TRENWITH of Trenwith in Lelant — traced to the reign of Edward IV. The elder branch, in consequence of a match with the heiress of Tredenzy of Burian, removed thither. The posterity of the second son of Peter Trenwith, by the heiress of Vincent, continued at Trenwith and became extinct before the middle of the seventeenth century: the heiress married Burges. This branch married the heiresses of Vincent, Tredenzy, and Caskayes, and a coheiress of Militon.

At

At a later period, Trenwith appears to have reverted to the elder branch, which became extinct by the death of Mr. Thomas Trenwith in 1796.; this branch is represented by Lander.

Arms of Trenwith : — Arg. on a bend cotised, Sab. three roses of the field.

TRETRICE of Trerice in Newlyn — extinct in the reign of Edward III. The heiress married Arundell. Trerice married the heiress of Govely, who married the heiress of Lanfladron.

Arms of Trerice, being those of Lanfladron adopted : — A. three chevronels, Sable.

TREROUFE of Treroufe in Redruth. — The heiress married Martin of Bodmin.

TRESADERN of Trefadern in St. Columb. — The heiress married Bonithon.

TRESAVIS. — The heiress married Bevill.

Arms : — Arg. a man's head, coupé, proper, a fillet round the forehead, Or.

TRESAWELL of Trefawell in Probus. — The heiress married Polwhele in the sixteenth century.

Arms : — Arg. on a bend O. cotised, Sable, three mullets, Gules.

TRESILIAN of Trefilian in Newlyn. — Of this ancient family probably was Sir Robert Trefilian, the Chief Justice who was executed in the reign of Richard II. and died seized of large possessions in Cornwall, leaving an only daughter married to Hawley, whose heiress married Copplestone. An heiress of Trefilian of Trefilian, in the reign of Edward IV., married Carne of Glamorganshire, who took the name of Trefilian, and was ancestor of the Trefilians of Wendron, Burian, and St. Levan. The Trefilians of Trefidor in Burian have not been many years extinct : the coheiresses married Pendar^f and Jenkins.

Arms of Trefilian : — Gul. a pelican in her nest with wings displayed and feeding her young ones, Or.

TRESITHNEY of Penryn, mentioned by Leland, most probably originally of Trefithney in St. Columb. — The coheiresses married Treffry. This family had married the heiresses of Boffoham and Rostylian.

Arms of Trefithney : — Arg. a chevron Sable between three roses, Gules.

^f See Polwhele's Civil and Military History of Cornwall (1806.), p. 34. Mrs. Pendar died in 1793.

TRESTEANE of Trenouna in Veryan. — The heiress married Pawley.

Arms of Tresteane: — Az. three stone-pillars Arg. on a chief V. three lapwings, proper.

TRETHURFE of Trethurfe in Ladock — extinct in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when one of the coheiresses married Courtenay of Landrake, and afterwards Buller; the other, Vyvyan. The Trethurfs had married the heiress of Trevisa and a coheiress of St. Aubyn of Devonshire, and one of the coheiresses of Courtenay Earl of Devonshire.

Arms of Trethurfe: — Az. a buck's head caboshed Arg. attired, Or.

TREVALLAUNCE of Trevallaunce in Perran-Zabuloe. — The heiress, in the sixteenth century, married Carlyon *alias* Rosewarne.

TREVARTHIAN of Trevarthian in Newlyn — an ancient family, which had married the heiress of Bodrugan and coheiresses of Helligan and Carminow. The heiress of Trevarthian married Reskymer.

Arms of Trevarthian: — Arg. a boar passant Gules, armed, Or.

TREVENOR of Appledore in St. Ive — extinct in 1523. The coheiresses married, — 1. Ninnis; — 2. Mannington and Curtis; — 3. Kempe. A younger branch of Trevenor, settled at Lamorran, became extinct before 1556. The coheiresses married Roscarrock and Chamond.

Arms: — Arg. a chevron Gules between three sea-pies, proper.

TREVERBYN of Treverbyn in St. Austell — extinct in the reign of Henry VI. The coheiresses married Courtenay and Trevanion.

The arms of Treverbyn, as quartered by Prideaux, who married an heiress of this family at an earlier period, are, Per pale Arg. and Gules, three castles counter-changed.

TREVIADOS of Treviados in the parish of Constantine. — The heiress married Trefusis in the reign of Edward III.

TREVILLE of Ethy or Tethe in St. Winnow — extinct in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The coheiresses married Burthog, Savery, and Arscott.

Arms of Treville: — Or, a cross engrailed Sab. in the first quarter a mullet, Gules.

TREVISA of Crocadon in St. Mellion, extinct about the latter end of the seventeenth century — married the heiress of Darling.

Arms of Trevisa : — Gules, a garb, Or.

TREVINCE of Trevince in Gwennap. — The heiress, at an early period, married Beauchamp.

TREVRANE of Dryffener married the heiress of Tresowys. The coheiress married Mychell and Kyrres.

TREVRONECK. — One of the coheiresses married Trewren about the end of the fifteenth century.

Arms of Trevroneck : — Or, a chevron between three frogs displayed, Gules.

TREWOOF of Trewoofe in Burian. — The heiress married Levelis about the year 1500.

Arms of Trewoof : — Arg. a chevron S., between three black-birds, proper.

TREWYTHENICK or **TRENNICK** of the barton of that name in St. Clements. — The heiress married Trejago.

Arms of Trewythenick : — Arg. a chevron and border indented, Gules.

TUCKER of Helland — a younger branch of the Tuckers of Tavistock. The heiress married Glynn.

Arms : — Az. eight barrulets wavy Argent, over all, on a chevron embattled counter-embattled Or, between three sea-horses naant of the second, five *gouts de pois*.

UPTON of Trelask. — Two brothers of the Lower family married the coheiresses early in the sixteenth century.

Arms of Upton : — Arg. on a cross Sable, five bezants.

VACYE of Fenton-Vacye in Tamerton — traced one generation higher than Henry III. ; extinct before 1700.

Arms : — Argent, on a chevron Gules, three bezants.

VINCENT of Trelevan in Mevagissey, and Tresimple in St. Clements, and of Batten in Northill. — The Vincents of Trelevan became extinct about the early part of the last century. The heiress of Vincent of Batten married Darley.

We have not been able to ascertain whether any of the family are remaining from the other branches.

Arms: — Az. three quatrefoils Argent. — The Vincents of Cornwall were fued in the Earl Marshal's coat for bearing these arms, they being the paternal coat of Vincent, of Stoke-Dabernon in Surrey. Vincent of Cornwall paid costs, but by licence from the Vincents of Surrey continued to bear the arms.

VYELL or VIELL of Trevorder in St. Breock — extinct early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The last heir-male left six daughters, five of whom married Dennis, Prideaux, Arundell, Bevill, and Rifdon.

Arms of Vyell: — Arg. a fesse raguly Gul., between three ogresses.

WADDON of Tonnacomb in Morwinstow married the heiress of Lea *alias* Kempthorne of that place — extinct in 1768; represented by William Waddon Martyn, Esq.

Arms of Waddon: — Sable a fesse, Or.

WADHAM, a Somersetshire family (of which was Nicholas Wadham, founder of Wadham College in Oxford) some time resident in St. Stephen's, Saltash, and Lifkeard — extinct in 1707.

Arms: — Gules, a chevron between three roses, Argent.

WALESBURY of Walesbury in the parish of Marham-Church. — One of the coheiresses married Trevelyan in the reign of Edward IV.

Arms: — Arg. a fesse lozengy, Gules. — There was also an ancient family of Walesborough, one of whom married, at an early period, into the Trevarthian family, and who bore, Arg. three bendlets, G. on a border Sab., eight bezants.

WALLIS of Fentonwoon in Lanteglos near Camelford, as early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth — extinct by the death of the late John Wallis, Esq., whose heiress married Sir John Thomas Duckworth, K.B. His brother, Samuel Wallis, Esq., Commissioner of the Navy, who died in 1793, left also an only daughter, married to Samuel Stephens, Esq., now of Tregenna-Castle in St. Ives.

Arms of Wallis: — Gules, a fesse and canton, Ermine.

WAYTE of Lostwithiel. — The heiress married Kendall about the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Arms: — * * * a chevron between three falmons, proper.

WESTLAKE of Elmworthy in Kilkhampton. — The last of this family died in the parish work-house not many years ago.

Arms: — Per pale Az. and Or, a chevron engrailed between three lions rampant counterchanged.

WILLIAMS of Treworgy, afterwards of Trehane — extinct in the early part of the last century. The coheiresses married Prideaux, who died without issue, and the Rev. Dr. Stackhouse, vicar of St. Erme, father of William Stackhouse, Esq., now of Trehane. Williams of Treworgy had married the heiress of Courtenay and Tregellas.

Arms of Williams: — Arg. a grey-hound current Sable.

ST. WINNOW of St. Winnow. — The heiress married Upton, in the reign of Edward III.

WINSLADE of Tregarrick in Pelynt, whose family had been hereditary knights of the White Spur^a — extinct by the death of the son of John Winslade, who was attainted for rebellion in 1549.

Arms: — Arg. a chevron, barry undy, Arg. and Az. between three lapwings, Sable.

WOLVEDON of Wolvedon or Golden in Probus — extinct in 1512. The heiress married Tregian.

Arms: — Arg. a chevron between three wolves' heads erased, Sable.

WORTH of Tremogh in Mabe — descended from the Worths of Worth in Devonshire; extinct in the last century. The heiress married Hooper.

Arms: — Erm., an eagle displayed with two necks Sable, armed Gules.

WORTHIVALE of Worthivale in Minster continued in the male line for twelve descents. Christopher Worthivale, the last male heir, living in 1620, left three daughters coheiresses.

Arms: — Gules, three pigeons Argent, rimmed Or.

WYVELL of Wyvelscomb married a coheiress of Clarke of Somersetshire. — The only daughter and heir of Thomas Wyvell, Esq., the last heir-male of this

^a See p. cxxix.

ancient family, living in 1620, married Gifford Wills of Lanrake, ancestor of Francis Wills, Esq. of Saltash, the present representative of both families.

Arms of Wyvell: — Arg., three mullets in fesse between two bars Sab., a border engrailed Gules.

We here subjoin a brief account of Cornish families, of whom, generally speaking, we know little more than the names and the arms. Many of them became extinct at an early period; of the greater part, even the residence is unknown. Some of them, probably, are not even now extinct in the male line, though we have not been able to ascertain the fact; some, perhaps, have removed into other counties.

ASHTON of Lamorran married the heiress of Halep.

Arms: — Arg. an ash-tree proper, issuing from the bung of a ton Or.

AUSTELL or DE AUSTELL — sheriff in the reign of Edward III. and Henry VI.

Arms: — Arg., a saltier raguly, Gules.

BALDWIN of Colquite in St. Mabyn.

Arms: — Gules, two bendlets Arg. within a border of the second.

BEARE, quartered by Borlase: — Arg. a chevron between three bears passant Sable, muzzled Or.

BEAUCOMB, quartered by Trelawney. — Arms: — Arg. a fesse Sab. between three bats' wings displayed, Gules.

BEELE, quartered by Lord de Dunstanville: — Az. three Griffins' heads erased, Argent.

BILL of St. Stephen's near Saltash, traced two generations before 1620, married the heiress of Payne.

Arms: — Az. three griffins' heads erased, Argent.

BLIGH of Botadon, as early as the reign of Richard III., married the coheiresses of Ramfry, Bant, and Trevanion of Trevalster. There were younger branches, of Truro and Bodmin.

Arms of Bligh: — Az. a griffin rampant Or, between three crescents, Argent.

BOSAVERN of Bosavern in St. Just (Penwith) — three generations before 1620.

Arms: — * * * * three escallops between six martlets, three and three, all in pale.

BOSISTOW of Bosistow in St. Levan — five generations before 1620.

Arms: — Az. three escallops, Vairé.

BOSSAWSACK, of Boffawfack in Constantine as early as the reign of Henry IV., not extinct in 1620, married a coheirefs of Browncoufe.

Arms of Boffawfack: — * * * * a faltier engrailed * * * *

BRABAN, of St. Minver and St. Breock three generations before 1620.

Arms: — Arg., on a fesse coupé at both ends, Gules, three leopards' faces, Or.

CATCHER of Condurra in St. Clement's. — Arms: — Per fesse S. and G., an eagle displayed Erm., gorged with a coronet Or.

CEELEY of St. Ives — descended from a family of that name settled at Congersbury in Somersetshire, afterwards at Plymouth; not extinct in 1620.

Arms: — Az. a chevron Or, between three mullets Arg., quartering the arms of Fulneby, Graunt, and Angeville.

CHAPMAN of Resprin. — Arms: — Per chevron, Az. and Gules, a crescent counter-changed.

COKE of Tregasa in St. Erme. — Arms: — Argent, on a bend cotised Sable, three cats, Or.

COLE married a coheirefs of Carminow. — Arms: — Arg. a bull passant, Gules, on a border Sable, eight bezants.

COLYN of Boscarne and of Helland, in the reign of Richard II.

Arms: — Arg. a chevron Sab., between three coots, proper, membered, Gules.

CORYN of Kenwyn — four generations above 1620. — Arms: — A milrind between four martlets Sable.

COSSEN of Penzance — five generations before 1620. — Arms: — Az. a lion rampant Or, guttée de sang, crowned Or.

CRANE of Camborne, five descents to 1620, married the heiress of Newton.
Arms: — Arg. a crane Sable, on a perch raguly, Vert.

CREFFELL of Creffell. — The pedigree is traced five descents, in the visitation of 1620.

CROCKER of Lynam in Devonshire, some time of St. Agnes. — Arms: — Arg. a chevron engrailed Gules, between three birds Sab.

CROSSMAN of Cross — traced to the reign of Henry VII. — Arms: — Sab. a chevron Or, between three goats' heads erased, Argent.

CURTEYS of Pyll married an heiress of Fitz-Walter, and a coheirefs of Somester; not extinct in 1531.

Arms: — Sable, three fleurs-de-lis, Argent.

DAGG of St. Erth and Trewerget married the heiresses of Smith of Trewerget, Reskere, and Colman; continued for eight generations at Trewerget: not extinct in 1620.

DART *alias* WALLIS of Pentuan in Mevagisley. — Arms: — Gules, a fesse and canton, Ermine.

DAVIES of Kellio and Kea — three generations before 1620. — Arms: — Sab. a fesse Or, between three cinquefoils, Arg.

DE CANT of Cant in St. Minver.

DEVIOCK of Deviock in St. Germans, quartered by Trelawney.
Arms: — Party per saltier, Arg. and Sable.

DODSON of Hay, traced five generations before 1620, married the heiress of Hay.
Arms: — Arg. a bend engrailed Az., between two birds, Sable; quartering, Arg. an estoile, Gules.

DOYNELL, quartered by Trelawney. — Arms: — Per pale dancettée, Arg. and Az. a fesse * * *

ELLIS of Treveor. — Arms: — Arg. three eels, proper.

FLETCHER of Mawgan, three generations before 1620, married the heiress of Hill.

GAMON of Cornwall (Leland). — Arg. three legs, Sable.

GURLYN of Gurlyn, quartered by Gregor. — Arms: — Arg. on a bend Gules, cotised Az., three fleurs-de-lis of the field.

HALLAMORE of Gwarder in Gluvias, and of Penryn.

HARVEY of Hale in Linkinhorne — three descents before 1620.

Arms: — Arg. a chevron between three harrows, Sable.

HAWKE of Treriven in St. Cleather, married the heiress of Hare, of that place, and the heiress of Prust.

Arms: — Or, three bends Az., a chief, Ermine.

HEART of Trencreek. — Arms: — Gules on a chief, Argent, three human hearts, proper.

HECHYNS. — Arms: — Arg. a cross flurty, quarterly Arg. and Gules, between two lions' heads erased, Sable.

HICKES of Luxulion — four generations before 1620.

HILL of Shilston and Truro — a Devonshire family, mentioned in the visitation of 1620.

Arms: — Argent a chevron between three water-bougets, Sable.

HOBBS of Trevince. — Arms: — * * * three eagles displayed Purpure.

HORE of Trenowth married the heiresses of Trenowth and Tregarthian, and a coheiress of Cavell.

Arms: — Az. on a bend Arg., three torteauxes.

HUNKIN of South-Kimber and Liskeard — five generations before 1620.

Arms: — Argent, a mascle surmounted by a fesse, Sable.

JANES — a Worcestershire family, settled in St. Winnow; afterwards, for five descents, at Botallack.

Arms: — Arg. a lion rampant Az., between three escallops, Gules.

JOLIFFE of Tredidon — traced seven generations before 1620. Their ancestor married the heiress of Windfor, who married the heiress of Tredidon.

JOPE of Merrifield — three descents before 1620. — Arms: — Arg. two pheons in chief; and a mullet in base, Sable.

KEATE of St. Enoder and St. Columb — three generations before 1620; a Berkshire family.

KNEVET of Rosimerin, a younger branch of the Knevets of Buckenham in Norfolk — not extinct in 1620.

Arms: — Arg. a bend, Sable, a border engrailed of the second.

LAMPEN of Paderda in Linkinhorne — traced seven generations before 1620. (Paderda was sold about 1685.)

Arms of Lampen: — Arg. on a bend engrailed, Sable, three rams' heads caboshed, Argent.

LANGHERNE of Tregavethan near Truro, and of St. Erme — neither branch extinct in 1620.

Arms: — Az., a chevron between three escallop-shells, Or.

LAUNTYAN, quartered by Trelawney. — Arms: — Arg. a bull Sable, a border of the second bezanty.

LAUNCE of Penair near Truro — supposed to have been extinct about the middle of the seventeenth century.

Arms: — Or, on a fesse dauncettée Sable, three cinquefoils of the field.

LEACH of Trethewell in St. Evall. — Arms: — Party per fesse engrailed, G. and Erm. in chief three ducal coronets Or.

LEIGH or **A-LEIGH** of St. Mary-Week, traced five generations before 1620, descended from the Leghs of High-Legh in Cheshire.

LENHORGY, quartered by Beville. — Arms: — Az. three grey-hounds passant, Argent.

LEVERMORE of Lanlivery. — Arms: — Gules, three estoiles * * *

LEY of Trevorgan-Vean in St. Erme. — Arms: — Arg. three pine-trees, Vert.

LYNAM of St. Kew, afterwards of Cant in St. Minver — traced five generations before 1620. The last of the Cornish family of this name, who died not many years ago, is said to have had distant relations of the name in Ireland.

Arms: — Arg. a chevron between three porcupines, Sable.

MARKE of Lifkeard — four generations before 1620.

MAWGAN, sometime sheriff of Cornwall. — Arms: — Arg. two bars and in chief two mullets, Sable.

MAY of High-Cross in St. Austell and of Looe. — Arms: — Gules, a chevron between three crowns, Or.

MAYNARD of Milton — four generations before 1620.

Arms: — Arg. three finister hands, Gules.

MEDHOP of Trenant — Arms: — Erm. a lion rampant Az. crowned Or.

MOYLE of Rosegerence, afterwards of Trevifick and St. Austell, bore the same arms as Moyle of Bake, but the connection is not made out in the visitation of 1620.

MUNDAY of Rialton, a younger branch of the Mundays of Derbyshire, descended from a brother of Prior Munday, who settled at Rialton, and married a coheirefs of Way of Loftwithiel — not extinct in 1620.

Arms: — Gules, on a cross engrailed Arg., five lozenges Az., on a chief Or, three eagles' legs, alaquise, of the third.

NANCARROW of Nancarrow in St. Allen — continued in the male line, although in a reduced state, at St. Agnes, in Hals's time: — the name is not now known.

NANCARROW of Nancarrow in St. Michael-Penkevil.

Arms: — Arg. a chevron between three flags attires, Sable.

NANGARTHAN — four descents to 1620. — Arms: — Arg. three moles, Sab.

NANKEVIL *alias* TIPPET, of St. Columb five generations before 1620, married the heiress of Killignock of Killignock in St. Wenn, which was sold by the family in the reign of Charles II.

Arms: — * * * three tippets * * *

NANTIAN, quartered by Beville. — Arms: — Or, a fesse and in chief two estoiles, Gules.

PATERDA of Paterda in St. Germans, quartered by Trelawney.

Arms: — Sable, three lions' tails, Or.

PENQUITE of Penquite in St. Sampson's.

PENSTRASOW of Penstraſow in St. Ewe in the reign of Henry IV.

PEVERELL, quartered by Flamank. — Arms: — Az. three garbs, Arg. a chief, Or.

POLGREEN. — Arms: — Argent two chevrons Azure, each charged with two pullets, Or.

POLLAMOUNTER of Pollamounter in Newlyn, afterwards of Trevithick in St. Columb. — Arms: — Az. a sea-lion Argent.

PORTER of Trematon — five generations before 1620.

POWNA, quartered by Trelawney. — Arms: — * * * a chevron Gules, charged with three oak-leaves.

POYLE of Tregony and Castlezance married a coheireſs of Tregarthain, traced five generations before 1620. — Arms: — Arg. a hemp-breaker, Sable.

PULYNE, quartered by Relkymmer. — Arms: — Gules, femée of croſs croſs-lets * * * a ſaltier, Vairé.

QUARME of Woodham, Devonſhire, of Nancor in Creed, and St. Keverne, ſet-
tled in Cornwall in the reign of Queen Elizabeth — ſuppoſed to be extinct.

Arms: — Barry lozengy Arg. and Gules, counterchanged.

RESOGAN or ROSOGAN married the heiress of Tripcony — not extinct in 1620.

Arms: — Argent, a chevron Azure, between three roses Gules, leaves, Vert, seeded, Or.

RINSEY, quartered by Godolphin. — Arms: — Arg. three bars dauncettée, Gules.

ROSEWARNE of Rosewarne in Camborne married the heiress of Carlyon and Pencarrow.

Arms: — Arg. three Catherine wheels in pale, between two pallets, Gules.

ROWE of Treganyan in St. Michael-Penkevil. — Arms: — Gules, three holy lambs with banners, Argent.

SAINT MARGARET of Landrake.

SALTER of Treludick. — Arms: — Az. a lion rampant within an orle of mullets, Arg.

SAMUEL of Liskeard, afterwards of Shevioc and Restormell — traced five generations above 1620. — Arms: — Arg. two squirrels salient addorsée, Gules, a border Sable.

SEARLE of 'Thankes — traced to the reign of Richard III. — Arms: — Gules, a chevron Sable, between three wood-doves, proper.

SHARROCK of Tregonjohn, five generations before 1620 — not then extinct.

SKENOCK, quartered by Lord de Dunstanville. — Arms: — Arg. a chevron Sable, between three mullets of six points, Gules.

SMITH of Tregonnick in St. Germans, six generations before 1620, married an heiress of Landewarnack, and a coheiress of Killebrew.

Arms: — Azure, a saltier between four martlets Argent.

SPARNON of Sparnon, six generations before 1620 — not then extinct.

Arms: — Az. three falcons rising Argent, on rests proper, raguly.

SPEKE, an ancient Devonshire family, some time of Bere in Cornwall.

Arms: — Barry of fix, Argent and Azure, an eagle displayed with two heads, Gules.

SYMONS of Treglith in Treneglofs.

THOMAS of Lelant and Cury married the heireffes of Hickes, Pawley, Rosmill, Godolphin, and Gwennap, and a coheirefs of Penticoft — not extinct in 1620.

Arms: — Per pale, nebulée, Argent and Azure.

THOMS or **TOMYS** of Tremayne in St. Martin (Meneage).

Arms: — Arg. a chevron between three talbots, Sable.

TINGCOMB of Trehere. — Arms: — Arg. on a chevron Sable, between three mullets pierced Gules, as many mullets of the first.

TOLCARNE of Tolcarne in Camborne, four descents to 1620 — Arms: — Or, a fesse Sable, charged with a garb between two crofs crofslets fitchée of the field, between three birds (qu. seagulls) regardant, proper.

TRANSQUILLET, quartered by Trewren. — Arms: — * * * a chevron between three squirrels * * *

TREDIGNIE, quartered by Beville. — Arms: — Or, a chevron Sable between three Cornish choughs, proper.

TREGAGLE of Trevorder in St. Breock. — Arms: — Argent three bucks passant, Or.

TREGASAWE, quartered by Coryton. — Arms: — Arg. a chevron between three talbots, Azure.

TREGERE of Crowan, five descents to 1620, married a coheirefs of Owry.

TREGODDICK of Tregoddick in South-Petherwin — not extinct in the reign of James I. — Arms: — Arg., a chevron between three buckles, Sable.

TREGRILLA, quartered by Trelawney. — Arms: — Gules, a pelican in her nest feeding her young, Or.

TREMBETHOW

TREMBETHOW, quartered by Mohun. — Arms: — Azure, three bullocks' heads affrontée, Or.

TRESAHER of Trevethen and Budock married an heiress of Petit, who had married a coheiress of Goveley.

TRETHAKE of Trethake in St. Cleer in the reign of Edward III.

Arms: — Sable a goat salient Argent.

TRETHEWEY — an ancient family of St. Stephen-Brannell. — Arms: — A chevron engrailed between three goats.

TREVAIL, quartered by Boscawen. — Arms: — Arg. a fleur-de-lis, Sable.

TREVENARD, quartered by Borlase. — Arms: — Argent, a chevron between three artichokes, Gules.

TREVERNE, quartered by Carnfrew. — Arms: — Gules, a bull passant, Sab.

TREVILLA or TREWILLA, quartered by Boscawen. — Arms: — Argent, a chevron between three towers tripple turretted, Sable.

TREVYSYNS of Trevyfyns married coheiresses of Martin, Trenwalde, and Coleyney, and the heiress of Trefyny — not extinct in 1531.

TREWITHAN of Trewithan in St. Wenn — supposed to have been extinct about the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

TREWBODY of Castle, four generations before 1620, married an heiress of Coryton.

Arms: — Arg. on a fesse cotised Azure, three fleurs-de-lis, Or; on a chief Gules a demi lion rampant, issuant of the third.

TREWOLLA of Trewolla in St. Gorran, seven descents before 1620.

Arms: — Sable, three owls Argent, beaked Or.

TRIPCONY of Tregarthin in Gorran, and of Kenegie, married the heiress of Kenegie.

Arms: — Argent, three conies passant, Sable.

TUBB of Trengoff or Trengove, traced six generations before 1620, married the heiress of Calway. There were younger branches of Bodmin and Gwennap.

Arms: — Argent, a chevron Sable between three gurnets, or tub-fish hauriant, Gules.

UPCOTT of Devonshire, some time of St. Austell. — Arms: — Argent, on a chevron between three boars passant, Sable, as many roses of the field.

VERMAN of Lamorran married the heiress of Penant. — Arms: — Sable, three eagles displayed in bend between two cottises, Argent.

WARNYSEL *alias* TRENEERE of Alwerton married the heiresses of Treroufe, Treneere, Nance, and Beville — not extinct in 1531.

WHITE of St. Germans and Ince, three generations before 1620.

Arms: — Or, a chevron Vert, between three goats' heads erased, Sable.

After treating of the Cornish families, Dr. Borlase, in one of his manuscripts, observes: — “It is a melancholy reflection to look back on so many great families^z as have formerly adorned the county of Cornwall, and are now no more; the Grenvilles, the Arundells, Carminows, Champernons, Bodrugans, Mohuns, Killebrews, Bevilles, Trevanions, which had great sway and possessions in these parts. The most lasting families have only their seasons, more or less, of a certain constitutional strength. They have their spring, and summer-sunshine glare, their wane, decline, and death; they flourish and shine perhaps for ages; at last they sicken; their light grows pale, and, at a crisis when the off-sets are withered and the old stock is blasted, the whole tribe disappears, and leaves the world as they have done Cornwall. There are limits ordained to every thing under the sun: *Man will not abide in honour*. Of all human vanities, family-pride is one of the weakest. Reader, go thy way; secure thy name in the book of life, where the page fades not, nor the title alters nor expires; — leave the rest to Heralds and the Parish-Register.”

^z In Norden's time there were twelve seats of the Arundells in Cornwall. The name, we believe, is now quite extinct in the county. (See p. lxxxvi. and cxix, cxxi.) Of the Carminows, who were almost equally numerous, there has not been a male left, for more than a century. Of the Trevanions, who had five seats in Cornwall in Norden's time, J. B. P. Trevanion is the representative in the female line.

Gentlemen's Seats.

Names of the Seats.	Parishes.	Owners or Occupiers.
East Anthony	-	Rt. Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, M.P.
Behan-Park	Veryan	Rev. Jeremiah Trift.
Bodmin Priory	-	W. R. Gilbert, Esq.
Bodrean	St. Clement's	Henry Prynne Andrew, Esq.
Bonithon	Cury	Thomas Hartley, Esq.
Bofahan	Anthony in Meneage	Thomas Grylls, Esq.
Bofdarne	Bodmin	Wm. Flamank, D.D.
Bray	Morval	Philip Wynhall Mayow, Esq.
Budock Vean	Mawnan	Late Pender, Esq.
Burell	St. Stephen's, Saltash	Arthur Burell, Esq.
St. Cadic	St. Veep	Richard Wymond, Esq.
Carhayes	St. Michael, Carhayes	J. T. P. B. Trevanion, Esq.
Carnanton	Mawgan in Pyder	James Willyams, Esq.
Carrines	Cubert	Richard Hosken, Esq.
Carwithenak	Constantine	Peter Hill, Esq.
Castle-Horneck	Maddern	John Borlase, Esq.
Catchfrench	St. Germans	Francis Glanville, Esq.
Chapel-House	Morwinstow	Mr. Thomas Trood.
Chiverton	Perran-Zabuloe	John Thomas, Esq.
Coldrinnick	St. Germans	Late Edward Trelawney, Esq. (His son and heir now an infant.)
Collon	St. Veep	Mr. Simon Irving.
Colquite	St. Mabyn	Deeble Peter, Esq.
Crigmurrian	Fillee	John Penhallow Peters, Esq.
Croan	Egloshayle	Rev. H. H. Tremayne.
Crugfillack	Veryan	John Kempe, Esq.
Duporth	St. Austell	Charles Raffleigh, Esq.
Eastaway	Morwinstow	Mr. James Martin.
Efford	Stratton	Wrey J'Ans, Esq.
Ellenglaze	Cubert	Joseph Hosken, Esq.
Ennis	St. Erme	Samuel Jagoe, Esq.
Enys	Gluvias	Francis Enys, Esq.
Ethy	St. Winnow	Occupied by Commodore Penrose, R.N. (The property of Lord Mount-Edgcumbe.)
Garlinnick	Creed	Rev. George Moore.
Glynn	Cardinham	E. J. Glynn, Esq.
Gunvenna	Egloshayle	Mr. Edward Fox.
Harlyn	St. Merryn	Henry Peter, Esq.
Harwood	Calstock	Walter Roberts, Esq.
Hatt	Botesfleming	Rev. Charles Tucker.
Heligan	St. Ewe	Rev. H. H. Tremayne
Hellanclase	Cubert	Joseph Hosken, Esq.

Hengar

Names of the Seats.	Parishes.	Owners or Occupiers.
Hengar - - -	St. Tudy - - -	Mathew Michell, Esq.
Hexworthy - - -	Lawhitton - - -	Edmund Prideaux, Esq.
Ince-Castle - - -	St. Stephen's, Saltash - - -	Edward Smith, Esq.
Kelliow - - -	Kea - - -	{ The property of Robert Lovell Gwatin, Esq. (Unoccupied.)
Killiganoon - - -	St. Feock - - -	Admiral Spry.
Kilmarth - - -	Tywardreth - - -	{ The property of William Rashleigh, Esq. M.P. (Unoccupied.)
Kirland - - -	Bodmin - - -	James Kempthorne, Esq.
Kenegie - - -	Gulvall - - -	{ A seat of the Harrises, in the occupa- tion of Rose Price, Esq.
Lanarth - - -	St. Keverne - - -	Lieut.-Colonel William Sandys.
Lancarffe - - -	Bodmin - - -	Captain Wm. Hext, R.N.
Langford-Hill - - -	Marham Church - - -	Mrs. J. C. Wollacombe.
Lanhydrock - - -	- - -	Hon. Mrs. Agar.
Larrigon - - -	Maddern - - -	Thomas Pascoe, Esq.
Launcels - - -	- - -	Mr. Joseph Hawkey.
Lavethan - - -	Blisland - - -	Lieut.-Gen. Morshead.
Menabilly - - -	Tywardreth - - -	William Rashleigh, Esq. M.P.
Meer - - -	Poughill - - -	Richard Braddon, Esq.
Morvall - - -	- - -	John Buller, Esq.
Moditonham - - -	Botesfleming - - -	Charles Carpenter, Esq.
Nanfalvern - - -	Maddern - - -	John Scobell, Esq.
Nanfthutal - - -	St. Just in Roseland - - -	Mrs. Cumming.
Nanfloe - - -	Wendron - - -	Rev. William Robinson.
Newcot - - -	Bridgrule - - -	John Braddon, Esq.
Newton-Park - - -	St. Mellion - - -	Weston Helyar, Esq.
Pelyn - - -	Lanlivery - - -	Rev. Nicholas Kendall.
Pendarves - - -	Camborne - - -	Edward W. Stackhouse, Esq.
Pengreep - - -	Gwennap - - -	Joseph Beauchamp, Esq.
Penkalenick - - -	St. Clement's - - -	John Vivian, Esq.
Pennare - - -	St. Clement's - - -	Late Admiral Reynold's.
Penquite - - -	St. Sampson's - - -	Thomas Graham, Esq.
Penrice - - -	St. Austell - - -	Joseph Sawle Graves, a minor.
Penrose - - -	Sithney - - -	John Rogers, Esq.
Pentillie-Castle - - -	Pillaton - - -	John Tillie Coryton, Esq.
Penwarne - - -	Mawnan - - -	Stephen Usticke, Esq.
Perciothen - - -	St. Merryn - - -	Samuel Peter, Esq.
Place - - -	Anthony in Meneage - - -	Admiral Spry.
- - -	Fowey - - -	J. T. Austen, Esq.
- - -	Padstow - - -	Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune.
Pollevillan - - -	- - -	John Lemon, Esq. M.P.
Poltair - - -	Maddern - - -	George Scobell, D.D.
Polwhele - - -	St. Clement's - - -	Rev. Richard Polwhele.
Prideaux - - -	Luxulion - - -	J. C. Rashleigh, Esq.

Restormel

CORNWALL.

clxxvii

Names of the Seats.	Parishes.	Owners or Occupiers.
Restormel	Lanlivery	{ John Hext, Esq. (Lessee under the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe.)
Rofecadgwell	Maddern	- John Tremenhere, Esq.
Rosehill	Maddern	- Richard Oxnam, Esq.
Roskrow	Gluvias	{ Mr. R. W. Fox, (As lessee under Lord de Dunstanville.)
Rosemundy	St. Agnes	- John James, Esq.
Rofeteage	Gerrans	- Henry Harris, Esq.
Rosewarne	Camborne	- William Harris, Esq.
Sandhill	Calstock	{ The property of the Rev. John Russell. (Unoccupied.)
Scorrier-Houfe	Gwennap	- John Williams, Esq.
Skifdon	St. Kew	- Henry Braddon, Esq.
Stoketon	St. Stephen's, Saltash	- Hon. Admiral de Courcy.
Treator	Padstow	- Mr. Charles Peter.
Trebarfoot	Poundstock	- Rev. Charles Dayman.
Trebartha-Hall	Northill	- Francis Hearle Rodd, Esq.
Trebray	Tintagel	- Mr. John Bray.
Treburfey	South-Petherwin	- Hon. Wm. Eliot.
Tredethy	St. Mabyn	- Francis John Hext, Esq.
Tredidon	St. Thomas, near Launceston	- G. F. C. Browne, Esq.
Tredudwell	Lanteglos by Fowey	- Elford Eveleigh, Esq.
Tredrea	St. Erth	- Rev. Edward Giddy.
Tregarrick	St. Kew	{ Lately built by Abraham Hambly, Esq.
Tregeare	Laneast	- Representatives of the late Mrs. Baron.
Tregembo	St. Hilary	- Rev. Humphrey Willyams.
Tregenna-Castle	St. Ives	- Samuel Stephens, Esq.
Treglith	Treneglos	- William Braddon, Esq.
Tregolls	St. Clement's	{ The property of Admiral Spry. (Occupied by Rear-Admiral William Luke.)
Tregrehan	St. Blazey	- Thomas Carlyon, Esq.
Trehane	Probus	- William Stackhouse, Esq.
Trekenning	St. Columb-Major	- Francis Paynter, Esq.
Trelask	Lewannick	- Samuel Archer, Esq.
Trelil	Wendron	- William Harris, Esq.
Trelifick	St. Feock	- Ralph Allen Daniel, Esq.
Treluggan	St. Erney	- Francis Dogherty, Esq.
Trematon-Castle	St. Stephen's, near Saltash	- Benjamin Tucker, Esq.
Tremeer	St. Tudy	- Mrs. Read.
Trenarran	St. Austell	- Thomas Hext, Esq.
Trenarth	Constantine	{ Executors of Mr. T. Nicholas. (Lately occupied by Lovell Todd, Esq.)
Treneere	Maddern	- Rev. Anthony Williams.
Trengoffe	Warleggan	- Edward Angove, Esq.
Trenithick	Wendron	{ The property of Peter Hill, Esq. (Occupied by the Rev. Tho. Wills.)

Names of the Seats.	Parishes.	Owners and Occupiers.
Treore	Endellion	Abraham Hambly, Esq.
Trereife	Maddern	W. J. G. Nicholls, Esq.
Trefilian	Newlyn	— Bennet, a minor.
Tretheage	Stithians	Mrs. Curgenvin.
Trevarner	Egloshayle	Mrs. Clements.
Trevarrick	St. Austell	Henry Lakes, Esq.
Trevarnoe	Sithney	Christopher Wallis, Esq.
Trevenen	Gorrans	William Slade Gully, Esq.
Treverry	St. Martin in Meneage	{ The property of Samuel Pellew, Esq. (Occupied by Jonathan Passingham, Esq.)
Trevethoe	Lelant	
Treviles	Ruan-Lanihorne	William Praed, Esq.
Trevine	St. Minver	Rear-Admiral William Luke.
Trerithick	Alternon	John Tickell, Esq.
Trewardale	Blisland	William Newcombe, Esq.
Trewardreva	Constantine	Mrs. Collins.
Trewarthenick	Cornelly	Charles Scott, Esq.
Trewiddle	St. Austell	Fras. Gregor, Esq.
Trewinee	Gerrans	Occupied by Fr. Polkinhorne, Esq.
Trewithian	Gerrans	Richard Johns, Esq.
Treworgy	St. Clere	Matthew Garland Cregoe, Esq.
Trewornan	St. Minver	Mrs. Arminel Inch.
Truan	St. Columb-Major	Rev. Darell Stephens.
Truthan	St. Erme	Richard Vyvyan, Esq.
Vacye	Tamerton	Mr. John Roberts.
Westcot	St. Dominiok	George Call, Esq.
Whitstone-House		William Pode, Esq.
		Wrey J'Ans, Esq.

Amongst the seats of ancient gentry, of which no traces remain, may be reckoned Bynamy, the seat of the Blanchminsters, and afterwards of the Coleshills; Tremoderet, of the Coleshills; Trembleith, the original seat of the Arundells; Bodrugan, of the Bodrugans, and afterwards of the Edgcumbes; Carminow and Fentongollan, of the Carminows; Reskymer, of the Reskymers; Killegrew, of the Killegrews; and Tredinnick, of the Tredinnecks. Tonkin speaks of the last-mentioned, which has been wholly taken down more than forty years ago, as having had a magnificent Gothic hall.

Among those which remain, either wholly or in part, in a dilapidated state, and for the most part occupied as farm-houses, are, Rialton, formerly a seat of the Priors of Bodmin, afterwards of the Mundays; Golden, of the Tregians; Clifton, of a branch of the Arundells; Halwyn, of the Champernowns; Crocadon, of the Trevisas, and afterwards (till within a few years) of the Corytons; Pengerfick, of the Millitons; Bochym, of the Bochyms and Bellots; Benhellack, of the Gerveys family; Shillingham, of the Bullers; Trecarrell, of the Trecarrells; Trevedoc, of the Beres; Poole, of the Trelawneys (now the parish-workhouse of Menheniot); Trefunger, of the

Vyvyans

Vyvyans and Matthews; Treworgan, of the Trencreeks and Polwheles; Penhele, of the Grenvilles and Speccots; and Nanfwidden, a more modern mansion, reduced by fire to a shell, the seat of the Hoblyns.

Deer-Parks.

AMONG the most ancient deer-parks in the county, were the duchy parks of Launceston, Hellesbury; Lanteglos, in the hundred of Lefnewth; Carybullock, Liskeard, and Restormel: Trelawney-Park, belonging to the family of that name, in the hundred of Lefnewth; Pawton, the Bishop of Exeter's park, in the hundred of Pyder; Bodrugan-Park, belonging to the family of that name, in the hundred of Powder; and Lanladron-Park, in the same hundred, belonging to the Arundells, which, as Norden says, was "the most stateliest park in the shire."

"Cornwall was stored, not long since," says Carew (1602.) "with many parks of fallow deere, but King Henrie the Eight being persuaded (it is said by Sir Richard Pollard) that those belonging to the Duke could steed him with little pleasure in so remote a part, and would yield him good profit if they were leased out on an improved rent, did condescend to their disparking; so foure of them tooke a fall together, to wit, Carrybullock, Liskeard, Restormell, and Lanteglos. Howbeit this good husbandry came short of the deviser's promise and the King's expectations, wherethrough the one was shent for the attempt, the other discontented with the effect. Notwithstanding, as Princes' examples are ever taken for warrantable precedents to the subject, so most of the Cornish gentlemen, preferring gain to delight, shortly after followed the like practice, and made their deere leap over the pale to give the bullocks place. Parkes yet remaining are, in East hundred, Poole, Sir Jonathan Trelawney's, newly revived; Halton, M. Roufes, lately impaled; and Newton, Mr. Corington's, almost decayed. In West hundred, Boconnock, Sir Reginald Mohun's. In Powder hundred, Carhayes, Mr. Trevanion's. In Stratton, Launcels, Mr. Chamond's. In Kirrier hundred, Mr. Vivian's, and Merther, Mr. Reskymer's." Norden describes Mr. Trevanion's park as being at Trevanion, the ancient residence of the family, not at Carhayes. His map describes a park at Mr. Edgcumbe's at Cothele, but it is not mentioned in his Survey. Mr. Tonkin, writing about the year 1730, says, that the parks at Poole, Lawncels, Halton, Trelowarren,

^a In the extent of the Duchy of Cornwall, 11 Edw. III., Launceston park is described as containing, in circuit, one league, and having then in it fifteen deer, but capable of sustaining forty. In Restormel park were 300 deer: in Liskeard park, 200: in the park of Kerybollok (containing, in circuit, three leagues), 150 deer; and in Trematon park, on the north side of the Castle, forty-two deer.

and Merther, had been disparked; the deer-parks then in the county were, in the hundred of East, Bradrige, Mr. Coster's; and Newton, Sir Joseph Coryton's. In the hundred of West, Boconnoc, Mr. Pitt's; and Pinchley, Lord Radnor's. In the hundred of Powder, Carhayes, Mr. Trevanion's; and Tregothnan, Lord Falmouth's. In the hundred of Pyder, Lanhidrock, Lord Radnor's; and Trevaunance, Mr. Tonkin's; Treluddra in this hundred, although a park by royal patent, as Mr. Tonkin observes, had been disparked. In Kirrier hundred, Godolphin, Lord Godolphin's; and Tremogh, Mr. Worth's (then lately imparked). Of these parks Mr. Tonkin observes, Godolphin, Carhayes, and Boconnock, were most esteemed for their venison.

Of the parks enumerated by Mr. Tonkin, there remained, about the year 1760, as Dr. Borlase observes in his MS. notes on Carew, Godolphin, Tregothnan, Lanhidrock, Pinchley, Boconnoc, and Carhayes. In addition to these, he mentions, Pencarrow, Sir John Moleworth's; Tehidy, Mr. Baffett's; Trevethow, Mr. Praed's; and Werrington, a great part of which is in Cornwall, Mr. Morice's. Since Borlase's time, the parks of Lanhidrock, Pinchley, Pencarrow, Tehidy, and Trevethow, have been disparked. Trenant, late Sir John Morshead's, in the hundred of Kirrier, has been impaled and since disparked. There are now in the hundred of East, the parks of Werrington and Mount-Edgcumbe, a great part of both being in the county of Cornwall. In the hundred of West, Boconnoc, now Lord Grenville's. In the hundred of Powder, Tregothnan, Lord Falmouth's; Carhayes, Mr. Trevannion's; Penrice, Mr. Grave's; and a paddock of Sir Christopher Hawkins's at Trewithen. In the hundred of Pyder, a small park at Padstow, Mr. Prideaux Brune's. In the hundred of Kirrier, Godolphin, now belonging to the Duke of Leeds; Carclew, Sir William Lemon's; and a small paddock belonging to Mr. Rogers, at Penrose. "Red deere this shire breedeth none," says Carew, "but only receiveth such as in the summer-season range thither out of Devon: to whom the gentlemen bordering on their haunts afford so coarse entertainment, that without better pleading their heeles, they are faire to deliver up their carcases for a pledge to answer their trespasses." Norden mentions the hundreds of East and Stratton as the only parts of the county where they were found straggling as estrays from Dartmoor and other parts of Devonshire. In King John's time, as he observes, the whole county was a forest, and he disforested it. Borlase says, that red deer were found also sometimes on the downs about Bodmin, but more frequently in the north of the county, between Launceston and Stratton. They are said to be found occasionally in the neighbourhood of Bodmin, and more frequently in the north-east part of the county. In the north-west of Devon, on the borders of Exmoor forest, they are more abundant.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY.

Boundaries, Extent, &c.—The county of Cornwall, which is supposed to have taken its name from its resemblance to a horn, is surrounded by the sea, except on the east, where it is bounded by Devonshire, from which county it is separated, except for the space of a few miles, by the river Tamar. Its length, from the extremity of the parish of Morwinstow to the Land's-end, is seventy-eight miles and a half: its width at the eastern extremity of the county, measuring from the northern point of Morwinstow to Rame-head, is forty-three miles and a quarter. At about a third of its length, measuring from Fowey to Padstow, it is only eighteen miles wide; and at the end of about another third part, measuring from Pendennis castle to Portreath, on the northern coast, only thirteen. From St. Ives to Mount's-bay, the distance is only five miles.

This county contains, according to Martyn's measurement, 758,484 statute acres: it has been calculated, that of this quantity, nearly a fourth part, "from 150,000 to 200,000 acres, consists of uninclosed waste lands, which are appropriated to no other use than a scanty pasturage for a miserable breed of sheep and goats throughout the year; and about 10,000 acres, to the summer pasture of cattle and sheep. The principal and most profitable tract of these waste lands extends from south to north, between the towns of Liskeard, Bodmin, and Camelford, and thence to within a few miles of Launceston; particularly those called Roughtor, Temple, and Alton moors."* Much of the dreary waste land in the mining district has been greatly improved in appearance and value by the good policy of the landholders, who have granted leases to the labouring miners, for ninety-nine years determinable on three lives, of portions of the waste land, each consisting of three acres, at an annual rent of ten shillings, on condition of building a cottage and cultivating the land. This practice tends much to the general benefit of the community by the eventual improvement of estates, and is the source of considerable advantage and comfort to the miners, whilst it affords them a profitable employment for their spare hours. Among the most considerable inclosures of waste lands by individuals, mentioned in the Agricultural Survey of this county, are those of Charles Rashleigh, Esq., of Duporth, and E. J. Glynn Esq. Lord Grenville has lately obtained an act for the inclosure of a very great extent of waste lands in the neighbourhood of Boconnoc.

* Worgan's Agricultural Survey, from the information of Mr. Wallis, Secretary to the Agricultural Society of Cornwall.

Soils and Strata.—The soils of this county are various, the principal of them are the *black growan* or gravelly; the *shelfy* or *slaty*, and *loam* differing in colour, texture, and degrees of fertility. The first prevails on all the higher grounds, and occupies a considerable part of the area of Cornwall, the substratum being granite, frequently in a decomposed state. This soil is not so generally fertile as the others, but is particularly well suited to the culture of potatoes; and in some parts of the county, where the *growan* is mixt with a large proportion of loam, the land is remarkably productive. The *shelfy* or *slaty* soil takes its name from the rock of *schistus* or soft slate on which it lies, and of which, with a mixture of light loam, it consists. There are three large and very fertile districts in which this soil prevails, on the banks of the Alan, the Fowey, and the Fal. The loamy or alluvial soils, of various descriptions, more or less mixed with clay, which is their substratum, are very rich and fertile; they occur in many parts of the county, in the valleys, and on the banks of rivers^b. There are other soils in Cornwall which derive their specific characters from the strata which lie beneath them, and from the decomposition of which they have originated; such are the *elvan* or porphyritic, and the *ire-stone* or *horn-blend* soils, both of which are very fertile; but they occur only in small narrow districts, and occupy a small portion of the surface of the country. The serpentine soil, or that which covers the serpentine rock on Goonhilly downs, is distinguished by the production of that remarkable plant, the *erica vagans*, which is peculiar to it in this country. Some of the high grounds on the north coast are covered, to the depth of many feet, with sea-sand. This sand, which is composed of very minute fragments of sea-shells, or coral, appears to have been deposited by the spray of the sea, at a remote period.

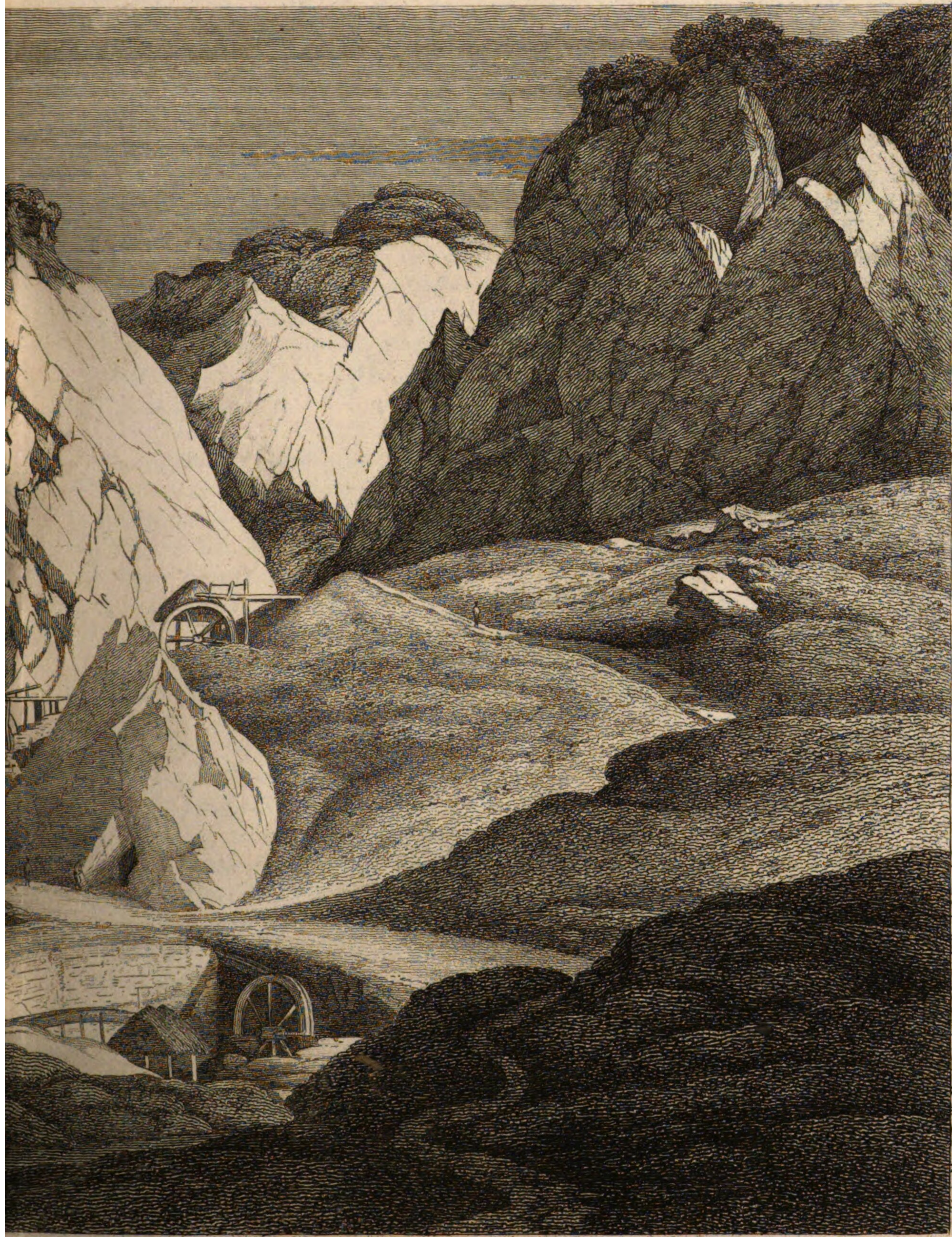
The substratum which prevails in the greater part of the county is that species of stratified rock, which is usually called argillaceous slate or *schistus*, but is known in the mining district of Cornwall by the name of *killas*; this, varying in substance and in colour, is found in every part of Cornwall, with the exception of those spaces which are occupied by the granite or moor-stone, the serpentine, and a few others of small extent. Of the granite there are four considerable districts: the first nearly bounded by the church-towns of North-hill, St. Neots, Blisland, St. Breward, and St. Clether; the second by those of Lanlivery, Roche, St. Dennis, St. Stephens, St. Austell, and St. Blazey; the third by those of Constantine, Crowan, Redruth, and Stithians; the fourth occupying the western extremity of the county from St. Paul and Zennor to the Land's-end; and four small spots, one of them between Calstock and Callington; another east of Redruth; a third west of Breage; and

^b Worgan's Survey.



Drawn by J. Farrington R.A.

View of Curcl



Etched by L. Byrne.

the Tin Mine.

Published March 1. 1813. by T. Cadell & W. Davies Strand.

St. Michael's Mount. In the southern part of the district of Meneage, the substratum is serpentine, except a small portion of green-stone, being a species of *trap*, in the parish of St. Kevern. There are also three narrow strips of what is called ire-stone or iron-stone, two of them bounding the granite of the Land's-end to the eastward and westward, the third bounding the granite in the neighbourhood of Redruth to the north-west. Some thin beds of lime-stone occur alternately with the slate near Padstow, and in the parishes of Carantoc, and Lower St. Columb; and there are some insulated stratifications of lime-stone between Liskeard and the Tamar. Strata of clay of various colours are also found in several parts of Cornwall.

Surface and Scenery.—The high grounds of Cornwall, through which chiefly the great roads pass, present in general so dreary a prospect, as to impress travellers with a more unfavourable idea of this county than it deserves; for there is a great deal of beautiful scenery near the southern coast, particularly at East and West Looe, Fowey, and Polperro, and on the banks of the Lynher, near Trematon Castle and Nottar-bridge. The bay of Falmouth, and Mount's-bay, are exceeded in beauty by none in this island. Many of the valleys are well wooded; particularly in the south-east part of the county, and the neighbourhood of Lostwithiel and Bodmin; and there are extensive plantations at Tregothnan, Clowance, Tehidy, Port-Eliot, Carclew, &c.* Cornwall has also its share of the beautiful scenery on the banks of the Tamar, in the neighbourhood of Calstock, Cothele, Pentilly, and many other places.

The surface of this county, in many parts of the mining district, has been greatly disfigured, particularly by the stream-works of successive ages. Curclaze tin-mine, nevertheless, one of the ancient open-works, affords some picturesque scenes, a view of one of which is annexed.

Some of the most remarkable and interesting scenery in Cornwall is that which occurs along a line of bold and abrupt coast, bounded by the Atlantic Ocean and

* Much of the wood in Cornwall had been consumed for fuel in the smelting of tin, before the introduction of pit-coal for that purpose, and used for the underground timbers of the mines.

† Mr. Worgan, in his Agricultural Survey, observes, "that most of the proprietors of lands in this county are directing their attention to planting, so that in thirty or forty years, Cornwall will present extensive wood-land scenery, both useful and ornamented." Some of the principal planters of the present day, are Lord de Dunstanville, Sir John St. Aubyn, Sir William Lemon, Mr. Charles Rashleigh, Lord Grenville, Mr. Vyvyan, and Mr. Thomas of Chiverton. The late Lord Falmouth also planted very extensively. Besides the more common sorts of forest trees, great quantities of the pinaster fir, (which was first introduced in this county by H. M. Praed, Esq., about the year 1750,) have been planted generally on the south-west side of other plantations, for the purpose of shelter.

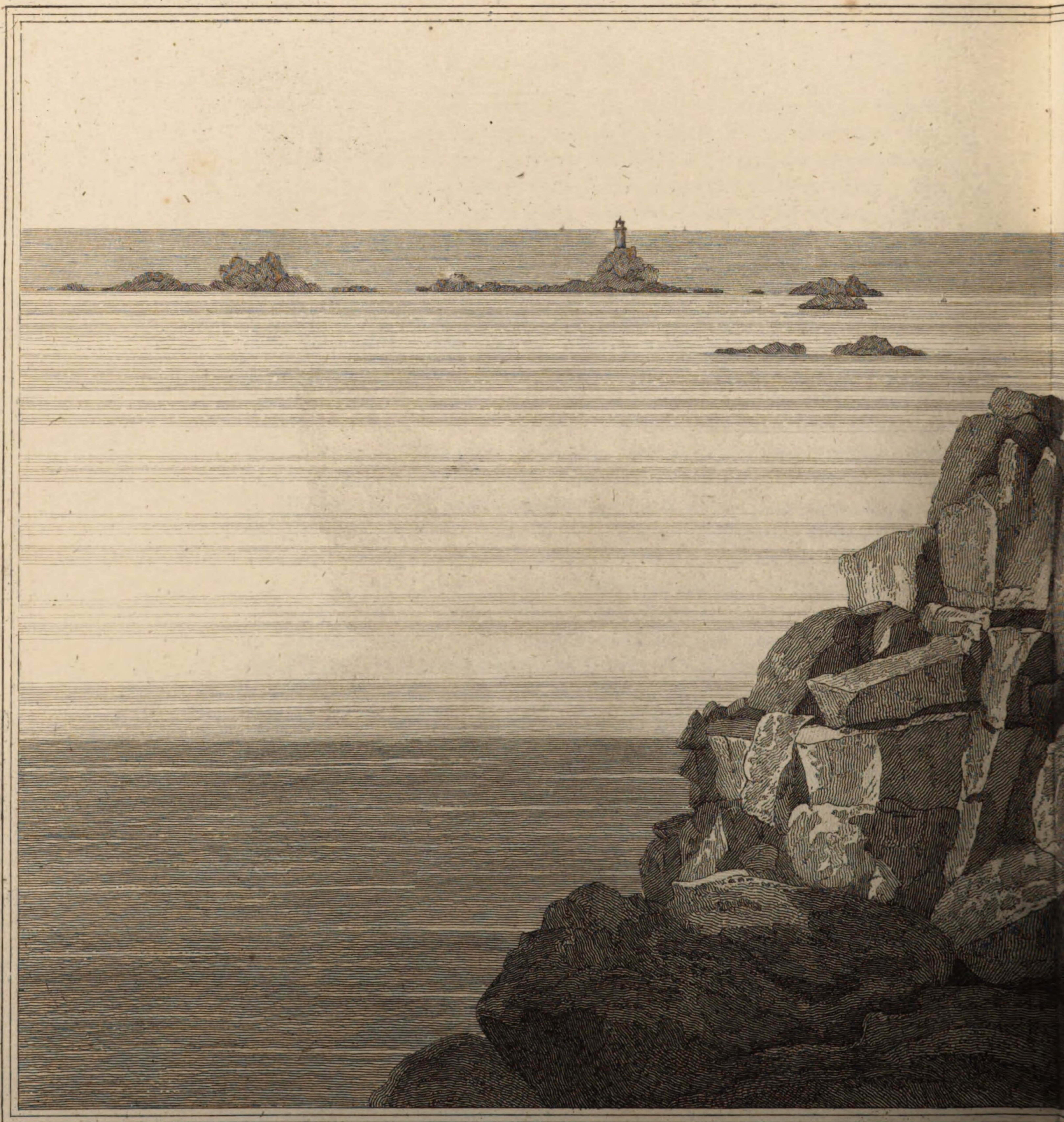
the Bristol Channel; where, amidst a great variety of striking objects may be enumerated, the magnificent groups of granite rocks at the Land's-end, Cape Cornwall, and Castle-Treryn; the rocks of schistus at Tintagel, and the stupendous rock near Bassiet's Cove, with a very lofty perforation called Tabbin's Hole. The rocks of serpentine at Kynans Cove, near the Lizard Point, exhibit a great variety of picturesque forms. The inland parts of the county also present some remarkable objects in the rude masses of granite, in various fantastical forms, which appear above the surface, on the moors; many of which have been supposed in a great measure to have received their present form or situation from art; though they may be referred to natural causes, and considered as the insulated remains of stratified beds of granite-rock, which, in consequence perhaps of some inequality in their original mixture, have unequally resisted the corrosive influence of the atmosphere. The most remarkable of these are the Cheese-Wring or Wring-Cheese, a large mass of granite rock, thirty-two feet high, consisting of several layers of large dimensions, poised on others so small as to excite surprise that it should have stood for so many ages; the great stone in the tenement of Mên, in the parish of Constantine, thirty-three feet long, and 14 feet 6 inches high, of an oval form, placed on the points of two other stones, with a passage under it of about three feet wide^a; and the two *logan* or rocking-stones, being large masses of granite so nicely poised that they may be easily moved, one of them in the parish of St. Just^f, the other on the summit of the lofty rocks of granite called Castle-Treryn. There was a third in the parish of Sithney, called Mên-amber, which is said to have been thrown off its poise in the time of the rebellion, by order of the governor of Pendennis Castle^g. To these may be added the *Kairns*, and remarkable stones on Carnbré hill, which have been so often described, and termed Druidical, though their present appearance may be reasonably referred to natural causes, and attributed to the operation of time^h. Most of these granite rocks have on their surface round hollows or basins; these too have been considered, by several writers on the subject, as relicks of Druidism, though Dr. Stukeley, who was one of the first that referred all the rude monuments of the early ages to the Druids, did not go so far as to suppose the rock-basins to have been produced by them, or even by

^a Figured in the antiquities of Cornwall by Dr. Borlase, (p. 174), who says that every stone of this kind is called in Cornwall and Scilly *tolmên*, i. e. the hole of stone.

^f "In the large heap of rocks called Bosworlas Lehou." (Borlase's Antiquities, p. 180.)

^g Ibid. 181.

^h See Dr. Berger's paper on the physical structure of Devonshire and Cornwall, in the Transactions of the Geological Society, Vol. I. 154.



S. Lyons del.

The Land



Leonia Byrne sculpt

ds End.

Published May 9. 1844. by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand.



S. Lysons del.

Cape Cornwall, with a distant view



Lutia Byrne fecit

nt view of the Lands End.

Published May 9. 1814. by T. Cadell & W. Davies Strand.

Drawn by T. Fairbairn R.A.



Engraved by E. B. B. B.

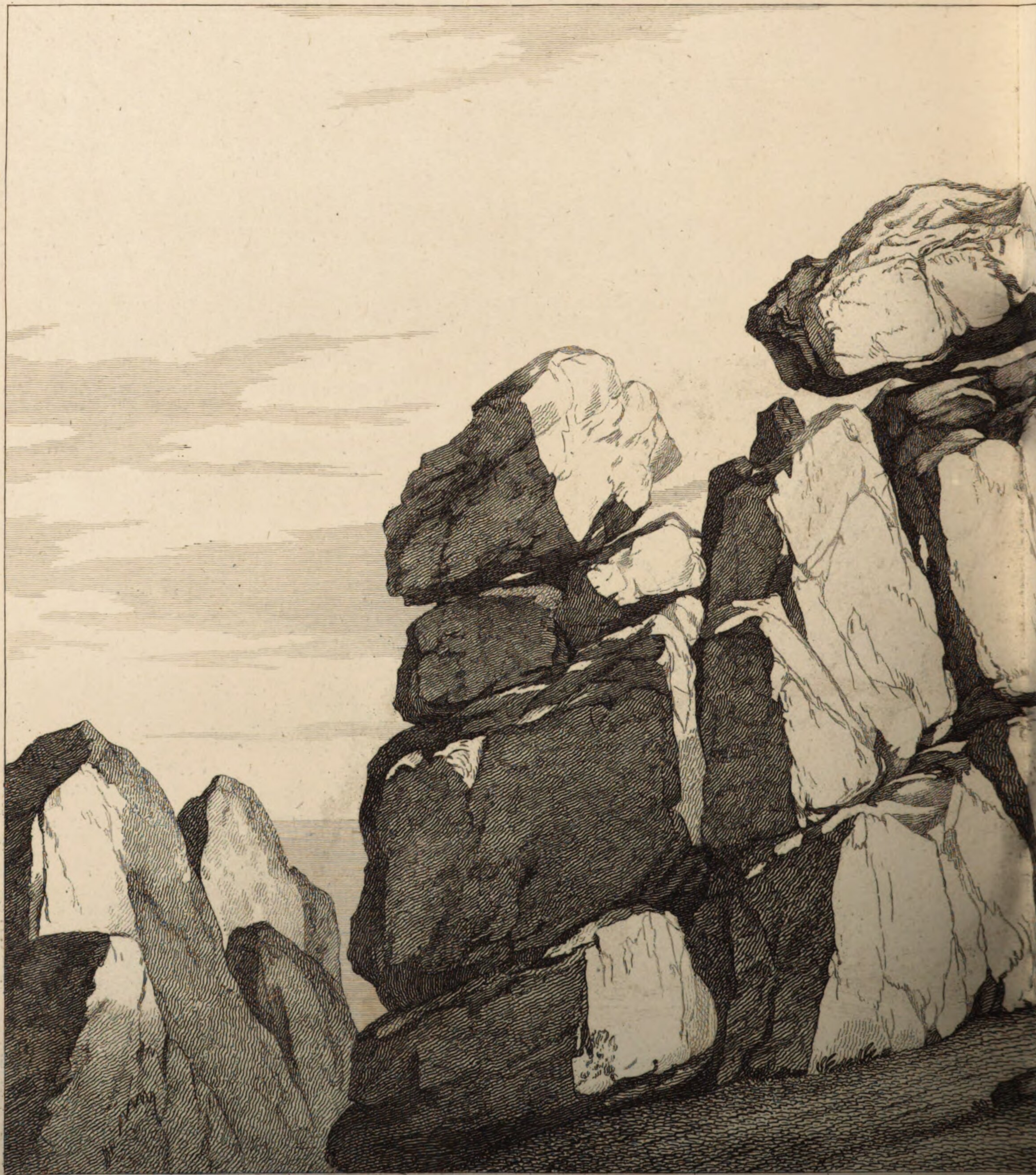
Kynans Cove.



Drawn by J. Langdon R.A.

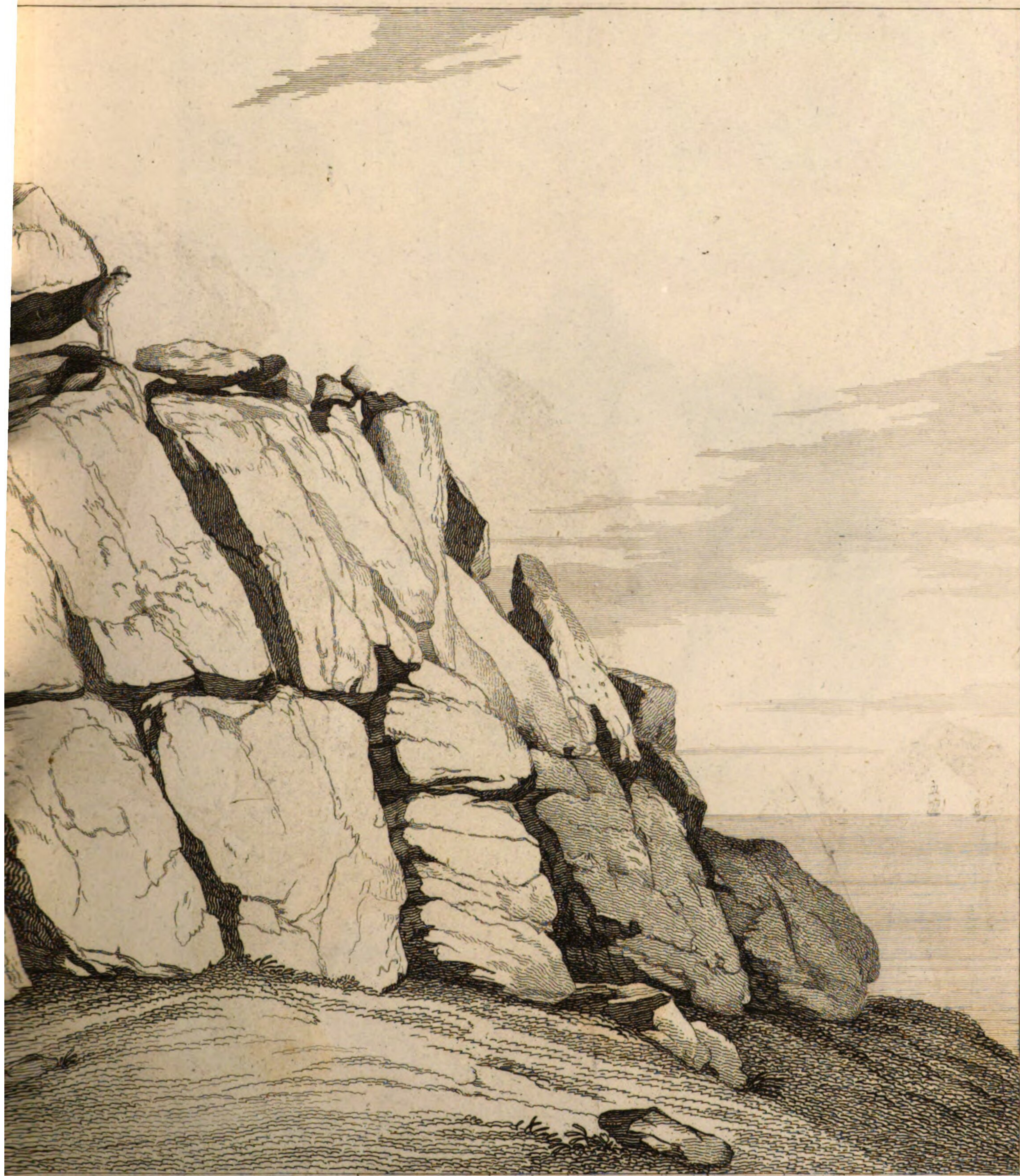
Castle Trevern in Cornwall.

Published Month 1850 by T. Cadell & W. Davies Strand.



Drawn by J. Furington, R.A.

Rocks at Castle Treeryn



Engraved by E. Pyrie.

with the Logan Stone.

Published March 1833, by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand.



Drawn by J. J. Langdon, R. A.

Engraved by T. Agnew & Sons.

Rock called the Cheese-wring.



Drawn by J. Farrington. R.A.

Engraved by Lewis Byrne.

South View of Roche Rocks.



Drawn by J. R. Kingston, R.A.

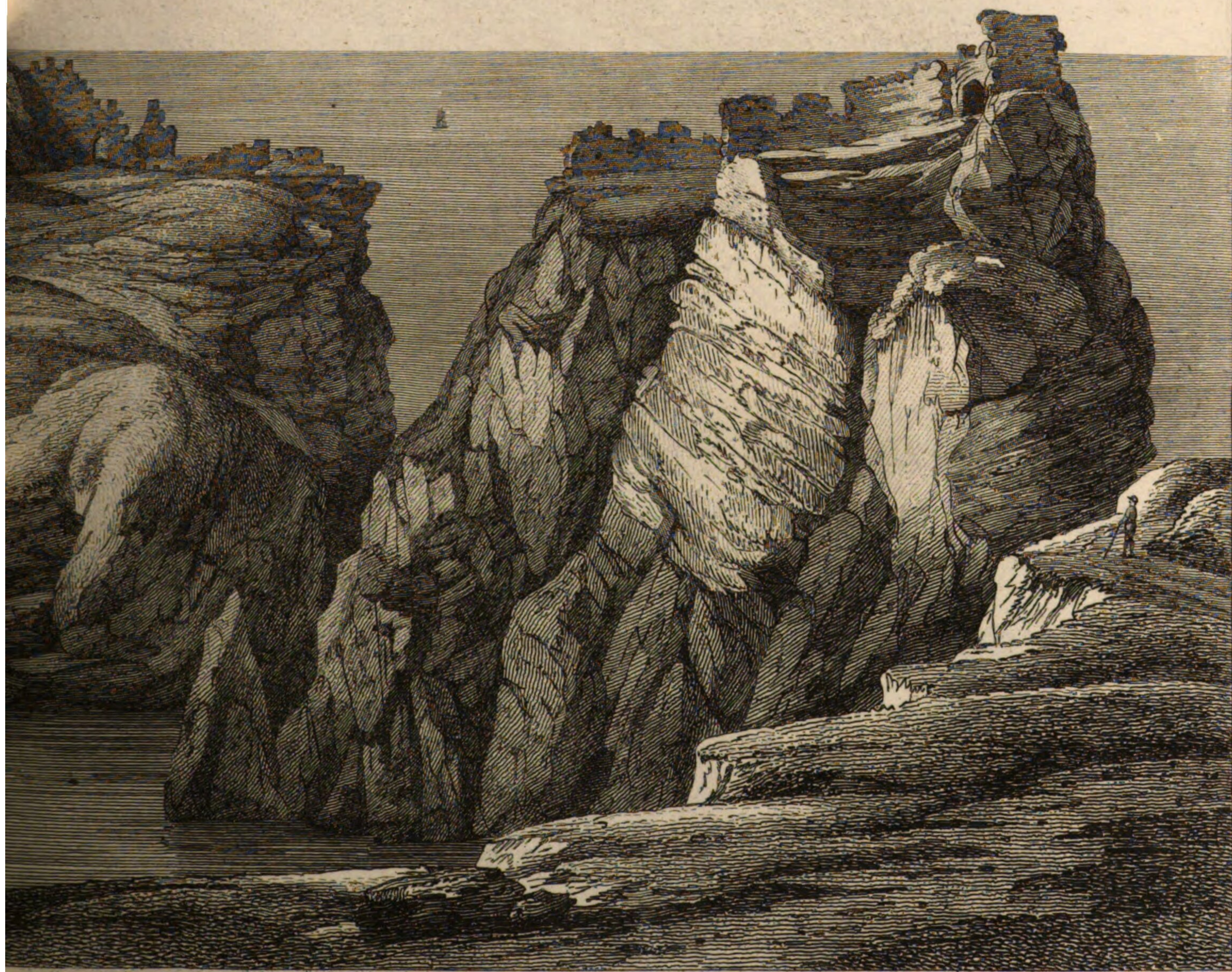
South East View of Roche Rock and Hermitage.

Engraved by J. L. Smith, R.S.M.



Drawn by J. Farington. E.A.

Tintagel Ro



Engraved by Louis Byrne

and Castle.

artⁱ; and indeed there is no reason to doubt that they have also been effected by natural means.^k

The lofty group of craggy rocks of granite, from which the neighbouring church-town of Roche takes its name, rising out of an open heath, forms as conspicuous and striking an object to the surrounding country, as the conical mount of St. Michael, near Penzance, rising immediately from the sea.

“ Hills of greatest name and height,” says Carew, “ are, Hinxten, Rowtor, Brownwelly, S. Agnes, Haynborough, the four boroughs, Roche, Carnbray, and the two Castellan Danis.” He afterwards speaks of Haynborough (Henborough), which he calls the Cornish Archbeacon, as affording a most extensive view over Devonshire, and almost the whole of Cornwall, to the Land’s-end. In addition to those spoken of by Carew, Tonkin mentions Godolphin-Ball and Tregoning hill, Crowan-beacon and Carn-mark, in Gwennap; Borlase adds Carraton hill, near Liskeard. From Col. Mudge’s observations, it appears that the summit of Brownwilly is considerably the highest land in Cornwall, being 1368 feet above the level of the sea, at low water; Carraton hill is 1208 feet; Kil hill, 1067 feet; Henborough, 1034; and Cadon-borough, 1011 feet.

One of the most extensive views in Cornwall is that from Henborough-down, above-mentioned: from the high grounds between North-hill and St. Cleer, the rich view over that part of Devonshire which lies between the Tamar and Dartmouth, forms a striking contrast to the dreary moors of Cornwall.^l In the neighbourhood of Anthony are some fine views of Plymouth and Hamoaze; and from the high grounds in the hundred of Penwith some magnificent sea-views, particularly those in the neighbourhood of St. Ives, which take in Mount’s bay, as well as the north sea.

Rivers. — The principal rivers of this county are the Tamar, the Lyner, the Tide or Tidi, the Seaton, the Looe, the Fawy, the Fal; the Hel or Heyl in Kirrier, the river of the same name in Penwith, and the Alan or Camel.

The Tamar rises in the parish of Morwinstow, about three miles from the north sea: passing near Whitstone, about ten miles from its source, it reaches Tamerton which takes its name from this river; at the corner of the parish of St. Stephen it

ⁱ In a letter from Dr. Stukeley to Smart Letheuillier, Esq. (preserved in the Marquis of Buckingham’s Manuscript Library, at Stowe) he says, that “ he can only look on them as corroded by the weather in a very long extent of time.”

^k In Sir Joseph Banks’s park, in the parish of Ashover, in Derbyshire, they abound, not only on the surface, but against the perpendicular sides of the grit-stone rocks.

^l Dr. Borlase mentions the view from the top of Sharpy-Tor, half a mile south of Kilmar-Tor, as commanding the most extensive view in this part of the county. (MS. Collections.)

receives the Werington river; and about a mile and a half further the Aterey, which runs under the walls of Launceston; at Poulston-bridge it is a wide and rapid stream; a mile below Graiston bridge it is joined by the Inney, which, rising in Altonon, passes through the parishes of Lewanick and Lezant. In the parish of Stoke-Climf-land, the Tamar has a high, strong stone-bridge, called by Leland, Hawtebrig or High-bridge, now commonly Horse-bridge: the last bridge on this river is in the parish of Calstock, begun, according to Leland, by Sir Piers Edgcombe. Five miles further down, the Tamar receives the Tavy on the east, and having made a creek into the parishes of Botesfleming and Landulph on the west, becomes a spacious harbour; and after passing near the ancient borough of Saltash, is joined by the Lynher creek and river; a little further to the south it forms the noble harbour of Hamoaze, formerly called Tamarworth: having made two large creeks, one called St. John's, the other Milbrook, on the west, and Stonehouse creek on the east, (after a course of about forty miles nearly south,) the Tamar falls into the sea, having Mount-Edgcumbe for its western, and the lands of Stonehouse and St. Nicholas island, in Plymouth sound, for its eastern boundary.

The river Lynher or Lyner rises in Altonon parish, about eight miles west of Launceston, and in its course, south-south-east, passes through the parishes of Northill, Linkinhorne, and Southill, near Callington, through the park at Newton-Ferrers, by Pillaton and Lanrake, to Noddetor or Notter bridge, where it becomes navigable, and spreads into what is called Lynher creek; four miles further, continuing its course between St. Stephen's on the one side, and the parishes of Shevioc and Anthony on the other, it joins the Tamar, after a course of about 24 miles.

The river Tide or Tidi rises on the south side of Carraton-hill, near Liskeard, and, dividing the parishes of Quithioc and Menheniot, enters that of St. Germans, near Molinec; about two miles below it becomes navigable, at a place called Tidiford; two miles beyond which it passes the town of St. Germans; beyond this town it is called St. Germans creek, which being joined by Lynher creek, the two rivers proceed together and form a junction with the Tamar.

The river Seaton rises in St. Cleer, about four miles to the north-east of Liskeard, and passing within a mile of that town to a place called from it Lanseaton, runs through the parish of Menheniot, and dividing St. Germans on the east from Morval and St. Martins, falls into the sea after a course of twelve miles.

The East-Looe river rises also in the parish of St. Cleer, and having passed under Liskeard park, divides the parishes of St. Keyne and Morval from those of Liskeard and Duloe; at Sand-place it becomes navigable, and three miles from thence empties itself into the sea, after a course of ten miles, between East and West Looe. The West-Looe river rises in the parish of St. Pinnock, and passing between Lan-
reath

reath and Duloe, becomes navigable at Trelawn-wear; a mile beyond which it joins the East-Looe river.

The Fawy rises in the parish of Alternon, at a place called Fawy-well, not far from Brownwilly, one of the highest hills in Cornwall. Passing between St. Neots (in which parish three bartons take their names from this river) and St. Cleer, before it arrives at Resprin bridge, in the parish of Lanhydrock, it receives some smaller streams from St. Neots, Warlegon and Cardinham; three miles beyond this bridge it reaches Loftwithiel, to which town it is navigable at high water for small vessels. About three miles further, having in the midway received the water of Pelyn brook from the west, passing between St. Sampson's and Tywardreth on the west and St. Winnow on the east, it joins Leryn creek and river (which rises between Broadoak and Lanhydrock); here it becomes a wide and deep haven: two miles further it reaches the town of Fowey, and being joined a little below by Polruan creek, falls into the sea after a course of twenty-six miles.

The Fal rises at a place called Fonton-Val, about two miles west of Roche hills. Passing near St. Dennis and St. Stephens, it becomes a considerable stream before it reaches Grampound bridge; about a mile below which it was formerly navigable for small-craft. Passing near Creed, in about three miles further it reaches the town of Tregony. An act of Parliament was passed in the year 1677, for making the Fal navigable; but it is said to have been abandoned when it had been completed nearly as far as Grampound: a mile below Tregony the waters begin to spread, and form Lamorran creek, having the parishes of Lamorran and St. Michael-Penkevil on the north, and Filleigh and Ruan-Lanihorn on the south: at the distance of three miles from Tregony it joins Maples or Mopas-Road (a body of water formed by the junction of Truro creek and St. Clement's creek): Leland mentions a naval fight which had then lately happened (in the reign of Henry VIII.) in this road, between a ship of war of Dieppe, and a fleet of eighteen Spanish merchantmen; the Frenchmen, it seems, had been chased thither by the Spaniards. Truro creek is supplied by several streams, particularly the rivers of Kenwyn and St. Allen, which, rising in the parishes of those names, meet at the town of Truro, to which the creek is navigable at high tide for ships of small burden^a. St. Clement's creek, supplied by some streams which rise a little to the north of Ladock, is navigable for barges as far as Tresilian bridge. After the junction of Mopas-Road and Lamorran creek, the Fal, after a further course of two miles, having the village and parish of Feock on the west, reaches Falmouth harbour. This spacious haven,

^a Ships of large burden go no higher up than Mopas, where they discharge their cargoes.

which in point of safety and accommodation is reckoned the second harbour of Great Britain, is four miles long, above a mile wide, and on the eastern side opposite St. Just, fourteen fathoms deep. On the west side of it are three creeks, Restronguet, Milor, and King's-Road; on the east, St. Just and St. Maudits or St. Mawes. Restronguet creek is formed by the Tretheag river, which rises between Stithians and Gwennap, the Chase-water, which rises to the north-east of St. Dye, and some other brooks; the small creek of Milor (so called from the village of that name) is supplied by a brook which rises near Enys: the great creek or harbour of King's-Road extends from Falmouth to Penryn, two miles in length, and is navigable for ships of 100 tons burden. At the foot of Falmouth harbour the Fal opens into the ocean, between Pendennis Castle on the western bank, and St. Mawes and Anthony-Point on the east, its channel being nearly a mile wide: near the middle is a large rock, concealed at high water, on the highest part of which, to obviate its dangers, the heirs of Killigrew, formerly Lords of Arwennack, are obliged to keep a tall pole fixed.

The river Hel or Heyl, in Kirrier, rises on the hills of Wendron parish, near Penhal-Guy, about three miles above Gweek, to which place barges come up at high tide; a mile further down the Hel is joined by Mawgan creek on the south; and three miles further by Kestel or Helford creek; and at its mouth, three miles further, by Gillan creek, formed by the small river Durra, which rises between Manaccan and St. Keverne; on the north it has first Polpenwith or Polperre, and Polwhevell creeks, running up towards Constantine church; and a mile further down Chiclow or Calamanfack creek. Helford haven, within a mile of its mouth, is secure for ships of 200 tons, and at its passage into the sea is about a mile wide.

The river Lo or Low, in Kirrier, rises in the northern part of Wendron parish, about five miles above Helston; about a mile below which it forms the lake called Lo-pool.

The river Heyl or Hayle, in Penwith, is formed by the junction of four brooks, which unite at Relubbas, three miles from St. Erth bridge, where the land of Cornwall is at its narrowest dimensions, the distance being only three miles from the full sea-mark of the Heyl on the north sea, to the full sea-mark at Marazion on the south sea. From St. Erth the Heyl bears directly north, and near its mouth is joined by a brook from the east, which, under the village of Phillack, makes a branch of this haven, for ships of 100 tons: small ships only go up to the village of Lelant, on account of the sands, which have not only choaked up the

harbour, but formed a bar, which causes it to be only a half-tide haven, the tide ebbing and flowing only half of its customary time.^b

The river Conner, which gives name to the ancient manor and barton of Connarton, rises to the north-east of Crowan, passes near Camborne, and being joined by a stream from the neighbourhood of Tehidy, falls into the sea a little beyond Gwithian.

Ganal creek, which falls into the north sea near Crantock, is supplied by a stream which rises in the parish of Newlyn, near Trerice.

The river Alan or Camel rises about two miles north of the town of Camelford: after a course of about twelve miles, passing by Advent, between Michaelstow and Breward, near Blisland and Helland, it becomes navigable for sand-barges at Parbrook, and near Egloshayle is joined by the Laine, which, rising a little to the north of Lanteglos, passes near St. Teath and St. Mabyn: a mile further down, the Camel reaches the ancient bridge called Wadebridge, whither barges of sixty tons come up; a little further the river forms two small creeks on the east; and still further, two on the west, running up to St. Issey and Little Petherick: in a mile more it reaches the ancient town of Padstow, where it is a mile wide; but the navigation is much impeded by the sands. The mouth of the harbour is about two miles below the town. Further to the north there is no considerable river, but there are the creeks of Portific or Port-Isaac, Bottreaux-castle, and Bude-haven. The mouths of all the tide-rivers on the north side of Cornwall have been nearly choaked with sand thrown up by the surge, or drifted in by the north-westerly winds.

Lakes.—The most considerable lake in this county is the Lo-Pool, between the parish of Sithney on the west, and those of Helston and Mawgan on the east. It is about two miles long, and a furlong wide, being formed by a bar of pebbles, sand and shingles, forced up against the mouth of the creek by the south-west winds. Towards the west it makes a little creek, stretching up to Penrose; and to the east another called Carminow creek, half a mile in length, and about half a furlong wide. These are the dimensions of the Lo-Pool in the summer; the superfluous water draining through the bar into the sea; but in the winter the whole valley is frequently overspread with water, from the town of Helston to the sea.

^b About twenty years ago, a jetté was laid at the mouth of the harbour, and a back-water-dam across Phillack creek, since which, by the slow but united operation of these two works, the harbour has been much scoured, and a strait channel formed across the bar, which has greatly improved the navigation. This has been executed at the expence of the Heyle Copper Company, who are proprietors of most of the lands contiguous to Phillack creek.

When

When the town-mills at St. John's bridge have their wheels stopped by the swelling of the lake, the mayor of Helston applies to the Lord of Penrose; and, on presenting him with a few half-pence in a leathern purse, has a right to cut through the bar, and make a passage for the water. So long ago as the reign of Henry VIII. it was observed by Leland, that "if this bar might be always kept open, it would be a goodly haven up to Helston." This lake abounds with a peculiar and excellent trout, called the Lo-trout.

There is a small pool or lake of the same kind between the parish of Budock and that of Falmouth, separated from the sea by a bar of sand and shingles, formerly called Le-vine-pool, now Swan-pool. It is somewhat less than half a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in width. The eels of this water are esteemed particularly good.

The only inland lake in this county is called Dofmery-pool, in the parish of Alternon, near the borders of St. Clere's parish, formed from a junction of the waters of the neighbouring hills. It is about a mile in circumference, and Leland describes it as fifteen fathom deep; but Mr. Carew says that, upon trial, no part of it was found deeper than nine feet, and no fish in it but eels.

Navigable Canals.—An act of Parliament was passed in 1796, for making a navigable canal (to be called the Polbrook canal) from Guinea-port, near Wade-bridge, to Dunmeer-bridge, in the parish of Bodmin, and also a collateral cut to or near Ruthern-bridge in the same parish: it was proposed to have continued a communication to Loftwithiel, but it was found necessary to have a tunnel, and the undertakers were discouraged from proceeding by the great expence with which it would have been attended. Mr. Rennie was the engineer.

Dr. Borlase, in his Natural History, recommends making the Tamar navigable to Launceston, and uniting the Fawy and the Alan from Dunmeer-bridge to Resprin-bridge. "The advantages of such an union," says he, "are too obvious to be particularized, and the difficulties too few to discourage the undertaking, whenever a public spirit for making rivers navigable shall arise in this nation. It is, indeed, to be wished, that as the eyes of all begin to see the advantage of good roads for trade and travellers, so they may in time awake and perceive the greater, at least equal, advantage of improving the water-carriage of this nation."

In the reign of Charles I. a bill was brought in and passed the Commons, for making all the rivers in Cornwall navigable. It was brought into the House of Lords, and declared to be a noble design, which might give a pattern for all England to follow; but it being at the close of a session, the bill did not go through its stages, and the civil war soon afterwards ensuing, put an end to the design.

Roads.

Roads.—The great mail-coach road from London to Falmouth, Penzance, &c. enters Cornwall at Poulston-bridge, a mile and three quarters from Launceston; after quitting that town, it passes through the villages of Hicks-mill, Five-lanes, and Trewint, over the moors of Alternon and Temple^c; through the depopulated village of Temple, by the race-ground, to Bodmin^d, which is twenty-one miles from Launceston. The church-towns of Alternon and Blisland, and the high hills of Roughtor and Brownwilly, are on the right; the church-towns of South-Petherwin, Lewannick and Cardinham, and Dofmery-pool, on the left of this road.

Quitting Bodmin, the road proceeds to Truro, twenty-two miles and a half; passing over the gorse-moors (eight miles in length), through the villages of Higher-Fraddon, Lower-Fraddon; Penhale and Summercourt; the small borough-town of Michell, and the village of St. Erme highway. At the two first-mentioned villages are the posting-houses of the Indian Queen and the Blue Anchor. Between Bodmin and Truro, the church-towns of St. Wenn, St. Enoder, and Newlyn lie on the right-hand; Lanivet, Roche, St. Dennis and St. Erme, on the left. The road then passes to Penryn, through the villages of Calenick, Carnon, Perran-well and Perran-wharf, leaving the church of Kea on the right, and Perran-Arwothall on the left: from Penryn along the cliff to Falmouth is two miles. The road to Penzance branches off between Truro and Penryn at the village of Perran-well, and passing near the church of Stithians, joins the turnpike-road from Penryn to Helston, six miles from the latter town. The Penryn and Helston road passes through the small villages of Polgrene, Menely, and Trelills, being a distance of ten miles: the direct road from Truro to Helston is eighteen. From Helston, the great road to the Land's-end proceeds to Marazion, ten miles, through the church-town of Breage, leaving the church-towns of Sithney and Germoe, the large village of Gold-Sithney and the church of St. Hilary, to the right; and Perran-Uthnoe to the left: it then passes along the shore to Penzance about three miles and a half, by the village of Chyandower, leaving Ludgvan and Gulval to the right, and St. Michael's-Mount, to the left. From Penzance, a carriage-road (not turnpike) proceeds to the Land's-end (eleven miles); leaving the church-towns of Maddern and Sancreet, with the populous village and church of St. Just, to the right; the great fishing-coves of Newlyn and Mousehole, the church of St. Paul, and the church-town of Burian, to the left.

^c A distance of eight miles and a half.

^d This road, from three miles south of Launceston to the Indian Queen (ten miles south of Bodmin), was made under an act of Parliament passed in 1769. The great western road, before the passing of this act, was through Camelford; the act for making the road by way of Camelford passed in 1759.

The old road from the north of Cornwall to the Land's-end branched off at Michell: this road, which has been long disused for carriages, though its mile-stones remain, and it still keeps its place in the road-books, passed through Zealla, Redruth, and Crowles to Penzance.

The great road from London to the Land's-end, by way of Plymouth dock, enters Cornwall at Torpoint^e; three miles and a quarter beyond which it passes through Anthony church-town; two miles and a half further through Croft-hole; about ten miles beyond which, having left the town of St. Germans and the village of Menheniot a small distance on the right, it reaches Liskeard: nearly twelve miles further it reaches Lostwithiel, having passed through the village of Dobwalls, over Broadoak-downs, and at no great distance from St. Pinnock, Broadoak and Boconnoc, all of which lie on the left hand: beyond Lostwithiel it leaves Lanlivery church-town a little way on the right-hand; in four miles reaches the church-town of St. Blazey; and about four miles further the town of St. Austell: passing a little way from the church-town of St. Mewan (which lies on the right), and through the little village of Sticker, in six miles it reaches the borough-town of Grampound; and two miles and a half further passes through the church-town of Probus: two miles and a quarter beyond Probus, it passes through the little village of Trefilian; and in two miles and three-quarters from thence, leaving St. Clement's church on the left, it reaches Truro, where it joins the other great road. The turnpike-road from Launceston to Camelford and St. Columb branches off from the Bodmin road three miles out of Launceston, and leaving the church-towns of Trewen, Laneast and St. Cleather to the left, passes through Haleworthy and Davidstow: beyond Camelford, leaving Lanteglos to the right, it passes to St. Teath (four miles), with St. Tudy and St. Mabyn on the right, and St. Kew on the left; it passes thence to Wadebridge (seven miles), in the parishes of Egloshayle and St. Breock. From Wadebridge to St. Columb, (the road not passing very near any church-town except St. Breock,) is twelve miles. From St. Columb a turnpike-road continues, about three miles, to join the great road to Truro, &c. between the Indian Queen and the Blue Anchor.

From Wadebridge there is a carriage-road, partly turnpike, through St. Iffey and Little-Petherick to Padstow, fourteen miles. There is a turnpike-road also from Bodmin to Wadebridge, over Dunmeer-bridge, through the village of Slades and Egloshayle church-town, about seven miles; from Truro to Redruth, through Chafewater, leaving St. Dye a little to the left; from Redruth, between Gwennap and Stithians, to Penryn and Falmouth; from Redruth, through Camborne, and near Crowan and Sithney, to Helston, a turnpike-road branching off (from

^e The ferry at this place is impassable in bad weather.

the great road from Truro to Plymouth, near Probus) to Tregony, and from thence near Veryan to St. Mawes; and from Tregony to join the Plymouth road between Grampound and St. Austell. There is a turnpike-road also from Truro to St. Agnes. It is in contemplation to make a turnpike-road from Redruth over the head of the river Heyle to Penzance, to make a nearer road from Truro to Falmouth by way of Flushing; and also to shorten and improve the road from Catchfrench to Torpoint.

From Saltash^f, one of the entrances into Cornwall, a turnpike-road passes through St. Mellion to Callington. Another road, branching off, a part of which is not turnpike, passes through Landrake and Tidiford, and joins the great road from Plymouth to Liskeard near Catchfrench.

A turnpike-road from Tavistock enters Cornwall at Newbridge^g, on the Tamar; four miles from that town, passes to Callington, leaving Calstock on the left; and thence, through St. Ive, to Liskeard (nine miles). From Callington a turnpike-road passes to Stoke-Climisland, leaving Lezant to the left and Lawhitton to the right, to Launceston (twelve miles). Between Liskeard and Lostwithiel, on the great Plymouth road, a turnpike-road branches off, which goes by Resprin-bridge and Lanhidrock to Bodmin. There is also a carriage-road, partly turnpike, immediately from Bodmin to Lostwithiel, through the village of Maudlin, (six miles.)

There is a carriage-road, but not turnpike, from Launceston to Stratton: this road, being a distance of eighteen miles, passes through Newport and St. Stephens, leaving Werrington in Devonshire a short distance on the right, and Whitstone on the left. The road from Stratton to Camelford passes near Davidstow, where it joins the turnpike-road from Launceston to Camelford, about three miles from the latter town. This road passes through the villages of Treskinnick-cross (*vulgo* Skinney-cross) and Wainhouse-corner, over the high ground called Touchbarrows, leaving the village of Bude and the church-town of Poundstock to the right, and the church-towns of Marhamchurch, Otterham, and Davidstow to the left.

From Camelford, a carriage-road, not turnpike, passes to Bodmin, (twelve miles,) through the village of Penpont, and over the race-downs, leaving the church-towns of Advent, St. Breward, and Blisland on the right, and those of Michaelstow and St. Teath on the left.

The mail-coach roads are very good. The cross-roads are not much travelled. There are no post-chaises kept at Stratton, Padstow, Camelford, St. Columb, St. Ives, Looe, Fowey, Tregony, Grampound, Saltash, nor even at Callington, although two or three roads meet at that town.

^f The ferry at this place is seldom used for carriages.

^g A very picturesque spot, with a great number of cottages on the Cornish side.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Fossils and Minerals^a.—"As it is not the purpose of this work to enter into a particular description of the natural productions of Cornwall, we shall take only a general or enlarged view of its mineral riches.

And first, it may be observed, that the whole of this peninsular county is composed of *strata* which bear the marks of the most ancient formation^b, inasmuch that no extraneous substances or organic remains in a petrified state have ever been discovered here.

On the other hand, there is no country, perhaps, of equal extent, which presents a greater variety of metallic substances, or the ores of some metals, for instance, those of tin and copper, in such variety or abundance. We must refer the reader to the sketch already given of the general aspect of the county, in which some particulars are mentioned of its geological constitution. The granitic hills, which, like the vertebræ of the human body, run through the centre of the peninsula, and appear to form the basis of all the others, abound in veins of tin-ore, and the lower hills of Killas, which skirt these, or are recumbent on them, are more peculiarly the site of the richest mines both of tin and of copper which are known to exist in Europe.

These metals are found in veins or lodes, which intersect the strata in an easterly or westerly direction, and extend a great way both in length and depth, under various degrees of inclination to the horizon. They are usually intermixed with other metallic substances, such as the sulphurets of iron and zinc (which are not objects of mining research), or with more valuable ores, such as those of lead and cobalt, which, if they occur in any quantity, are separated and reserved for use.

As we retire from the central ridge of granite, towards the sea-coast, we find numerous veins of lead and antimony intersecting the lower Killas hills, the former of which are sometimes richly impregnated with silver; and in the alluvial strata of the vallies have been deposited, at an early period of our globe, the mineral contents of numerous veins of tin, which have evidently been brought hither by the currents of water from the higher grounds^c; these too are the objects of mining

^a For this concise account of the minerals of Cornwall, we are indebted to a friend, a native of that county, particularly conversant in mineralogy.

^b It is hardly worth while to notice the very few exceptions to the above general remarks, exemplified in a few patches of secondary limestone in the south-eastern extremity of the county, and on the northern and southern coasts.

^c Among the substances deposited in the vallies occur the horns of the moose deer, and those of the Urus or wild ox.

adventure, under the name of stream-works, and furnish a considerable portion of the mineral riches of the county.

It is a fact now well known, that the veins of mineral districts abound in those crystallized bodies which may be said to represent the wonders of the creation in the mineral kingdom; and accordingly, since the passion for studying this branch of natural history has become so ardent and so general, the Cornish mines have enriched the cabinets of the curious in all parts of Europe.

And here we cannot omit to notice the very laudable exertions of some of the natives of this county, to collect and preserve whatever might illustrate its mineral history, and promote the science of mineralogy.

We owe to Dr. Borlase the first scientific^c account of Cornish minerals, whose collection (now comparatively small) was deposited in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. A more enlarged collection of these was formed by the late Mr. Soper, of St. Columb, which, since his death, has been sold and dispersed. But by far the most numerous and scientific collection of the mineral productions of this county, is that which was formed by the late Phillip Rashleigh, Esq., at Menabilly. The choicest specimens are here preserved, of whatever crystallized substances have been discovered in the Cornish mines, during the latter half of the eighteenth century. To this noble repository of mineral curiosities, the late worthy owner always granted the most easy access; and here travellers were received with hospitality, and had the means of acquiring the most extensive knowledge of the mineral productions of the county, before they entered upon the tour of its mining districts.

In the following enumeration of these productions, we shall endeavour to comprise all those which are remarkable for their beauty, their rarity, or their utility, some of which are peculiar to Cornwall; specifying the places where they have been found or are still found, but omitting a much greater number of mineral substances which are of general occurrence.

Native gold (alluvial), — from the stream-works of Probus, Ladock, Creed, St. Mewan, Carnan, and Perran-Zabulo.^d

Native silver, — from Herland mine, in Gwinnear^e, - - - - in St. Mewan, and Huel Mexico in Cubert.

Muriat of silver, horn silver, — from Huel Mexico in Cubert.

^c We call it scientific, in reference to the times when it was drawn up, i.e. in the infancy of chemical and mineralogical knowledge.

^d It is worthy of remark, that no veins have hitherto been discovered in the neighbourhood of these stream-works, which contain native gold. The same remark is applicable to wood-tin.

^e See an account of this discovery in the Philosophical Transactions for 1801.

Native copper. — Most of the Cornish copper-mines produce copper in their metallic state, chiefly in the upper parts of the veins; rarely in the deeper. The finest crystallizations have been found in Botallack Adit, in St. Just. It is not unusual to find veins of native copper in the serpentine rock of Mullion and Landewednack, a most remarkable instance of which is recorded by Dr. Borlase. **Red oxid of copper, red or ruby copper.** — This beautiful ore of copper usually accompanies the native copper above-mentioned, and both are most abundant in the mines of Gwennap.

Green carbonat of copper, — Malachit.

Blue carbonat of copper, blue copper.

Arseniat of copper, olive copper ore. — A species almost peculiar to the mines of Cornwall, and to those of Gwennap in particular. There are numerous varieties of this ore, most of which distinguish themselves by their great beauty, and have been described in the Philosophical Transactions for 1801.

Sulphuret of copper, vitreous copper ore. — The mines of Camborne are remarkable for their fine crystallizations of this ore.

Grey copper ore, *fahlerz* of the Germans. — This ore occurs only in the veins of lead or of antimony.

No discovery has yet been made of native tin in this county, the substance formerly described as such being now considered as the produce of ancient smelting works.

This metal usually occurs in the form of an oxid, the crystallizations of which are very beautiful, particularly the very minute prismatical crystallizations from Glaesting mine in St. Mewan, and the larger from Trevaunance and Seal-Hole in St. Agnes. The substance called wood-tin, (from its resemblance to the fibres of wood,) is a very singular variety of the oxid of tin. It is almost peculiar to this county, and is found only in the alluvial strata of Ladock, St. Columb, Roche, St. Dennis, St. Austin, St. Mewan and Madron. It has lately been discovered in Mexico.

In the mines of Huel Rock in St. Agnes, and Huel Speed near St. Ives, upwards of thirty years ago, tin was discovered in the state of sulphuret, mixt or combined with the sulphuret of copper. The same substance has been since discovered at Stenna Gwyn, and in other places. The lead-mines of Cornwall have produced fine specimens of crystallized carbonat and phosphat of lead; and not long since, in the neighbourhood of Penzance lead was discovered in combination with the sulphuric acid, in well defined crystals. A still rarer, and no less beautiful species of the arseniat of lead, is the produce of a copper-mine called Huel Unity, in the parish of Gwennap.

In the mines of antimony, which are confined to the parishes of Pillaton and Endellion, occurs the usual sulphuret of that metal; and in the mine of Huel-

Boys

Boys in Endellion was found, about twenty years ago, a triple sulphuret of antimony, lead, and copper, which has been described in the Philosophical Transactions for 1804.

The fine tetraedral crystals of the sulphuret of zinc from St. Agnes deserve notice in this place.

No metal occurs in this county under a greater variety of forms than iron. Besides the usual oxides of this metal, viz. the magnetic (from St. Just), the specular and spathose (from the Lizard), the brown iron-stone and brown hæmatites from Lanhidrock, there are found here the cupreous arseniat of iron (in the mines of Gwennap), and all the known crystallizations of the common sulphuret and arseniat of iron. The more common ores alone have been found of bismuth, cobalt, arsenic, and manganese. Of the newly-discovered metals, Cornwall produces the ores only of titanium, of uranium^f, and of tungsten. The ferri-ferous oxid of the former, in the form of a sand at Manaccan, together with the properties of this new metal, were first discovered by the Rev. Wm. Gregor, of Creed, in this county. The ferri-ferous oxid of tungsten, called Wolfram, is found in the mines of Kit-hill, near Callington, and in various tin-mines in the west of the county; but the substance called tungsten, which consists of the combination of the oxid of tungstic acid with lime, has been found hitherto only at Pengelly, in the parish of Breage.

None of the stones denominated precious have been found in Cornwall, except the white topaz, which has been found in the rock at St. Michael's mount. The slate-quarries of Dennybal have supplied the curious with the largest specimens of transparent and colourless rock-crystals; the mines of St. Agnes with the finest groups or druses of the same substance; that of Hewish in St. Mewan, with the most beautiful crystallizations of amethystine quartz; and that of Travascus in Gwinnear, with the so much admired stalactitical chalcedony. Dennybal quarries, and the rocks of the neighbouring northern coast, furnish some specimens of adularia^g. Crystals of axinite are found at Botallack in St. Just, and in the parish of Lanlivery, and other places. Crystallized apatite, or phosphat of lime, occurs at Godolphin-Bal in Breage, and at Stenna-gwynn in St. Stephen; which last mine has produced specimens remarkable for their beauty, of the rare mineral, at first called Hydrargillite or Hydrat of Alumina, but now Wavellite^h. Both the cubic with bevelled edges, and octaedral, crystals of fluor, or fluat of lime, in the mines of St. Agnes.

^f The oxid of uranium, in the form of uran-glimmer, has been found by the Rev. Wm. Gregor, at Stenna-Gwynn, in the parish of St. Stephen.

^g From the information of the Rev. William Gregor.

^h Ibid.

Carbonat of lime is rarely found in the Cornish veins, although so abundant in the same situations elsewhere; nor have the least traces been found in these veins of the earths of Barytes or Strontian.

Cornwall produces three materials of primary importance in the manufacture of porcelain:—the steatite of the Lizard, and the granite and decomposed felspar (*petuntze* of the Chinese) of the parish of St. Stephen. It produces, too, some varieties of serpentine, which readily take a fine polish; and of greenstone, which emulate the finest antique granitellos.

Indigenous Plants.—There are a few plants which may be considered as peculiar to this county, having been found in no other part of England, as the *ligusticum Cornubiense*, the *erica vagans*, and *illicebrum verticillatum*: *herniaria glabra*, we believe, has been found only in Cornwall and near Newmarket; and *sibthorpia Europæa* only in this county and in Devonshire. We saw the *ligusticum Cornubiense* growing abundantly on the skirts of St. Margaret's wood, about a mile north of Bodmin, where, having been lost to the botanists ever since Ray's time, it was re-discovered by Mr. Pennington of the Priory, about twenty-five years ago: we heard of it, also, as growing plentifully between Dunmere wood and the river; but it has never been found except within a few miles of Bodmin. The *erica vagans* has seldom been found out of the peninsula of Meneage; never, we believe, far from it: we observed a few plants in the parish of Constantine. In Meneage it is confined almost wholly to Goonhilly downs, where it grows most abundantly: the hedges^a near Treloarwarren are covered with it. Contrary to the usage of other heaths, it grows in a soil which is rather stiff; its substratum is a serpentine rock. We found the *herniaria glabra* growing plentifully on hedges near the Lizard, and the *illicebrum verticillatum* on the turf, in the way from the village of Sennen to the Land's-end. The *sibthorpia Europæa*, although one of the most common plants in the southern parts of Cornwall, is not one of those which readily presents itself to the notice of a traveller, being small and delicate in its organization, and growing in obscure situations, where it is frequently hidden among taller plants. The *bartsia viscosa* grows in almost every little valley in the south of Cornwall: we did not observe it anywhere to the north of Bodmin. We found the *Silene Anglica* growing plentifully in corn-fields near Towednack. That elegant little plant, the *campanula haderacea* grows abundantly wherever the growan or granite soil prevails. We found a few plants of the *exacum filiforme* near St. Blazey bridge,

^a It is necessary to explain to the botanist who is not acquainted with Cornwall, that the hedges which are often spoken of as the *habitats* of plants, are high mounds of stone and earth, wholly destitute of trees or brush-wood.

in the *habitat* described by Mr. Stackhouse, and the *melittis grandiflora*, between Cotehele and St. Dominic. We observed the *hypericum androsaemum* growing more universally in Cornwall, than we had seen it in any other part of England; indeed, we saw it occasionally in all our rides, but never growing abundantly. The *anthemis nobilis* (chamomile) is to be remarked for its very abundant growth on all the Cornish downs, which it scents with its aromatic smell. We could not find the *tamarix Gallica* growing in what appeared to be a wild state, either on St. Michael's Mount or elsewhere, though we have been informed that it is to be seen in that state at Coverack-Cove, near St. Kevern. This shrub is said to have been imported into England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth^b, by Bishop Grindall. It is certainly well suited to the soil and climate of the south of Cornwall, and it is probable that no part of England can show tamarisks of such a size as are to be seen in a hedge-row surrounding an old inclosure near Landewednack, where they are as large as good-sized willow-trees.

Tonkin mentions fig-trees as growing in a wild state in the parish of St. Gorran, and says, that in some seasons the fruit ripened, if not destroyed by birds; but he supposes that they might have belonged to a garden.^c In the parish of Gwythian the fig-tree appears to be naturalized to a greater degree than perhaps anywhere in the kingdom. We observed a considerable group in the church-yard, and were assured that there were many in the neighbouring hedge-rows.

The *arundo arenaria* or common sea-rush, happily for the inhabitants of the north coast, is most abundant in that district, and indeed is planted as the only means of arresting, by its long-spreading fibrous roots, the progress of the moving sand-heaps. The value of this useful rush has been long known. There was an act of Parliament in Scotland, so long ago as the year 1695, to prevent persons who collected this rush (then known by the name of *starre* or *bent*) for the purpose of making mats and baskets, from plucking it up, and thereby loosening the sands, to the injury of the land-owners. A clause to the same effect was introduced in a multifarious act of Parliament in the year 1742. The operation of this clause extends generally to the north-west coasts of England; but such persons as claimed a prescriptive right of cutting *starre* or *bent*, on the sea-coast of Cumberland, are exempted from its operation.

Dr. Borlase speaks of a peculiar furze of humble growth, called the dwarf or Cornish furze. This is what Ray, who saw it in Cornwall, calls *genista spinosa minor*. It has been since recognized as a distinct species, under the name of *ulex nanus*. This shrub is not peculiar to Cornwall, but particularly abundant on

^b Darcie's Annals of Queen Elizabeth, Book III. p. 45.

^c Lord Dunstanville's edition of Carew, p. 70.

the downs of that county, to which, in the autumn, it gives a great richness, being intermixed with the common heath, and flowering in profusion at the same time.

Borlase and Ray speak of the *linaria monspessulana* (now called *antirrhinum repens*), as growing plentifully along the hedges near Penryn. They also mention *peplis maritima*, now *euphorbia peplis*, as growing plentifully on the sands between Penzance and Marazion. This plant, as we were informed by the late Mr. Thompson, of Penzance, (who shewed us some dried specimens formerly found there,) has been quite lost from that *habitat* by the shifting of the sands. *Panicum dactylon*, by the name of *gramen dactyloides*, is mentioned by Dr. Borlase, as it had been before by Ray, as having the same *habitat*. Mr. Turner, in his Botanist's Guide, enumerates among other rare plants observed by himself, *anchusa sempervirens*, as growing near Liskeard, and *viola lactea* on heaths between Liskeard and Lostwithiel; *corrigiola littoralis*, growing on the banks of Loo-pool; *alisma ranunculoides*, between Penzance and Marazion, on the authority of Mr. E. Forster, jun.; and *stellaria saxifraga* in the fissures of rocks at Castle-Treryn, on that of Dr. Maton, besides several rare *lichens* and *fuci*^c. The *genista pilosa* (a very rare plant) was found by Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, Bart., growing profusely on the heath near the soapy rock: it was found also by the late Dr. Sibthorpe, near Kinan's Cove.

It may be remarked, that several of the rarer plants found in this county are, strictly speaking, natives of the south-eastern parts of Europe; *sibthorpia Europæa* being found in Crete and Theffaly; *panicum dactylon* in Greece; *corrigiola littoralis* on the Bosphorus; and *ligusticum Cornubiense* on Mount Athos.

Birds, &c.—With respect to this department of natural history we have little to say; there is, however, one bird so connected with the county, that we think it should be noticed: that species of *graculus* which is distinguished by its red bill and feet, though it is found in other parts of this island, has obtained the name of the Cornish chough, from its having been very abundant in Cornwall: it is now become rather scarce. Upton, in his heraldic work, written in 1440, speaks of this bird as particularly abundant in Cornwall, and notices the circumstance of its being adopted as an armorial bearing by many of the Cornish gentry. Dr. Borlase has given an account of the rarer birds of passage, which occasionally frequent this country: to these may be added, the *merops apiaſter* or bee-eater, a bird

^c A full account of the Cornish *fuci* will be found in Mr. Stackhouse's work (published in 1801), entitled "Nereis Britannica."

rarely seen in England; four of which were seen, and two of them shot, in the parish of Madron in 1807; and a white bird, somewhat larger than a thrush, approaching nearer to the cuckoo than any other genus^a, which was taken up in a very exhausted state, in the parish of Stratton, in June 1813.

Dr. Borlase has described such rare fish as are occasionally caught on the Cornish coast, and the rarer shells which are found on the shores.

Mineral Waters and remarkable Wells.—Dr. Borlase says that there are no saline, aluminous or sulphureous waters in the county: he mentions a spring near Redruth called Carnkei, said to be impregnated with tin, and several chalybeate springs. The most remarkable of these were one at Treleven in Mevagissey, called the brass-well, from the colour of the scum upon it; and that of Colurian, in the parish of Ludgvan, which he speaks of as the strongest, and says that it was much in request as a chalybeate water; that it was used in various complaints, both external and internal, and particularly was esteemed a good *collyrium*^b. Two springs in St. Minver are still in some repute for curing disorders of the eye. There is a chalybeate spring on the barton of Trewoof in Burian.

Several springs of pure water, which do not appear to be impregnated with any mineral, were in great repute formerly for wonderful effects in the cure of diseases, as that of St. Maddern, near Penzance; Holy-well in Cubert; St. Uny's in Sancreed, &c. Norden, speaking of the first-mentioned, says, "its fame in former ages was greater for the supposed virtue of healing, which St. Maderne had thereinto infused: and many votaries made annual pilgrimages unto it as they do even at this day, unto the well of St. Winifrede beyond Chester, in Denbighshire, whereunto thousands do yearly make resort; but of late St. Maderne hath denied his or hers (I know not whether) pristine ayde; and as he is coy of his cures, so now are men coy of coming to his conjured well; yet

^a It had *pedes scanforii*, with the long feathers of the thighs reaching to the toes, and does not exactly resemble any known species, but has been supposed to be a degenerate variety of our cuckoo. It was preserved by the Rev. John King of Stratton, and presented by him to the President of the Royal Society, who has deposited it in Mr. Bullock's Museum.

^b The late Mr. Hitchins, in a paper communicated to the Society of Antiquaries observes, that "it is singular that, in speaking of this well, and its virtues, Dr. Borlase, although he notices its efficacy in diseases of the eye, does not remark that its name is pure Greek, *Κολυβισιον*, meaning a medicine for the eyes." The affinity and the corresponding circumstances mentioned by Mr. Hitchins are very striking. The same may be observed of the *Catacluse* rocks in St. Merran parish. The affinity of the Cornish language with the Greek in many of its words has been noticed by Carew, Lhuyd, &c.

foom a daye reforte." A circumstance happened not many years afterwards, which again raifed the credit of St. Maddern's well to its former height. A man, faid to have been reftored to the ufe of his limbs by the water of this well, was feen by the learned Bifhop Hall, whilst in Cornwall on his vifitation; and the Bifhop, after converfing with him, was fo thoroughly convinced of the reality of the cure, that he recorded it in one of his publications, entitled, "The Myftery of Godlinefs." There was formerly a chapel belonging to this well, which was destroyed in Cromwell's time by Major Ceely, of St. Ives. Dr. Borlase mentions another fuperftition attached to St. Maddern's well, which, on enquiry, we find is not yet worn out. "Hither," fays he, after fpeaking of its fupposed medical virtues, "upon much lefs juftifiable errands, come the uneafy, impatient, and fuperftitious, and by dropping pins and pebbles into the water, and by fhaking the ground round the fpring, fo as to raife bubbles from the bottom; at a certain time of the year, moon and day, endeavour to fettle fuch doubts and enquiries as will not let the idle and anxious reft. Here, therefore, they come, and inftead of allaying, defervedly feed their uneafinefs, the fupposed refponfes ferving equally to increafe the gloom of the melancholy, the fufpicions of the jealous, and the paffion of the enamoured."

In the neighbouring parifh of Gulvall is a well much reforted to formerly, for fimilar purpofes, particularly by thofe who wifhed to make enquiries after abfent friends. "An old woman," fays Hals, "attended to fhew the well; before whom, on their approach, the queftion was to be afked aloud. If the perfon enquired after were in health, the water was instantly to bubble; if fick, to be fuddenly difcoloured; and if dead, to remain in its natural ftate." Dr. Borlase, who writes in 1749, fpeaks of this woman as then lately dead, and fays, that "fhe was fupposed to be fo converfant with the myfteries of the well, that fhe was daily reforted to by numbers of perfons, who wifhed to confult its oracular waters, and have their curiofity fatisfied, particularly as to goods or cattle loft or ftolen." We find on enquiry, that this fuperftition ftill keeps its ground, and that the fpring is called Gulfwell, "the Hebrew brook."

Norden fpeaks of our Lady of Nants well, in Cornwall, in the parifh of St. Colan, to which men and women came, and children were brought to "foreknow of the Ladye of the well, (by givinge an offering, and caftinge a palme croffe into the water on Palme-Sunday,) what fortune fhould befall them that yeare; fo blind were people to followe and beleve fuch deceyvinge oracles." Precisely the fame fuperftitions and customs refpecting wells are to this day prevalent in feveral parts of Wales.

Produce.

Produce.

CAMDEN says, that the county of Cornwall yielded such plenty of corn as not only to have supply enough for its own use, but to export large quantities annually to Spain. Some parts of the county still produce great abundance of corn, particularly from Endellion to St. Columb on the north coast, the district called Meneage, the neighbourhood of Burian and of St. Germans, the lands near the Fowey, and great part of the hundred of Stratton; but the superfluities of these districts are supposed to be scarcely enough to supply the deficiencies of other parts of the county.* The *avena nuda* or naked oat, called in Cornwall *pillis* or pill-corn, from the Cornish word *pilez* (bald), is still cultivated, though perhaps, not in so great abundance as it was in Ray's time; it yields, as it then did, the same price as wheat. Its chief use is for making gruel for calves, and as food for poultry. The peculiar manures of this county are sea-sand^b, sea-weeds, and damaged pilchards. The sand, which is carried inland in great quantities, and occasionally to the distance of 20 miles or more, is known to have been in use as early as the reign of Henry III.^c

This county produces potatoes in great abundance, and it appears that they have been cultivated to a great extent in Cornwall, longer than in other parts of the kingdom, for Dr. Borlase speaks of potatoes as the chief support of the poor in 1758. Both the soil and climate, particularly in the southern part of the county, are well adapted to the culture of this useful root. About Penzance the lands produce two crops in the year; and an acre has been known to yield 300 bushels (Winchester measure) of the early kidney potatoes at the first crop, and at the second, 600 bushels of apple potatoes.^d Large quantities of potatoes are exported from Cornwall to London, Plymouth, and Portsmouth; besides which, and the home consumption as human food, a large overplus is applied to the feeding of pigs.^e

Orchards abound in all the southern parts of the county, in some parts of the hundred of Stratton, and in that part of the hundred of East which borders on the Tamar, particularly in the parishes of Calstock, Stoke-Climsland, St. Do-

* The mining districts are supplied in a great measure from the Isle of Wight, and from the neighbourhood of Chichester; the populous town of Plymouth, on the other hand, is supplied with a great quantity of wheat from Cornwall.

^b The sea-sand of Cornwall is peculiarly adapted for the purposes of manure, from the abundant mixture which it contains of pulverized shells and coral. The sand from the mouth of the Fal is wholly composed of coral.

^c The liberty of taking sand for manure from the sea-shores was granted by Richard, King of the Romans, and confirmed by King Henry III. (See Rot. Cart. 45 Hen. III.)

^d Frazer's Agricultural Survey.

^e Worgan's Survey.

minick, and Landulph. The best cyder made in this district is from an apple called the Duffling, which is a rich and strong-bodied liquor, equal to the cyder of the South-Hams, in Devonshire; but it is not made in large quantities, and only for home consumption. The parishes of Calstock and Stoke-Climland abound also in cherry-orchards.

Carew speaks of great quantities of garlick cultivated in the neighbourhood of Stratton for exportation: its culture is now chiefly confined to private gardens; it is, however, occasionally exposed to sale in the market, and purchased by the cattle-doctors.

Cornwall has been celebrated for the produce of its tin-mines from very remote antiquity. We learn from Strabo, Herodotus, and other ancient writers, that the Phoenicians, and after them the Greeks and Romans, traded for tin to Cornwall, under the name of the islands Cassiterides, from a very early period. Diodorus Siculus, who wrote in the reign of Augustus, gives a particular account of the manner in which that valuable metal was dug and prepared by the Britons.

It would be beside the purpose of our work, and would unnecessarily increase its bulk, if we were to enter into any detailed history of the tin and copper mines, the manner of working them, or of preparing the ore, which have been treated of at large by authors who have written expressly upon the subject. It may be deemed sufficient that we give a few leading facts as to the history and extent of the trade in these most important and staple commodities of the county, with a brief mention of some of the principal mines.

In the reign of King John, the annual toll or duty on tin, payable to the Earl of Cornwall, was farmed at 200 marks^f; but we are not certain what the rate of the duty then was. In the beginning of Henry III.'s reign, the earldom of Cornwall being then in the hands of the crown, the coinage and the stannaries were granted to William de Pucot during pleasure^g. In the reign of Edward I. the payment to the Earl was fixed at four shillings for every hundred-weight of white tin; and for the better security of that payment, it was agreed, that all tin should be brought to certain places appointed for that purpose, to be weighed and stamped, or as it is usually termed, coined^h; and that no tin should be sold till this stamp had been affixed. It is stated in a record of 1337, that the profit of the coinage to the Earl was then on the average 3000 marks per annum; but

^f Madox's History of the Exchequer, p. 631.

^g Pat. 4 Hen. III. 1.

^h That this was not the first origin of the coinage, as some have supposed, is evident from the record quoted in the preceding note; which also contains an order from the King, that the *cuneum* or stamp, which was inscribed with the name of his Father, King John, should be changed, and his own name substituted.

that,

that, in consequence of the abundance of tin raised, it was that year 4000 marksⁱ. Some years after this, there appears to have been a considerable falling-off in the tin trade; for in 1374 the coinage is stated to have produced a revenue to the Duke of only 1,016l. 1s. 4d. per annum.^k In the fifteenth year of the reign of Henry VIII., the profits of the coinage of tin, in Cornwall and Devon, amounted to 2,771l. 3s. 9½d.; in 1602, they were 2,623l. 9s. 8d. in Cornwall only. Carew, writing about the latter period, says, "the sale of tin hath usually amounted to the worth of thirty or forty thousand pounds in money, and carried price between twenty and thirty pounds the thousand." "For some years past," says Dr. Borlase, (in his Natural History, published in 1759,) "the tin has amounted, on an average, to 180,000l. sterling, and the last four years 190,953l. 19s. 3½d. Of this, the Duke of Cornwall receives about 10,000l. yearly." The annual quantity of tin raised in the years 1799, 1800, and 1801, was on an average 16,820 blocks, producing a revenue to the Duke of 9,620l.^l At present, on an average it is only 8,500l. The quantity raised in 1811 was 14,043 blocks; and 16,698 in the year 1812.^m

Among the most productive tin-mines spoken of by Norden, Borlase, and other writers, are those of Polberrow and Goon-Lease, in St. Agnes; Polgooth, near St. Austell; the Godolgan minesⁿ; Pool mine, in Illogan, (producing abundance of tin and copper;) and those of Roselyn, Garlinoc, and Portkellis in Wendron, called by Norden the best in the county. Dr. Borlase says, that the richest tin-mine he ever heard of, as to the quality of the ore, was that of Polberrow in St. Agnes, near the Beacon, and that in the year 1750, it was so abundant that they could not get horses to carry the tin to the smelting-house; but he adds, that the mine which had turned out the most gain and the greatest quantity of tin then known, was that of Polgooth in St. Mewan, by which, as appeared by the old books, the adventurers got 20,000l. per annum for many years following.

ⁱ Extent of the duchy of Cornwall in the King's Remembrancer's office in the Exchequer.

^k Roll of the Revenues of the Black Prince, in the Tower.

^l Pryce gives the quantity of tin yearly raised by tons, stating that in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., the average quantity raised was from 1,400 to 1,500 tons; in the reigns of Queen Anne and George I. somewhat more than 1,600 tons; about 1742, 2,100 tons, and the average of twenty years preceding 1775, about 3,000 tons. — N.B. The proportion of blocks to tons is about six blocks and one-sixth to a ton; each block weighing about three hundred and a quarter.

^m From the information of Robert Gray, Esq., Deputy-Surveyor-General, &c. of the Duchy.

ⁿ Leland says, that there were no greater "tyn workes in all Cornwall than on Sir William Godolcan's grounds." Carew states, that Sir Francis Godolphin's mines paid 1000l. per annum towards the duchy revenue. Hals speaks of them as employing 300 men.

In another place he says, that the monthly profit to government by this mine was 226l. 7s. 4d. It is now worn out, not having been worked for the last five or six years. To the above productive tin-mines may be added Huel Peevor in Redruth, Seal Hole in St. Agnes, and Poldice in Gwennap. In Dr. Berger's treatise on the physical structure of Cornwall and Devon^a, it is stated^b, "that there were, about the year 1800, 28 tin-mines then worked in Cornwall, of which seven were in the parish of St. Agnes, four in Wendron, three in Gulvall; two each in Lelant, Redruth, and Perran-Zabuloe. Besides these, there were thirteen mines producing tin and copper; of which there were four in Redruth, four in Gwennap, three in St. Agnes, and two in St. Neot; and one mine worked for tin and cobalt, in Madron. Drakewill's tin-mine, on Hengeston-down, in the parish of Calstock, is said to be the oldest mine now working, in the county, having been in working about 150 years.^c

The most productive tin-mines now working are Cook's Kitchen, in Illogan; Huel Unity, in Gwennap; Trevenen, near Helston; and Botallack, in St. Just. The mineral rights of tin in the duchy manors have been lately sold, for a term of years, to Edward Smith, Esq. of Ince.

The process of working mines is fully detailed by Dr. Borlase, Pryce, and other writers on that subject, to whose works the reader is referred. It will be sufficient here to mention, that in the earliest times the mines were worked only to the depth of eight or ten fathoms, by open fosses, (the rock being first softened by firing, and then broken by pick-axes and wedges,) and that the present method of working them by perpendicular shafts, and under-ground galleries or adits, has not been practised much more than 300 years. The art of blasting with gunpowder, which forms another æra in the history of mining, was introduced about a century and a half ago. The power of working the mines to a greater depth increased as the improved state of mechanics provided the means of getting rid of the water by which the miners' works were interrupted; for, as Pryce observes, a shaft could not be worked, a hundred years since, more than 15 fathoms deep, from the quantity of water, where, in his time, it could be sunk 50 fathoms without a drop. The introduction of steam-engines, as invented by Newcomen, about the year 1710, formed an important æra in the history of mining. Watt's improved engine, which gave a considerable increase of power, whilst it lessened in a great degree the consumption of fuel, was introduced into Cornwall about the year 1778.

^a Published in the Transactions of the Geological Society.

^b On the authority of a mineral map of Cornwall, made in 1800, by Mr. Wm. Phillips.

^c From the information of Mr. Bond, of Looe, who has a share in it by inheritance.

The tin-ore has always been smelted in the county. Sir Francis Godolphin introduced some improved methods of stamping and dressing tin from the continent; and Sir Beville Grenville made an attempt to smelt the tin with pit-coal; but it was not till the early part of the last century that the present mode of smelting was adopted. Mr. Lyddell obtained a patent in the year 1705 for smelting tin in iron furnaces, and set up works at Angarrack in the parish of Phillack. The use of reverberatory furnaces soon followed; and the blowing-houses, in which the tin had before been smelted, grew into disuse. For many years the blowing-houses at St. Austell were the only works of the kind in Cornwall. A new one was erected in 1811 near Penzance. For some purposes (particularly for fixing the grain of the scarlet dye) the tin smelted in blowing-houses is esteemed more valuable than the other, and bears a higher price.

Norden, in his address to King James (annexed to his *Speculum Britanniae*) speaking of the copper of Cornwall, says, "it is a metall whose qualitie and quantitie woulde so farre excede the former (tin), as, were the workes assumed into Your Majestie's own handes, duly searched, trulie managed, and effectually followed, woulde rayse a greater yearlie profite than the value of Your Majestie's land revenues, so riche are the workes, especially some lately founde, as by the opinion of the skilfull in that misterie the like have not bene elsewhere founde. Though the worth hath bene formerlie extenuated by pryvate pryers into the secrete, and covertly followed for their owne gayne, Your Majesty may be therefore pleased to cause a further view and more due searche by the skilfull in this misterie, who no dowbte may finde out matter of admirable annuall revenue." We find by Dr. Borlase, that it was not till more than half a century afterwards, that the experiment was fairly tried; the event, however, has justified Norden's opinion. It is said that the first copper-mines which were worked with success were those on Lord Falmouth's manor of Albalanda or Blanchland, in Kea. Borlase, writing in 1758, says, that "it was computed that for 14 years then past, the copper-mines had produced 160,000*l.* per annum." This considerably exceeds the calculation of that period as given by Pryce, whose statement is as follows:

		Tons.	
1726—1735.	average	6,480	- £47,350
1730—1745.	-	7,552	- 56,010
1746—1755.	-	9,879	- 73,145
1756—1765.	-	16,970	- 124,304
1766—1775.	-	26,427	- 177,833

We

We have been favoured with the following view of the quantity and price of copper in the following subsequent years, by John Williams, Esq., of Scorrier-house:

	Copper ore raised. Tons.	Fine copper. Tons.	Price.
1776.	- 29,433	- —	- £191,589
1786.	- 39,895	- —	- 237,239
1796.	- 43,313	- 4,950	- 356,564
1807.	- 71,700	- 7,271	- 609,139
1812.	- 84,943	- 7,987	about 666,557

The most productive copper-mines of early date were Poldice, which, according to Hals, employed, for 40 years together, from 800 to 1000 men; Huel Fortune, in Ludgvan; Roskear, in Camborne; Pool-Adit, in Illogan; and Huel Virgin, in Gwennap. Borlase says, that the greatest and most sudden gain ever heard of, was in the mine of Huel Virgin, in July and August 1757:—the first fortnight, 5,700l.; in the next three weeks and two days, as much as sold for 9,600l. There are now several mines in the parish of Gwennap more productive. In the year 1806, when, on account of the high price of copper, the quantity raised considerably exceeded the average, the copper raised from this mine was 252 tons; from Huel Fortune, about 293; Treskerby, 335; Poldice, 402; Huel Unity, 496; and Huel Damfel, 539. The total produce of the Gwennap mines that year was 2962 tons.

The most productive copper-mines within the last 20 years may be considered Huel Unity, Huel Damfel, Huel Virgin, United Mines, and Treskerby, in Gwennap; Cook's Kitchen, and Tin Croft, in Illogan; Dolcoath in Camborne; Oatfield, and Godolphin in Crowan; Herland, and Huel Alfred, in Gwinnear; Huel Towan, in St. Agnes; and North Downs, in Redruth and Kenwyn. Some of these mines, although they have produced great quantities of copper, owing to the very heavy expences attending the working of them, have not yielded a large profit to the adventurers. About the year 1800, there were 45 copper-mines worked in Cornwall; of which, eleven were in the parish of Gwennap, six in St. Agnes, five in Camborne, four in Gwinnear, four in St. Hilary, three each in Germoe, Crowan, and Illogan, and two in St. Neot; the remainder scattered singly in other parishes. Besides these, there were 18 mines worked both for copper and tin, as before stated; one in Gwinnear, for copper and silver, and one in Camborne, for copper and cobalt.^a

^a Dr. Berger's paper, before quoted.

The most productive copper-mines now working are Huel Alfred, near Hayle; Crennis, near St. Austell; Dolcoath, in Camborne; Huel Unity, United Mines, Huel Damsel, and Treskerby, in Gwennap; Huel Abraham, in Crowan; Huel Towan, in St. Agnes; and Gunnis Lake, in Calstock. These mines, however, owing to the low price of copper, and the great expence of working them, yield little profit to the adventurers, except Crennis and Huel Alfred; it being calculated that Crennis yields about 2000*l.* a month, and Huel Alfred about half as much. The mineral rights of copper, lead, &c. in the duchy manors, have been lately sold for 31 years, to John Williams, Esq. of Scorrier-house; Mr. Robert Were Fox, of Falmouth; Charles Carpenter, Esq. of Moditonham, and others: an agreement has been since made by the same parties for the silver.

Tonkin speaks of several unsuccessful attempts at smelting copper, even before the year 1700: one of these was made by Mr. Scobell and others, at Polruddan in St. Austell, where copper-ore is said to have been first smelted in Cornwall. This writer proposed that all the copper should be smelted in the county, as the tin was; and that it should be coined, and pay a duty to the Duke. About the year 1754, Mr. Sampson Swaine, and some other gentlemen of Camborne, erected furnaces for smelting copper at Entrall in that parish; but on account of the convenience of importing coal, the works were removed to Hayle. Some other works were established about the year 1770, in the parish of Redruth, whence they were removed to Tregew, on a branch of Falmouth harbour: these smelting-houses remain, but they have not been used for some years; the only copper smelting-houses in Cornwall being those at Hayle, in which about 6000 tons of copper-ore are supposed to be smelted annually. The greater part of the Cornish copper-ore is still shipped off to be smelted in Wales.

The produce of the lead-mines in Cornwall is inconsiderable, compared with that of some other parts of the kingdom. Pryce says, that there were in ancient times lead-mines in Perran-Zabuloe and St. Allen. Tonkin speaks of a rich lead-mine in the last-mentioned parish at a place called the Garras. Dr. Borlase mentions also a lead-mine at St. Issey. Dr. Berger speaks of two lead-mines in Sithney parish, near Helston, and one of lead and silver in Wendron. These and Pool mine are still worked, but the produce is not considerable.

Gold ore has never been found in Cornwall in sufficient quantities, to have been considered as an object of profit. It has been said, that in former times the silver-mines were very valuable. Holinshed says, that King Edward III. had some help towards his charges from the silver-mines in Devonshire and Cornwall, as his grandfather

* Pryce's Mineralogia Cornub.

King Edward I. had^a. Among the records in the Exchequer, is the fragment of an indenture between King Richard II. and Henry de Burton, respecting the mines of gold and silver in Cornwall. In the reign of Henry VI., Richard Curson had a grant of all mines of gold and silver in Cornwall for twenty years, with wood and underwood for refining the metals^b. In the reign of Henry VII. the mines of gold and silver were leased to Sir Robert Willoughby^c. The principal silver-mines of late years have been Huel Mexico in Cubert, Herland in Gwinnear, and Huel Duchy in Calstock. A profit of about 5000*l.* was made out of Herland mine; in Huel Mexico, the expence exceeded the profit, notwithstanding it produced considerable quantities of rich horn-silver, and some crystallized in cubes: neither of these mines is now worked. The Calstock mine, which has already produced about 4000*l.*, promises to be more profitable.

Other minerals of less importance, spoken of by Dr. Borlase, as the produce of the Cornish mines, and occasionally the objects of commerce, are cobalt, bismuth, lapis calaminaris, antimony, and arsenic. This author speaks of a mine of Mr. Beauchamp's, of cobalt, and bismuth, as one of considerable value. He says, that "the bismuth was thrown away, till Dr. Schloffer shewed Mr. Beauchamp that the cobalt might perform its office of tinging glass blue, and the bismuth also preserved." Dr. Berger speaks of a mine of antimony at St. Austell, and another at Endellion; but very little, if any, is raised at present^d. Neither bismuth, nor lapis calaminaris, is now found in sufficient quantity to form articles of commerce. Cobalt has been found chiefly in Huel Sparnon, Redruth, and Dolcoath in Camborne, but it is not raised at present. There are manganese mines near Callington, in the parishes of Northill and Lewannick, and on the borders of Bodmin moor, near the Indian Queen; from which, of late years, about two thousand tons of manganese have been obtained, but they are not supposed to have yielded any profit.

The slate of the Cornish quarries is an article of considerable commerce. The chief quarries are those on the south coast; those between Liskeard and the Tamar; those in the parishes of Padstow and Tintagel, and the famous quarry known by the name of De la Bole, or Dennybal, in the parish of St. Teath, not far from Camelford. Norden calls the slate of Menheniot the best in Cornwall; that of Tintagel is of a very good and lasting quality; but that of the Dennybal quarry is now in the highest esteem, and is exported in large quantities from

^a Fol. 1000.

^b Rot. Pat. 19 Hen. VI.

^c Rot. Pat. 1 Hen. VII. p. 4.

^d About ninety tons of antimony were raised in Huel Bois mine, in Endellion, in the years 1774, 1775, and 1776; and about twenty-five tons in a mine near Saltash. (Pryce.)

Port Isaac, about five miles distant. This remarkable quarry was described by Borlase, fifty years ago, as 300 yards long, 100 yards wide, and 40 fathoms deep.

The stone of the Cornish quarries, though of a good quality for building^x, and sufficiently abundant, is scarcely to be spoken of as an article of commerce; but the granite or moor-stone, which abounds on the surface of the moors, has of late years been exported in considerable quantity for bridges and other public buildings. The granite from St. Stephen's in Brannell^y is exported also under the name of china-stone, for the purposes of the porcelain manufacture in Staffordshire. A fine white clay is procured also in abundance from some pits in the same parish (the property of Lord Grenville) for that manufacture, and they are both exported from the neighbouring port of Charles-Town^z. The late Mr. Wedgwood is said to have first applied these valuable articles to the purposes of the porcelain manufacture^a. The pure white *steatites* or soap-rook, from the neighbourhood of the Lizard, has been long exported by the china manufacturers of Worcester for the same purpose.

A yellow sandy clay, which, from its standing intense heat, is called fire-clay, found on an estate of Mr. Pread, near Lelant town, is exported to Wales in large quantities for the purpose of laying the bottoms of copper furnaces; it is sold at 10s. 6d. per ton.

To the various sources of profit, which the mines, the quarries, and the soil of this county have supplied, may be added, as an important branch of commerce^b, the produce of the fisheries on its coasts. Although the whale fishery has never been attempted with success in modern times, it was formerly so profitable, that

^x Particularly that of the Pentewan quarry in St. Austell, of which several gentlemen's seats in the county have been built; and (according to Leland and Norden) the castles of Pendennis, St. Mawes, &c. and many of the parish-churches.

^y A white granite, whose *mica* contains no particles of iron; it would not otherwise suit the purposes of the porcelain manufacture.

^z The quantity of china-stone and china-clay exported from Charles-Town for the last four years has been as follows:—

	Tons of China-stone.		Tons of China-clay.	
1809.	-	1162	-	1757
1810.	-	1563	-	1888
1811.	-	1535½	-	2086½
1812.	-	1530	-	1252

^a This relates probably only to the clay. It appears that Mr. Cookworthy of Plymouth had, before 1758, recommended the white granite of Cornwall, for the purposes of the porcelain manufacture, in which he is said to have made improvements; and that it was used at the manufactory in Bristol. See Borlase's Natural History, p. 99.; (and Pryce on Cornish Minerals, p. 116.)

^b The abundance of fish on the Cornish coast, is such as not only to form an important article of commerce, but to supply also a great portion of food to the lower orders.

some Bayonne merchants, in the reign of King John, farmed it of the crown, at the rent of 10l. per annum, then no inconsiderable sum^b. Tonkin says, that the grampus's and blowers appear on the Cornish coast in great plenty in the pilchard season; that in the early part of the last century, Mr. Corker of Falmouth, Mr. Kempe of Rostage, and some other gentlemen procured a patent for a whale-fishery, and were at some expence in providing expert harpooners, but it did not answer, not however, as he observes, for want of fish, if they could have taken them. He adds, that they disposed of their patent among the late bubbles (1720), and saved themselves harmless.

The most esteemed fish for the table, such as the turbot, sole, piper, dory, red mullet, whiting, mackarell, &c. are taken in abundance on the Cornish coast. The London market is said to be chiefly supplied in the early part of the season with mackarell from the fisheries at Newlyn. At Polperro is a very extensive hook and line fishery for turbot, soles, whittings, &c. for the supply of the Bath and Plymouth markets. The most important branch of the Cornish fishery is, that of herrings and pilchards, particularly the latter, which are peculiar to these coasts, the opposite coasts of Brittany, and those of the south of Ireland. We do not find any mention of pilchards in very ancient records. The same Bayonne merchants who rented the whale-fishery, as before-mentioned, paid six marks a-year to King John for the monopoly of the trade of drying congers and whittings or haddocks (*merluciones*). The act of the 22d of Edward IV., to prevent frauds in the packing of barrelled fish, mentions only herrings and eels. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, however, it appears that the exportation of pilchards was carried on to so great an extent, that the consumption of timber for casks became a national object, and an act was passed in the 35th year of that reign, to enforce the importation of clapboard for casks, in lieu of the casks so exported.

Tonkin speaks of 30,000 hogsheds, as having been cured in a year, of which more than 22,000 were caught at Mevagissey only. Dr. Borlase states the average of ten years (1747—1756) at 29,795 hogsheds, of which he reckons 1732 as taken at Fowey; 14,631 $\frac{2}{3}$ in the neighbourhood of Falmouth, 12,149 $\frac{1}{3}$ in Mount's-bay, and 1,282 at St. Ives. He makes no mention of Mevagissey. The pilchard trade had become so much more extensive before the war, that 60,000 hogsheds, caught in St. Austell bay, have been exported from Fowey in one year. Since 1800, the most which have been sent from that port in one year, has not exceeded 20,000 hogsheds; from 1807 to 1811 the trade almost wholly

^b This fishery extended from Mount St. Michael to Dartmouth. (See Rot. Oblat. 3 Joh. m. 1.)

declined

declined. In 1808 and 1810, there was no exportation except coastways. In 1811, the trade revived a little, in consequence of the exportation of pilchards to the West-Indies. Great quantities have of late years been sold for manure, the oil having been first extracted. The chief pilchard fisheries at present on the south coast are in St. Austell-bay and Mount's-bay, and at St. Ives and North-Quay on the north coast.

Oysters are found in great quantities, and of a good quality, in the creeks of the Heyle.

Manufactures.

Cornwall has never been considered as a manufacturing county, except as far as relates to the dressing and smelting of its metals already mentioned. At Penzance the tin is manufactured into bars for the Mediterranean trade, and into ingots for the East-Indies. At Hayle copper-houses are very extensive works for making copper spikes and nails for ship-building. Dr. Borlase mentions a vitriol manufactory set up at Redruth in 1747: it was soon dropped, the consumption being so small that it did not answer. Pryce speaks of some works for *regulus* of antimony, set up by Mr. Reed at Feock, and a manufacture of crucibles at Calenick near Truro, a few years before 1775: the latter is still continued. At Truro also is a carpet-manufactory; and an iron-foundry has been lately established. There is a manufactory of poldavies at Penryn: coarse woollen clothes are made at Launceston, and other places in the north-east part of the county.

The Survey of Domesday mentions ten salt-works at Stratton, which yielded a rent of ten shillings to the King. Dr. Borlase speaks of a place in the parish of Sennen, near the Land's-end, where traces of salt-works were to be seen; and adds, that, according to the tradition of the place, the works were discontinued, not through any deficiency of materials, or incongruity of situation, but through the neglect or dishonesty of the persons employed.

Trade and Ports.

"The chief trade of Cornwall," says Dr. Borlase, "consists in exporting tin, copper, and fish; and the principal imports are timber, iron, hemp, and such other necessaries as mining and fishing require." Of these, coal is the most prominent article. Dr. Borlase adds, that "the Cornish had a privilege granted by Charles the First for their steady attachment to the royal cause, of trading to all parts of the world, — a privilege," he observes, "of more credit than profit, since trade has been fettered, and so confined to exclusive companies."

In

In ancient times the principal port in Cornwall was that of Fowey. Its commercial importance in the reign of Edward III. may be estimated from the following circumstance: Upon a call for ships and mariners for the King's service; it furnished more ships than any port in the kingdom, and more mariners than any port, except Yarmouth. The trade of Fowey is now inconsiderable, whilst Falmouth, whose existence as a town, can scarcely be traced for two centuries, is become one of the principal ports in the West of England. Fowey has an excellent and safe haven, capable of containing a large fleet; but from its contiguity to the Atlantic, Falmouth, whose spacious harbour is scarcely second to any in point of safety and accommodation, possesses peculiar advantages as the rendezvous of outward and homeward bound fleets^c. This port has for many years carried on a very extensive foreign trade: it was one of the first ports in the West, to which the privileges of the bonding act were extended, and is the only tobacco port in the counties of Cornwall and Devon. Its trade, in common with other ports, has suffered a great declension since the commencement of the war. The following account of its Imports and Exports refers chiefly to the more prosperous state of its trade:—

IMPORTS. — From America — tobacco, wood, wheat, flour, Indian corn, slaves, rice, &c.

From Spain and Portugal — fruit, wine, brandy, wool, salt, specie, &c.

From Holland — geneva, cheese, butter, and grain.

From Russia, and the North of Europe — hemp, tallow, tar, pitch, iron, linen, sail-cloth, timber, and occasionally grain.

From the Mediterranean — fruit, oil, silk, salt, &c.

From South America — hides, sugars, cotton, wool, &c.

From France — grain, flour, fruit, wine, brandy, salt, &c. — Wine and brandy have been occasionally imported thence, during the war, by neutral ships.

^c There have been many instances of vessels from Falmouth having made their voyage, at the same time that those from Plymouth and Portsmouth have been forced back by contrary winds, before they could reach the mouth of the channel. Outward bound ships from Liverpool, Bristol, Greenock, &c. rendezvous at this port to join convoy, by which they avoid a tedious navigation up and down channel; whilst, for the same reason, the masters and supercargoes of outward-bound vessels call at Falmouth to ascertain the state of the British and continental markets, or to receive the orders of their owners or correspondents which are sent there to meet them, for the purpose of regulating their further proceedings. (From the information of Mr. R. W. Fox of Falmouth, to whom we are indebted for most of the particulars relating to the Cornish ports.)

From Ireland — grain, provisions, &c.

From Wales, Liverpool, &c. — coals, iron, earthen-ware, salt, &c.

EXPORTS.—Prior to the war, great quantities of pressed pilchards to Italy, besides tin, tin-plates, leather, and other articles: pilchards and tin are now sent occasionally by licence to Naples, &c. Large quantities of pilchards^d, which, are generally at a less price than herrings, are now exported to the West Indies.

Considerable quantities of tin, tin-plates, cotton goods, &c. to Malta, Turkey, &c.; tin, and tin-plates to Russia; and, in time of peace, to almost all other parts of Europe, as well as cotton goods, pilchard oil, copper, and various other commodities, and wine, brandy, &c. which had been imported under the bonding act. Cotton and woollen goods, iron, porter, stationary, &c. are exported to Portugal and Spain.

There are several regular trading vessels from Falmouth to London, Bristol, &c. which bring in large supplies of groceries, ship-chandlery, &c., and by which much tin, &c. is sent to London.

A brief statement of the principal Imports and Exports of the other Cornish ports is given in the following Table: —

Ports.	Exports.	Imports.
Looe -	Pilchards, pilchard oil, &c. -	Salt, limestone, &c.
Polperro -	Pilchards, and other fish. -	Coal, limestone, &c.
Fowey -	{ Pilchards to the West Indies, Malta, } &c. -	Timber from Norway, &c.; hemp, salt, coals, &c.
Charles-Town	{ Fish, copper-ore, china-stone, and } china-clay -	Timber and coals.
Mevagissey	Pilchards, pilchard oil, &c.	Salt, wood, staves, &c.
Truro -	{ Tin and tin-plates; copper-ore, car- } peting, &c. -	{ Timber, hemp, tar, tallow, grain from } Ireland; provisions, groceries, &c. &c.
Penryn	{ Granite for public works to London, } Plymouth, &c. -	{ Timber, provisions, and grain from } Ireland; grain and flour brought coast- ways for the supply of the mines, iron-castings, coals, &c.; manufac- tured goods from London, Bristol, Sheffield, and Birmingham.

^d Pilchards, by being pressed extremely hard into hogsheds of fifty gallons, are preserved for the foreign markets without pickle; by this means, a hogshed is made to contain from 2500 to 3000 fish, considerably more than two barrels of herring of thirty-two gallons each: this accounts for the difference of the bounty paid by government; which, when this circumstance is taken in consideration, appears to be merely the same as that on herrings.

Ports.	Exports.	Imports.
Helford -	{ Potatoes, grain, herrings, and other fish, &c. - - }	Timber and coals.
Marazion -	Fish, tin, and copper - -	Timber, coals, and iron.
Penzance	Tin, copper, fish, &c.	{ Timber, iron, hemp, tallow, wine, grain, flour, butter, provisions, &c.
St. Ives -	Pilchards, herrings, tin, slate, &c.	{ Timber, iron, hemp, tallow, fruit, salt, staves, coals, grain, flour, &c.
Hayle -	Copper, and copper-ore -	Timber, iron, coals, limestone, &c.
Portreath, or Basset's Cove }	{ Great quantities of copper-ore ^c , granite, &c. - - }	Timber, coals, iron, groceries, &c.
Trevaunance	Slate, &c. -	Coals, lime, &c.
Porth -	- - -	Coals, &c.
Padstow -	Grain, fish, oil, &c. -	Timber, coals, and iron.
Port-Isaac -	Slate, pilchards, &c. -	Coals.
Bude -	Timber, bark, and oats -	Coals, and groceries.

Harrison, in his description of England, prefixed to Holinshed's Chronicle, says, "a friar of late attempted to make a harbour at Bosynny, but in vain." Borlase speaks of small vessels bringing coals into that port.

ANTIQUITIES.

British and British-Roman Antiquities.—Cornwall abounds with the rude memorials of its early inhabitants, much resembling those which remain in Ireland, in Wales, and in the northern parts of this island, consisting of large unwrought stones, placed erect, either singly or in circles, or with others laid across; and *tumuli* of stones or earth.

Of the upright stones, two of the most remarkable are standing a furlong asunder, at Bolleit in St. Buryan, the one twelve, and the other sixteen feet high^a. Dr. Borlase describes two in the tenement of Dryft in Sancroft, and two others in that of Trewren-Madern, which he supposes to be sepulchral monuments. "On the downs," he says, "leading from Wadebridge to St. Columb, and about two miles distant from it, is a line of stones bearing north-east and south-west, generally called the Nine Maids."^b

^c In 1812, 25,116 tons of copper were exported from Basset's Cove, and 18,910 chaldrons of coals imported.

^a Borlase's Antiquities, plate x. p. 164.

^b Ibid. p. 189.

Circles of Stones.—The circles of erect stones are very frequent in this county, where they are generally known by the name of *Dawns-mén*^b (the stone-dance): those hereafter enumerated are particularly described and figured in Borlase's *Antiquities of Cornwall*:—Four in the hundred of Penwith, viz. Boscawen-ûn, and Rosmodrevy^c, in the parish of St. Burian; Boskednan^d in Gulvall: and an oval inclosure in the tenement of Kerris, in the parish of St. Paul, formed by rude stones, 52 paces from north to south, and 34 from east to west, called the Roundago; with four rude pillars, about eight feet high, at the southern termination^e: the monument called the Hurlers, in the parish of St. Cleer, originally consisted of three circles, from which many stones have been carried away^f: a cluster of circles at Botallek in St. Just, some of them intersecting others^g: a circle of stones, on a hill called Karn-Menelez, in the parish of Wendron, in the middle of which is a large natural rock, consisting of four flat layers^h: a small circle of stones at Tredineck, in the parish of Gulvallⁱ: a circle in the parish of Zennor, formed by small stones thrown loosely together, having at the entrance one tall pillar^k; and a singular monument at Bodinar, called the *Crellas*, being a double circle, 55 feet by 50, consisting of low walls; and another single one adjoining, only 18 feet in diameter^l. Dr. Borlase also describes two other circles of upright stones in the Scilly Isles; one of them on Salakee-downs, in St. Mary's^m, and the other on the island of Trefcaw.ⁿ

It is most probable that these circles of upright stones, the work of the rude inhabitants of this island, in the earliest ages, were applied to purposes of religion; though the opinion of those who consider them as peculiarly referable to the druidical superstitions, does not appear to be supported, by the few notices which are to be met with on that subject, in the writings of the ancients: all the writers who were contemporary with the Druids, from whom alone any real knowledge of them can be derived, uniformly assert that their religious rites were confined to groves of oak; whilst these rude stone monuments chiefly abound in the most desert parts of our island, where, in all probability, neither oaks nor any other trees ever grew: and similar ones are found in almost every part of the world, though the Druids are supposed to have been chiefly confined to Britain and Gaul.

^b Borlase's *Antiquities*, p. 194.

^d *Antiq.* pl. 15. figs. 2 and 3. p. 198.

^f *Ibid.* fig. 6. and p. 199.

^h *Ibid.* pl. 12. fig. 5.

^k *Ibid.* pl. 15. fig. 4.

^m *Ibid.* p. 198.

^c MS. Collections.

^e *Ibid.* p. 198. and pl. 17. fig. 2.

^g *Ibid.* pl. 16. p. 199.

ⁱ *Ibid.* pl. 15. fig. 1.

^l *Ibid.* pl. 17. fig. 4. p. 206.

ⁿ *Ibid.* p. 200.

Rounds. — There are also in Cornwall several circular inclosures, with walls of stone or earth, on the inside of which are rows of seats, having been amphitheatres, originally intended for the exhibition of sports of various kinds, and where, in later times, the Cornish plays were represented; they are known by the name of Rounds, or *Plán an guare* (the place of sport); and one of them, in the parish of Redruth, has given that appellation to the village where it is situated. Two of the most remarkable of these works, are the Rounds of St. Just and Piran; the former is described by Dr. Borlase as being an exact circle, of 126 feet in diameter; the perpendicular height of the bank being seven feet from the area within, but the height from the bottom of the ditch without, 10 feet, formerly more. The seats of stone, consisting of six steps, were 14 inches wide, and one foot highⁿ: it is not at present nearly so perfect as it appears to have been when thus described: — The area of Piran-Round is “perfectly level, about one hundred and thirty feet in diameter, with benches of turf, seven in number, rising eight feet from the area.”^o

Barrows. — *Tumuli* or Barrows, both of earth and stones, (the latter commonly known by the British appellation of *Kairns*,) are found in several parts of Cornwall, most of which may be considered as the sepulchral memorials of the Britons; though no doubt some of them, especially those which have been found to contain neatly executed urns, may be referred to the Romans, or Romanized-Britons. Dr. Borlase describes a tumulus of earth in a field at Trelowarren, opened in 1751, in the middle of which was a small cell, formed of stones, inclosing bones; and in part of the barrow were found two urns, with their mouths downward, inclosing bones and ashes. On St. Austell-downs there are many barrows, which “lie sometimes two, three, even seven in a strait line^p.” A stone tumulus or kairn at Tredinek in Gulvall is figured in Dr. Borlase’s work^q. In the year 1733, a barrow of earth in the tenement of Chickarn, in the parish of St. Just in Penwith, was found to contain, near the centre, a paved square cell of stone, in which was an ornamented urn, full of human bones; and a great number of plain urns were discovered in other parts of the barrow^r: three barrows, about a mile distant from that last-mentioned, situated in the tenement of Bosavern-Rôs, in the same parish, were opened in the year 1748: in one of them was found the skeleton of

ⁿ Dr. Borlase’s Antiquities, plate 18. figs. 1 and 2. p. 208.

^o Borlase’s Natural History, p. 298. pl. 29. fig. 3.

^p Philosophical Transactions, 1740.

^q Antiquities of Cornwall, p. 219. pl. 20. fig. 4.

^r Ibid. p. 234.

a man,



L. J. G. 1840.

Chin Cromleck.

a man, having a long stone on each side, and one at each end; in another, there were several urns, one of which was enclosed in a stone cell.

Dr. Borlase speaks of the barrows in the Scilly islands, as being "very numerous, and constructed in one manner: the outer ring being composed of large stones pitched on end, and the heap within consisting of smaller stones, clay and earth mixed together, having generally a cavity of stone-work in the middle, covered with flat stones."^s

Cromlechs. — Another kind of rude stone-monument, the Cromlech, which there is every reason to suppose sepulchral, consisting of a large flat stone, in an horizontal position, supported by several others fixed upright in the ground, is frequently found in this county, where it is commonly known among the country people, by the appellation of the Quoit, or the Giant's-Quoit. The five following are particularly described by Dr. Borlase in his *Antiquities of Cornwall*: — Mólfra-Cromlech, in the parish of Maddern, standing on a hill, surrounded by a stone barrow or kairn; the cover-stone being nine feet eight inches, by 14 feet 3 inches, including a piece which has been broken off and lying near it: Lanyon-Quoit, also in the parish of Maddern, 19 feet in length, and raised so high that a man on horseback may fit under it: Zennor-Cromlech, standing on a hill, about half a mile to the east of Zennor church-town, surrounded by a stone barrow: Chûn-Cromlech, the covering-stone of which is 12 feet 6 inches, by 11 feet, standing on a tumulus, about 500 feet south-west of Chûn-castle: and Carwynen-Cromlech, in the parish of Camborne, the covering-stone of which is 12 feet, by 11 feet 6 inches^t. To these may be added that of Trethevy, standing on a hill in the parish of St. Cleer, (described and figured by Norden in his *Survey*,) the covering-stone being 16 feet long, and 10 wide; and one standing about a mile west of Castle-Andinas, near St. Columb, called the Giant's-Quoit, now used as a pig-stye. A few years before the year 1802, a cromlech was discovered under a tumulus of earth, in the parish of Maddern; and beneath it were found the remains of a human body.^u

Celts. — The instruments of mixt metal, commonly called Celts, apparently cast in imitation of the stone hatchets and chisels of the early inhabitants of our island, nearly resembling those used by the natives of the South-sea islands, and in all probability applied to the same uses, have been found in greater abundance in

^s Account of the Scilly Isles, p. 28, &c.

^t Page 230—232, and pl. 21. p. 223; pl. 224. p. 287.

^u Archæol. vol. xiv. p. 228.

Cornwall, than in any other part of the kingdom; and it seems probable that there was a considerable manufactory of them in the neighbourhood of the ancient mines in the western part of the county: several were found on the side of Karnbrê-hill in the year 1744.^u In the parish of Lalant, four miles north of St. Michael's Mount, in the year 1802, a farmer discovered, about two feet below the surface of the earth, a quantity of celts, weighing about 14 or 15 pounds, with pieces of copper swords, and heavy lumps of fine copper, evidently brought thither for fusion; at the bottom of the socket of one of the celts were some small bars of gold, none of them larger than a straw^w. Another large quantity of celts, with spear-heads and broken pieces of copper swords, with several lumps of metal, weighing altogether about 80 pounds, were discovered in the parish of St. Hilary, about the year 1800.^x Leland also mentions spear-heads and swords made of copper, and battle-axes, (probably celts,) as having been found in the parish of St. Hilary, before he went into Cornwall. In the year 1812, a quantity of celts were found, with a sword of the same mixed metal, in a meadow called Long-Moor, belonging to Lanhern-house, in the parish of Mawgan.^y

Caves. — Several artificial caves, or subterraneous passages, have been discovered in Cornwall, consisting of long galleries, running in various directions, formed of upright stones, with others laid across. Three of these are particularly described by Dr. Borlase, one of them in the tenement of Bolleit, in the parish of St. Burian, about seven feet high, and 36 feet from end to end, with another branching out on one side; another called the Giants'-holt, in the tenement of Bodinar, in the parish of Sancred; and the third, called *Pendeen-Vau*, the most entire and curious of them, consisting of three caves or galleries^z; these he supposes to have been places of retreat for the Britons, and for securing their valuables in times of war and danger. A more extensive work of this kind has been discovered since Dr. Borlase's time, near Trelowarren, consisting of several galleries, one of them 60 feet long, four feet wide, and five feet six inches high, being formed of rough stones, narrowing towards the top, which is covered with large blocks of stone, and entrance-passages formed by upright stones, with others laid across; but the exact form and extent of this work cannot at present be ascertained, much of it being filled up with rubbish^a. Mr. Polwhele describes another of these caves at Bos-au-an, in the parish of Constantine, called Piskey-hall, 30 feet long and five

^u Dr. Borlase's Antiquities of Cornwall, p. 281.

^w Archæol. vol. xv. p. 118.

^x Ibid. p. 120.

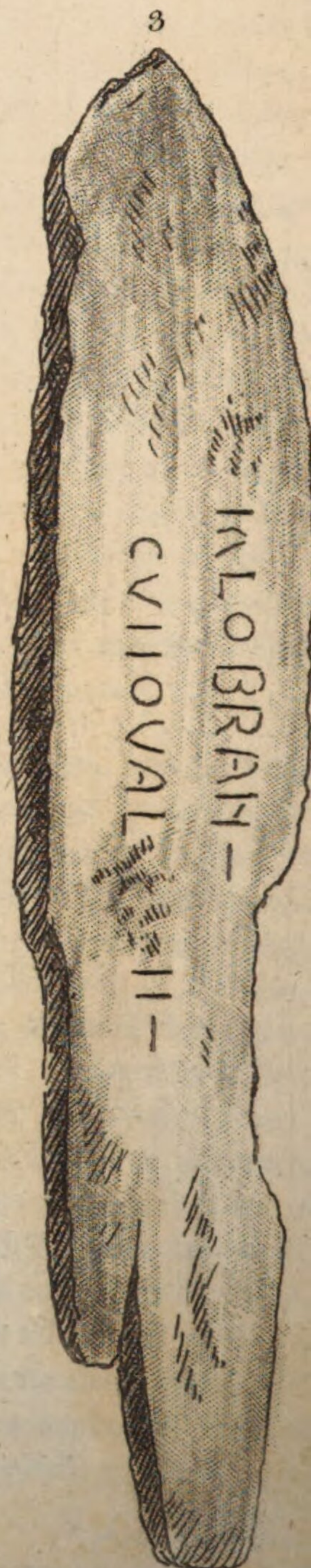
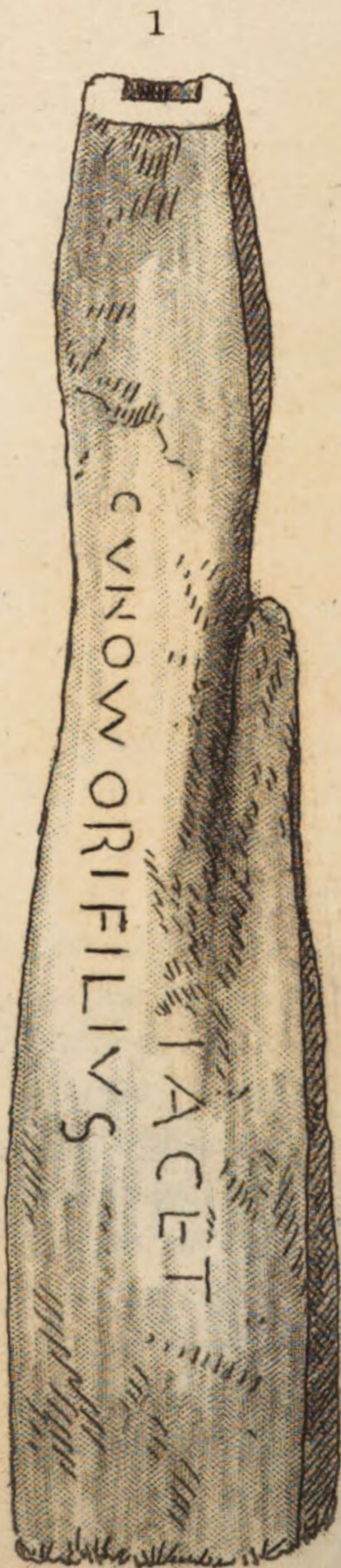
^y From the information of the Rev. F. V. Jago.

^z A plan and section of this cave are given in Borlase's Antiquities, pl. 25. p. 293.

^a From the information of the Rev. J. Rogers.

wide,



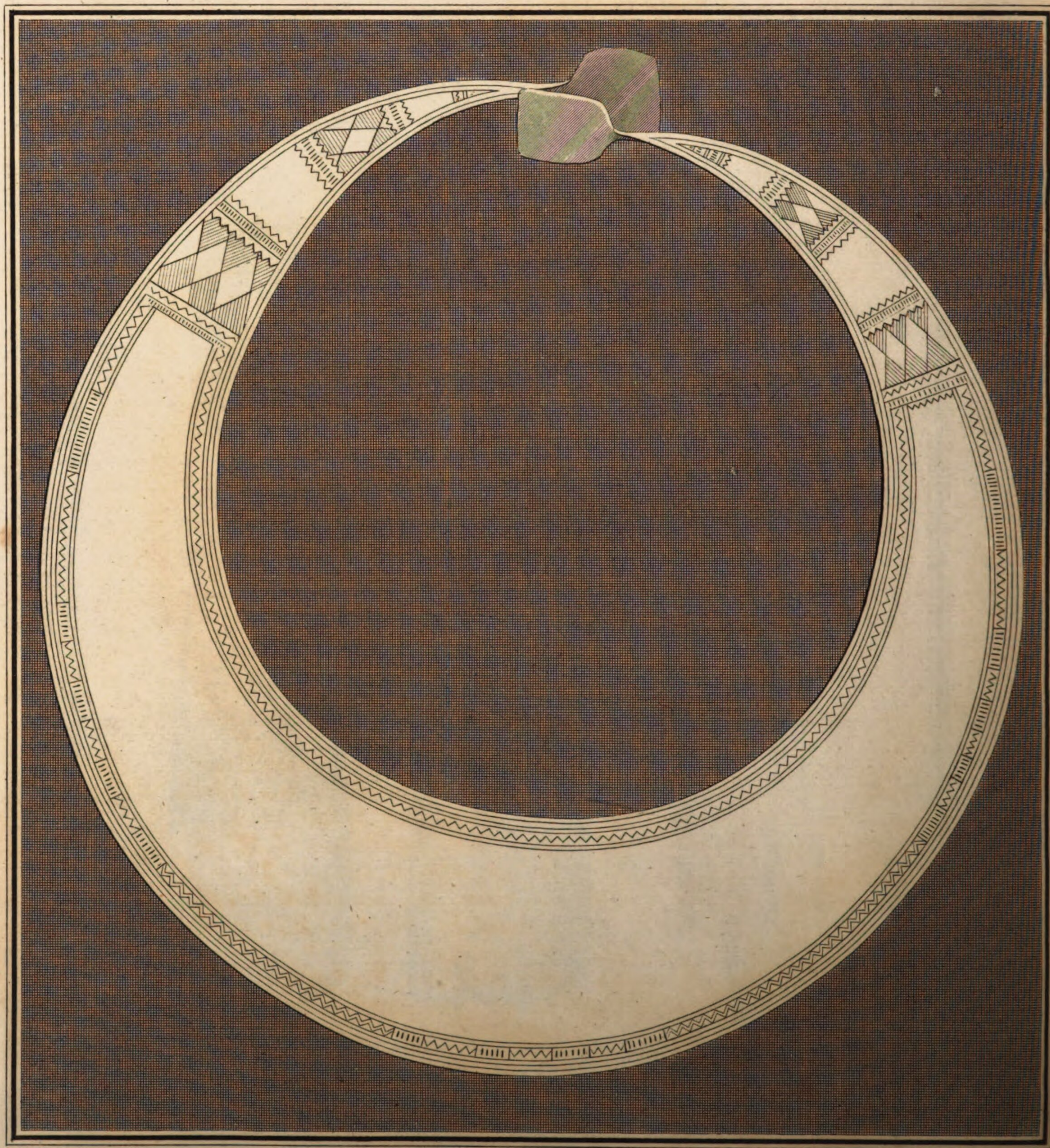


INSCRIBED STONES IN CORNWALL.

САНДАНУГ
МОДЕРН

БИБЛИО-
ТЕКА

ОРИГИНАЛ
В/СЕРИ



J. Rogers del.

J. Rogers sculp.

ORNAMENT OF GOLD FOUND NEAR PENZANCE.

wide, consisting of rough stone walls, six feet four inches high, covered with rude stones.^b

Coins, &c.—In the year 1749, a great number of gold coins were found in the middle of the ridge of Karnbrê-hill, of which seventeen are figured in Borlase's *Antiquities*^c: they varied in weight from 22 grains to 4 dwts. 14 grains.

They appear to be very rude imitations of the Greek coins of Philip, some of them having a head on one side, with a garland or diadem, and what appears to have been intended for a chariot on the other, though very imperfectly and rudely expressed, and hardly any thing more than a horse, a wheel, and a slight indication of the charioteer appearing: none of them had inscriptions; some were flat, others a little convex on one side, and concave on the other. Dr. Borlase conceives that they are all British, and struck before the time of the Roman invasion^d: they bear a great resemblance to the ancient Gaulish coins.

In 1783, one of the ancient British ornaments of gold, in the form of a crescent, with a narrow zigzag pattern slightly engraved on it, and weighing two ounces, four pennyweights, and six grains, was discovered near the remains of one of the circular earth-works, in the neighbourhood of Penzance: this curious relick, which is in the possession of Rose Price, Esq., is represented in the annexed plate.

A circle of brass, about six inches in diameter, inlaid with gems, and ornamented with a zigzag pattern, shaded with dots, was found in a stream-work, called Trenoweth, in 1802, and is now in the possession of William Rashleigh, Esq.^e

Inscribed Stones.—There are to be seen, in several parts of Cornwall, rude upright stones of granite, with inscriptions, which may be referred to a period antecedent to the Norman Conquest, and some of them to the time of the Romans: one of these now serves as a gate-post at the vicarage-house of St. Clements, near Truro; the inscription runs thus, —“*Ifnioc Vital. fili. Torrici*” (*Ifniocus Vitalis filius Torrici*): the letters are Roman, and, from the form of them, it may be considered as one of the most ancient of these memorials; at the top of the stone is a cross, cut in bas-relief.^f

By the high-way side, leading from Fowey to Castledor, is a sepulchral stone, commonly called the Long-stone^g, eight feet high, with a socket on the top; on

^b History of Cornwall, vol. i. p. 129.

^c Borlase's *Antiquities*, pl. 23. p. 259.

^d Ibid. vol. i. p. 269.

^e See *Archæol.* vol. 16. p. 137.

^f Figured in Borlase's *Antiquities of Cornwall*, pl. 35. fig. 1. p. 391.

^g See the annexed plate, fig. 1.

one side, is a plain cross, and on the other was this inscription,—" *Cirufius hic iacet Cunowori filius* : the first two words are now obliterated. Dr. Borlase conjectures that the person mentioned in this inscription was Kinwarwy or Kynvor, a lord of Cornwall, who flourished in the seventh century.

In a croft, about half a mile to the north-west of Lanyon, in the parish of Maddern, lies a large sepulchral stone, nine feet ten inches long, called by the Cornish, *Mên skryfa*^f (the inscribed stone). Dr. Borlase gives the inscription thus, in his *Antiquities of Cornwall*^g : " *Rialobran — Cunoval — fil* " (*Rialobranus Cunovali filius*) ; the first and last letters of this inscription are now obliterated.^h

There is a stone seven feet nine inches in length, lying across a brook as a foot-bridge, in Barlowena bottom, between the churches of Gulval and Maddern, with this inscription in letters of a rude form, a good deal corrupted from the Roman, figured in Borlase's *Antiquities*, p. 391. fig. 4. : " *Quenatau ≡ Icdinvi filius* " (*Quenatarus Icdinui filius*.)

Near the church of Mawgan in Meneage stands an upright stone, commonly called Mawgan-Cross, on one side of which is an inscription, now nearly obliterated, only three or four letters being legible : it is figured in Borlase's *Antiquities* (p. 391. pl. 35. f. 5), where the inscription is thus given : " *Cnegumi fil — Enans*."ⁱ

Dr. Borlase describes^k a stone nine feet long, and two feet three inches wide, which was formerly a foot-bridge, near Lord Falmouth's seat of Worthyvale, but afterwards placed upright in the pleasure-ground, with this inscription : " *Catin hic iacet filius Magari —* : " the battle in which King Arthur was mortally wounded, having been fought near Worthyvale, this stone has been, by some, supposed to relate to that event ; and the last word erroneously read *Maguri*, (*quasi magni Arthuri*.)^l

In the parish of St. Cleer, about three quarters of a mile nearly west of the church, in a close called Pennant, is a tumulus, on which stands the lower part of a cross, with some braided ornaments, now nearly obliterated, called, "The other half-stone," from an idea which formerly prevailed, that this was part of the stone above described, lying between Fowey and Lostwithiel. There are traces of digging in several places near this stone ; and in one of the hollows, lies another

^f See the annexed plate, fig. 3.

^g P. 393.

^h The learned Edward Llyud, in his letter to Mr. Tonkin, says ; " The reading in British is, Rhwalhoran map Kynwal, names not uncommon in our old Welsh pedigrees ; I take it to be a thousand years standing." (Borlase's *Antiquities*, p. 394.)

ⁱ Dr. Borlase supposes it to be a monument of the ninth century ; and *Enans* is said by Mr. Llyud to be a common name in Wales, where the inscription would run thus, — *Knegwm ap Ennian*. (*Antiquities*, p. 395.)

^k *Antiquities*, pl. 35. fig. 6

^l *Ibid.* p. 396.

stone six feet in height, and two feet nine inches wide at the bottom, having a square socket on the top : it has some ornaments carved on one side, and on the other is this inscription : "*Doniert rogavit pro anima.*" The name of *Doniert* is supposed to be intended for Dungeneth, King of Cornwall, who was drowned in the year 872, or 873. Dr. Borlase supposes this stone to have been sepulchral, and erected by desire of the deceased^k; and, indeed, its situation on a tumulus leaves little room for doubting it : the inscription is much less perfect than it appears to have been in Dr. Borlase's time.

In the parish of St. Blazey, is an upright stone, seven feet six inches in height, with an inscription on each side, which Borlase reads thus, — "*Alroron Vilici* (or *Ullici*) *filivus*:" the characters, he observes, were much worn, and very barbarously written; they are now illegible; this inscription, as well as that on St. Cleer, runs horizontally; all the rest in an opposite direction.^l

About four miles east of Michell, is an inscribed stone; the inscription on which Borlase describes as much worn, and which he reads, "*Ruani hic iacet.*"

The best-preserved of any of these ancient inscriptions on upright stones, which we saw in Cornwall, is one that supports a shed in a back-court at Rialton-house, in the parish of St. Columb-Minor, which we discovered accidentally, and have never seen it noticed by any writer. The inscription, which, from the form of the letters, may be considered as one of the most ancient, consists only of two names, "*Honemimor—tribvn,*" (*Honemimorus Tribunus*;) it is five feet in height, and twenty inches in width.^m

Roman Antiquities.

CORNWALL has produced few Roman antiquities, except coins, which of late years have been discovered, in great abundance, in the western part of the county: spear-heads, swords, and other weapons of mixt metal, neatly executed, and evidently Roman, have also been frequently found in the ancient mines and stream-works; and from the circumstance of lumps of metal, and fragments of weapons being found with the largest quantities of them, it is most probable, that there was a considerable manufactory of them in the neighbourhood of the mines. A bowl or patera of granite, 10 inches in diameter, was found at Ludgvan, and two small pateræⁿ of granite in the tenement of Lefwyn, in the parish of St. Just,

^k Antiquities of Cornwall, p. 398.

^l Ibid. p. 400.

^m See the plate, p. ccxxi. fig. 2.

ⁿ Deposited by Dr. Borlase in the Museum at Oxford, and figured in his Antiquities, p. 293. pl. 25. f. 6. 8.

and near them a large urn. The most remarkable Roman antiquities, which have been found in Cornwall, are a small patera of tin, and a pitcher of the same metal, containing above four quarts, and weighing 7lb. 9½ oz., deposited in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, by Dr. Borlase, who gives an inscription at the bottom of the patera^o which he reads thus, "*Livius Modestus Driuli filius Deo Marti*," the letters having a mixture of the Greek character, which frequently occurs in Roman inscriptions of the lower empire. These articles were found in the year 1756, with two stone weights, &c. near the remains of a Roman fort at Boffens, in the parish of St. Erth.^p

Leland mentions "a brass pot full of Roman money, found at Tredine" [Treryn]. In 1700, a kairn, called Goldvadnek-barrow was opened, in which was a vault, with a chequered brick pavement, containing a small urn, and several Roman coins of the middle-brass, Faustina the elder, Lucilla, &c. In the year 1702, an urn full of ashes was found in a cell, formed of four upright stones, with a large one placed over, and a round ball of earth, in which were fourscore silver coins of the latter emperors, Valentinian, Gratian, Arcadius, &c. well preserved. In 1723, at Kerris, in the parish of St. Paul, a vault was discovered eight feet long, and six feet high, paved with stone; within which was a small urn of the finest red clay, full of earth, and some small brass coins. In 1735, on Helford haven, in the tenement of Condorah, were found 24 gallons of Roman copper coins of the age of Constantine; and on the other side of the haven, on one of the creeks which run up into the parish of Constantine, 40 Roman coins, among which were those of Domitian, Trajan, and the younger Faustina in brass^q. About the same time, 100 Roman copper coins were found in the tenement of Boscastle. In the year 1747, twenty pounds weight of Roman brass coins were discovered on a branch of Falmouth-harbour, in a ditch near Mopas passage, in the parish of St. Michael-Penkevill; Dr. Borlase examined three thousand of them, which were from Gallienus to Carinus: there was one of Alexander Severus, and one of Valerianus^r. The same author speaks of Roman coins found in ancient tin mines, in the parishes of Illogan and Camborne; the quantity of a pint of copper coins of the lower empire, in the year 1749, at the foot of Carnbrê-hill; about a quart of the same kind of coins found at the same place a few years before; and a gold coin of Valentinian found near the ancient mine in St. Agnes Bal; many Roman coins have also been found in the parish of Tywardreth.

Carte, in a note on his History of England (vol. i. p. 104.), says, that in the beginning of the last century, some Roman coins having been accidentally dis-

^o Borlase's Antiquities, pl. 28. fig. 1. No part of this inscription is now legible.

^p Ibid. p. 316 — 320.

^q Ibid. p. 301.

^r P. 300, note.

covered in a barrow, in the fields of Ludgvan, the miners opened a great number of barrows in that neighbourhood, in hopes of finding treasure; but to their disappointment, found in most of them nothing more than a little cell, inclosing one or more urns, in some of which were a few coins: he had seen coins of Claudius, Nerva, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, L. Verus, Lucilla, and Faustina found at this time. In the year 1779, an urn filled with Roman copper coins was found on the barton of Godolphin, about half a mile from the Roman fort at Boffens: the farmer who found them sold eight pounds weight to a Jew^s. In 1789, an urn was found in the parish of Morvah, within three quarters of a mile of Chûn castle, filled with Roman coins, mostly of copper, with a few of lead; this urn was found at the corner of a small inclosure, surrounded by a thick uncemented stone wall^t: another urn, inclosing Roman coins, was discovered in June 1793, about a hundred yards from the sea, in the parish of Ludgvan, and little more than half a mile north-west of St. Michael's-Mount: the coins, as well as those in the two last mentioned urns, were chiefly of Gallienus, Victorinus, and the Tetrici^u. In 1807, three hundred of small copper and plated Roman coins, were found between two flat stones, under a large projecting rock, in a field very near the Land's-end; they were chiefly of Gallienus, Postumus, Victorinus, and Tetricus.^w

Some of the most perfect specimens of the Roman weapons found in Cornwall are preserved in the collection of W. Rashleigh, Esq., M.P., at Menabilly, among which are two spear heads of brass, found in stream-works in the parish of Roche; one of them, seven inches long; the other, four inches and three-quarters; and the blade of a short sword or dagger, one foot four inches and a quarter in length, found forty feet beneath the surface of the earth, in a stream-work in the parish of St. Blazey.

*Roman Roads and Stations.**

“THE trade which the Phœnician, Greek, and other ancient merchants carried on for tin in the earliest times, and the wealth and civilization which such a trade must of necessity have introduced into this part of the island, lead us to expect a rich harvest of antiquities in Cornwall. The rude monuments of the early inhabitants of this island, indeed, already described, are found in abundance; yet, in the walk of Roman antiquity, we are perplexed with the same obscure and broken line of roads, and the same meagre and hypothetical list of towns, which we meet with in all our other counties. We cannot bring a stronger proof of this than

^s Borlase's Antiquities.

^t Ibid. 226.

^u Ibid. 229.

^w From the information of the Rev. J. Rogers.

^x Communicated by the Lord Bishop of Cloyne.

by observing that, of the places mentioned by Richard of Cirencester, either in his map, or his 16th *iter*, as situated in this part of the country, *Halangium*, *Tamara*, and *Cenen*, have been fixed at Helston, Tamerton, and Tregony, from the resemblance of names only, the weakest foundation on which an antiquarian system can be raised; the sites of *Musidunum* and *Voluba* are utterly unknown; and the barbarous list of these western towns in the Geographer Revennas, such as *Giano*, *Eltabo*, and *Nemetotacio*, sets all conjecture at defiance; while, on the other hand, the only post which the form of the vallum, the remains of coins, pateræ, &c. prove decidedly to have been garrisoned by the Romans¹, has had no name assigned to it by our boldest antiquarians; and Lestwithiel, Condore, and Stratton, which are supposed by several writers to have been stations of the same people, labour under equal difficulty.

Roads, or fragments of roads, are met with in all parts of the county; one, which there seems every reason to rank among the earliest in the island, runs along the hills, attended by barrows from the Land's-end, by Redruth, Michel, and the ridge of the hills over St. Columb's, &c. towards Stratton, and the north of Cornwall; passing in its course, not far from the Roman fortification of Boffens, and (what Borlase with some reason supposes) the great British one of Carnbrê. This road I have no hesitation in supposing to be British, of which it has all the distinguishing marks.

Two, if not three, Roman roads enter, or are supposed to enter, Cornwall from Devonshire: the first was the continuation of the great western road from Dorchester and Exeter, which has been clearly traced over Hall-down, towards Newton, and marks of which are said to have been found at Brent, leading to Nacker's-hole, and St. Budeaux, near Tamerton, the supposed *Tamara* of the itineraries; it is lost after crossing the Tamar, in the enclosed lanes between Saltash and Liskeard; but on ascending the downs to the west of Liskeard, traces of it are reported to be seen, in its old lines, attended with many barrows, and pointing to a ford a little below the present bridge of Lestwithiel: from thence, it is conjectured to have proceeded by St. Austell and Grampound, near the last of which it passes a farm called Caervosa, to Truro, (the *town of the three roads* in Cornish); beyond this it may have passed to the Roman Camp at Boffens, where traces of a road in the same direction are visible, pointing, as is supposed, to St. Michael's Mount, (the *Ictis* of Diodorus Siculus)², from whence the tin of the Britons was conveyed, by a voyage of four days, to the continent; and at any rate must have been a position which neither the Romans nor any other strangers meaning to settle on the Cornish coast, could possibly have overlooked.

¹ See the account of the camp at Boffens, Borlase's *Antiq.* p. 316.

² See p. 138.

Traces of another road have been discovered, as if coming from Torrington and the north of Devon towards Stratton, and marks of it are evident at West-Leigh, descending the hill in Stratton parish, strait, of the width of 10 feet, but difused, and overgrown with briars: from Stratton it is conjectured to have led towards Bude-haven, which, from its situation, must in early times have been a harbour of considerable importance.

The existence of the third road is more problematical than either of the others, depending chiefly on a ridge of a mile in length, bearing the appearance of a Roman military way, between Stratton and Launceston, near a village which takes the name of Broadridge.

Our knowledge of the Roman stations in this county is, if possible, still more defective than that of their roads. There is a certainty of one at Boffens, in the parish of St. Erth; from the square form of the entrenchment, the traces of a road, and the coins and other antiquities peculiar to that people. It seems to be allowed by all our antiquaries, that a second must have been situated at or near Stratton; and a third is not unlikely to have been at Condora, which lies on a neck of land in Helford harbour, that has been fortified by a vallum drawn from sea to sea, and where many gallons of small Roman coins, such as were used for the payment of the troops, have been discovered. The situation of Cambrê, in the centre of the mining country; of Mount's-bay, for conducting the tin trade; and of Launceston, for an important pass over the Tamar; added to the antiquity of all, and the coins found at two of them, have led several writers to conclude the same with respect to them: but if it be difficult to point out the situation of the Roman settlements in this county, it is still more so to determine their names; nor is it possible to reconcile the towns, which are mentioned by the ancient geographers, to the places where antiquities have been discovered, without trusting very much to conjecture. *Ceneum*, from resemblance of name chiefly, has been fixed at Tregony; but, from the situation of Condora, and the discovery of coins above-mentioned, there seems to be better reason for placing it there. *Voluba*, which seems to be somewhere on the river Vol or Fal, may be Tregony or Gram-pound. *Musidunum* was at or near Stratton. *Halangium* may have been the great British post of Carnbrê, which was possessed afterwards (as the coins seem to shew) by the Romans. As for *Termolus*, *Artavia*, and *Tamara*, as they were undoubtedly in Devonshire, we are not at present concerned with them; and *Uxela*, which some of our Antiquaries have conjectured to be Lestwithiel, appears from Richard to have been on the Parret, in Somersetshire.

* The exact spot is unknown: the square area near Stratton was the site of a modern house.

Borlase speaks of a bank extending for seven miles, from Fowey to West-Looe, and known by the name of the Giant's-hedge²; and of another bank between Fowey and Bodmin; both of which, but the latter especially, he is inclined to suppose remains of ancient roads; but the former is more likely to have been one of the boundaries of a tribe settled in early times on the coast, of which we have so many instances in Cambridgeshire and other parts of England; and the second we may pronounce more decidedly to have been a work of the same kind, as it bears every mark of having been the frontier of the *Carnubii* against their invaders the *Danmonii*, drawn (as an inspection of the map will prove) in the only part of their line which was not strong by nature; extending, in the manner of a rampart, from the sea to the river Alan, and defended evidently, by three certain British posts, at Pencarrow, Castle-Kynoc, and Castledor."

Ancient Church Architecture.

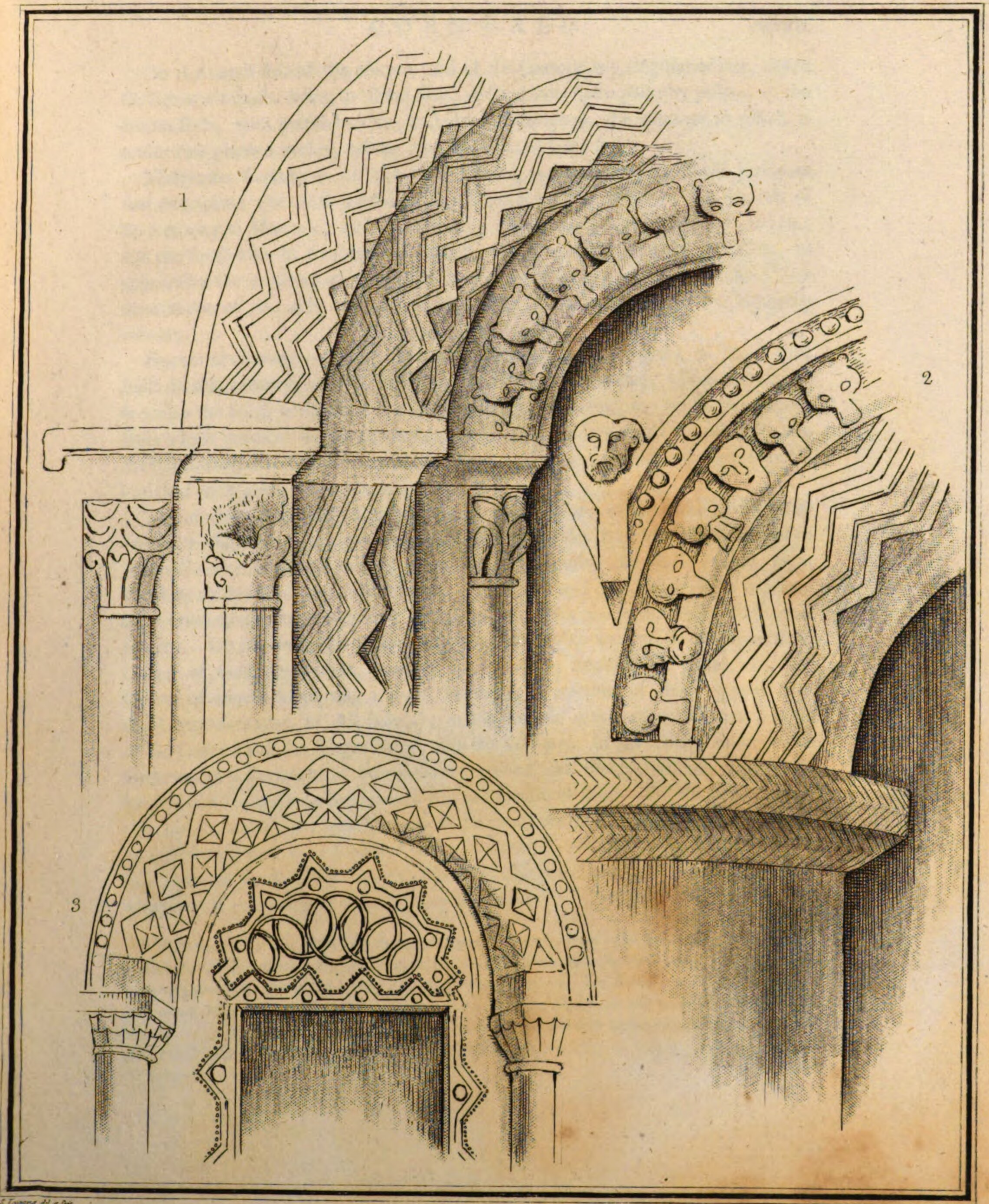
Saxon.—Several of the Cornish churches retain traces of Saxon architecture, and some of them exhibit curious specimens of that style: the most considerable remains of this kind are to be seen in the church of St. German's, formerly the cathedral of Cornwall, though that edifice has undergone considerable alterations of late years. The west front retains more of the original style than any other part of the building; it has two towers, of different dimensions: that on the south side is square, and the upper part of it evidently of a much later date: the tower on the north side, which is the largest, is square at the base, the upper part being octagonal. Between these towers is the great western door-way, having a circular arch, enriched with various Saxon mouldings, over which is a pediment. In the octagonal tower, and over the great door-way, are several small round-headed windows.

The south door-way of Morwinstow-church has a semicircular arch, ornamented with chevron mouldings, and grotesque heads: the greater part of the church is also in the Saxon style. The richest specimen of this kind in Cornwall, is the south door-way of Kilkhampton church, which is ornamented with a great variety of grotesque heads and Saxon mouldings. Door-ways with semicircular arches, and Saxon mouldings, remain in the churches of St. Anthony in Meneage, Cury, Landewednack, St. Martin near Looe, Milor, and Tintagel: and at the White Hart inn, in Launceston.*

On the north side of the nave in the church of St. Michael-Carhayes, is a small door-way with a plain semicircular arch, with the figure of a man on horseback, carved on the transom stone.

* See p. ccxvi.

* See p. 191.



1. Part of the Door-way of Kilkhampton Church. 2. Part of an Arch in Morwinstow Church.

3. Arch of the Door-way of Cury Church.

On the north side of the church-yard of St. Germoe is a singular edifice, called St. Germoe's chair, being a stone seat, divided into three parts by pillars, in the Saxon style, with pointed arches, and placed in a recess, the entrance to which is under two pointed arches, resting on pillars in the same style.

Thirteenth Century. — Of the early Gothic architecture, Cornwall produces few examples; the most considerable of them are, the nave of the church of St. Anthony in Meneage, which has sharply pointed arches, with foliated capitals; and the south aisle of St. Germans church, which was rebuilt in the year 1261, as appears by the registers of the see of Exeter: yet some parts of the architectural decorations of this aisle are more in the style of the early part of the following century.

Fourteenth Century. — Great part of Shevioc church appears to have been built in this century, and probably by Sir Edward Courtenay, whose monument is under the south window of the south transept: the windows are in the elegant style which prevailed in this century; as is the east window of the church of St. Ive, the stone-work of which is variously ramified, having on each side an elegant niche, enriched with pinnacles and crockets.

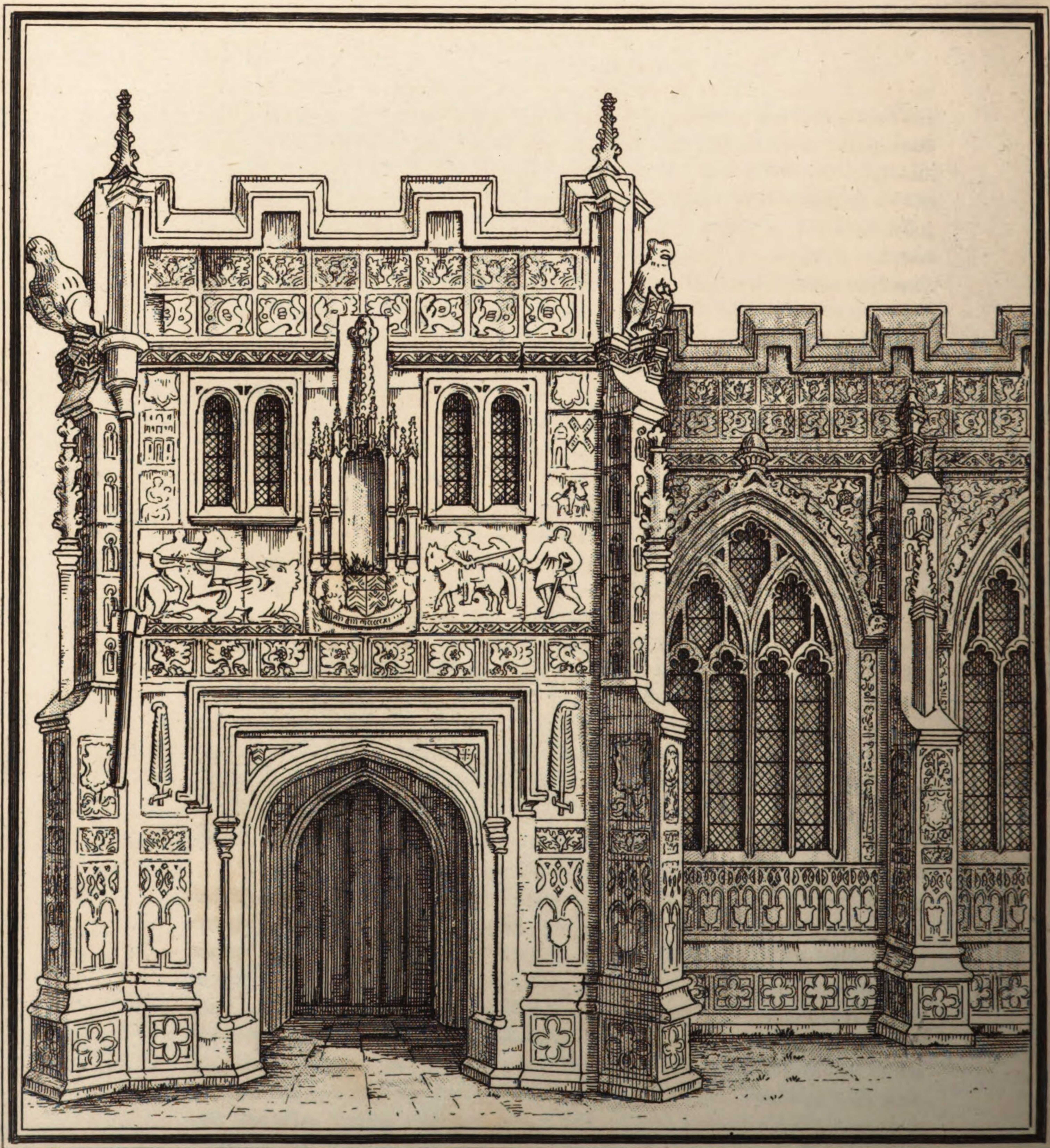
The church of St. Austell, the tower of which is one of the most remarkable edifices in this county, was probably built as early as the latter end of this century: it consists of a nave and chancel, with side-aisles running the whole length, separated by clustered pillars. The tower is at the west end of the church; it has four lofty crocketed pinnacles resting on embattled turrets, much enriched with Gothic tracery. On the west side are several niches filled with images; in the uppermost is that of God the Father, holding the crucifix; immediately under this, are figures of angels supporting a cloth, including a number of small figures (the usual representation of All Saints): in the middle range of niches are images of St. Gabriel and the Virgin Mary, with the Lily-pot. In the middle niche of the lower range is the image of our Saviour crowned with thorns, holding the cross in his left hand; in the niches on each side are images of saints. On the south side of the church, are shields, with symbols of the crucifixion, &c.; and over the porch is an inscribed stone, a fac-simile of which is shewn in the plate at p. ccxxxii. fig. 1.^b The spire of Lostwithiel church, which is octagonal and very elegant, having windows on every side at its base, may be referred to this century.

^b This inscription has given rise to a great variety of conjectures. It has been generally read, "*Rych Inri*," and the second line supposed to be the initials over the crucifixion, which does not seem very probable, connected as it is with the foregoing letters. Dr. Borlase, who appears to have paid much attention to the subject, thought this inscription contained the name of a founder or benefactor. (MS. Collections.) It might be observed, that the first letter, usually read as R, is unlike that letter in the second line, and more resembles a K.

Fifteenth Century. — The greater part of the Cornish churches appear to have been rebuilt in the fifteenth and the following century. The most considerable building of the fifteenth century is the parish-church of Bodmin, the greater part of which was erected in the year 1475, as is recorded by the following inscription in text hand, carved on the cornice in the south aisle: "*Anº Dni MCCCCLXXVº edificatum fuit:*" it consists of a lofty nave and side-aisles, separated by clustered pillars (the capitals of which are ornamented with roses) and pointed arches, forming a parallelogram of about 140 feet by 63. The north aisle of the chancel seems to be more ancient, the windows being in the same style as the east window of the south aisle of the church of St. Kew, the painted glass of which was taken out of the old church at Bodmin, when it was rebuilt; the pulpit and seats are covered with a profusion of carved ornaments, among which are the symbols of the crucifixion, which appear very frequently on the seats and other parts of the Cornish churches, and among them a remarkable one sometimes occurs, being St. Peter's sword with the High Priest's servant's ear attached to it. It appears by an indenture, preserved among the archives of the corporation of Bodmin, that the seats were made "after the form and making of the seats in St. Mary church of Plympton, and the pulpyte after the form and making of the pulpyte in the parish-church of Moreton in Hemsted," by Matthew More, carpenter, who was to be paid for the same the sum of 92l.

The church of St. Kew, St. Burian, Fowey, and Padstow, are handsome buildings, apparently of this century; that of St. Kew seems to have been built about the same time as Bodmin church, which it resembles in style; the tower of Fowey church is lofty, with pinnacles, and ornamented with bands of Gothic tracery; on the south side is a large groined porch, with a room over it. The church of Padstow has pointed arches and clustered pillars, the capitals of which are enriched with foliage, and other ornaments carved with great neatness.

Sixteenth Century. — Camborne-church is a handsome building, which may be referred to the beginning of the sixteenth, or the latter end of the preceding century; it has a nave and side-aisles, with clustered pillars, and obtusely pointed arches. The capitals of the pillars are ornamented with foliage, in a manner which is very prevalent in the Cornish churches, a specimen of which is shewn in the plate, at p. ccxxxii. fig. 2. The church of St. Just in Penwith has clustered pillars and obtusely pointed arches; the capitals being variously ornamented with vine leaves and shields of arms: the pillars are of a lime-stone, nearly resembling that of the Gloucestershire hills. St. Neot's church is a light elegant building, with nave and side-aisles, having clustered pillars and pointed arches; the windows have considerable remains of painted glass, which will be more particularly mentioned hereafter.



S. Lyons del. et fecit

PART OF LAUNCESTON CHURCH, CORNWALL.

Pub. by T. Cadell & W. Davies. June 1830.

hereafter. The church of Probus is a large uniform edifice of moor-stone, with clustered pillars and pointed arches; the tower at the west end is lofty, and richly ornamented with quatrefoils, &c.: it was rebuilt in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The most remarkable building in Cornwall, in the style of the later Gothic, is Launceston church, which is built of granite, and covered with a profusion of ornaments, chiefly pomegranates; on the south side is a large porch, with a room over it; on the front are figures of St. George and St. Martin, carved in bas-relief: round the base of the building is a range of shields, each of which contains a letter; the whole forming the following inscription, which begins from the small door on the south side:—*“Ave Maria gracie plena, Dominus tecum sponsas, Amat sponsam Maria, Optimam partem elegit, O quam terribilis ac metuendus est locus iste, vere aliud non est hic, nisi domus Dei et porta celi.”*

Ancient painted Glass.—In the windows of the church of St. Kew, which appears to have been rebuilt in the fifteenth century, are considerable remains of painted glass, evidently coeval with the building, containing various historical subjects from the New Testament, portraits of benefactors' arms, roses, &c. The east window of the south aisle, consisting of five lights, is nearly filled with rich painted glass of an earlier date, representing the favourite subject of the root of Jesse, at the bottom of the middle light, with several branches, containing figures of the Virgin and child Solomon, Manasses, Josaphat, &c. From the style of the crown and sceptre in their hands, this appears to have been a work of the fourteenth century, and was formerly part of the decoration of Bodmin church, from which it was removed, when that edifice was rebuilt; having been sold to the parish of St. Kew for the sum of 26s. 7d., as appears by the accounts of the rebuilding Bodmin church, from 1469 to 1471, among the corporation records.*

The windows of St. Neot's church are nearly filled with painted glass, which, from several fragments of inscriptions remaining in them, appears to have been placed there in the early part of the sixteenth century. In the six windows on the south side of the south aisle, are many portraits of benefactors, some of them in groups, with labels on their heads, inscribed, *“Sce Neote, ora pro nobis. Sce Leonarde, ora pro nobis, &c.”* the figures of which saints are represented over them. In one of these windows are twelve compartments, containing different subjects from the history of St. George, very coarsely executed, with inscriptions under them in text hand. From the fragment of an inscription in one of these windows, it appears to have been executed at the expence of Katherine Borlace,

* Another window was sold to the parish of Helland for 26s.

and others of the Borlace family. In the windows on the east end of the south aisle, are fifteen small compartments, containing subjects from the Old Testament, beginning with the creation, and ending with the death of Noah, with an inscription under each, explaining its subject. The windows of the north aisle also contain many portraits of benefactors and figures of saints, with inscribed labels: under one of these windows is the fragment of an inscription in text hand, by which it appears to have been executed "*sumptibus uxorum parochiæ.*"^d One of them contains, in twelve small compartments, various subjects from the legend of St. Neot, with inscriptions under them.^e

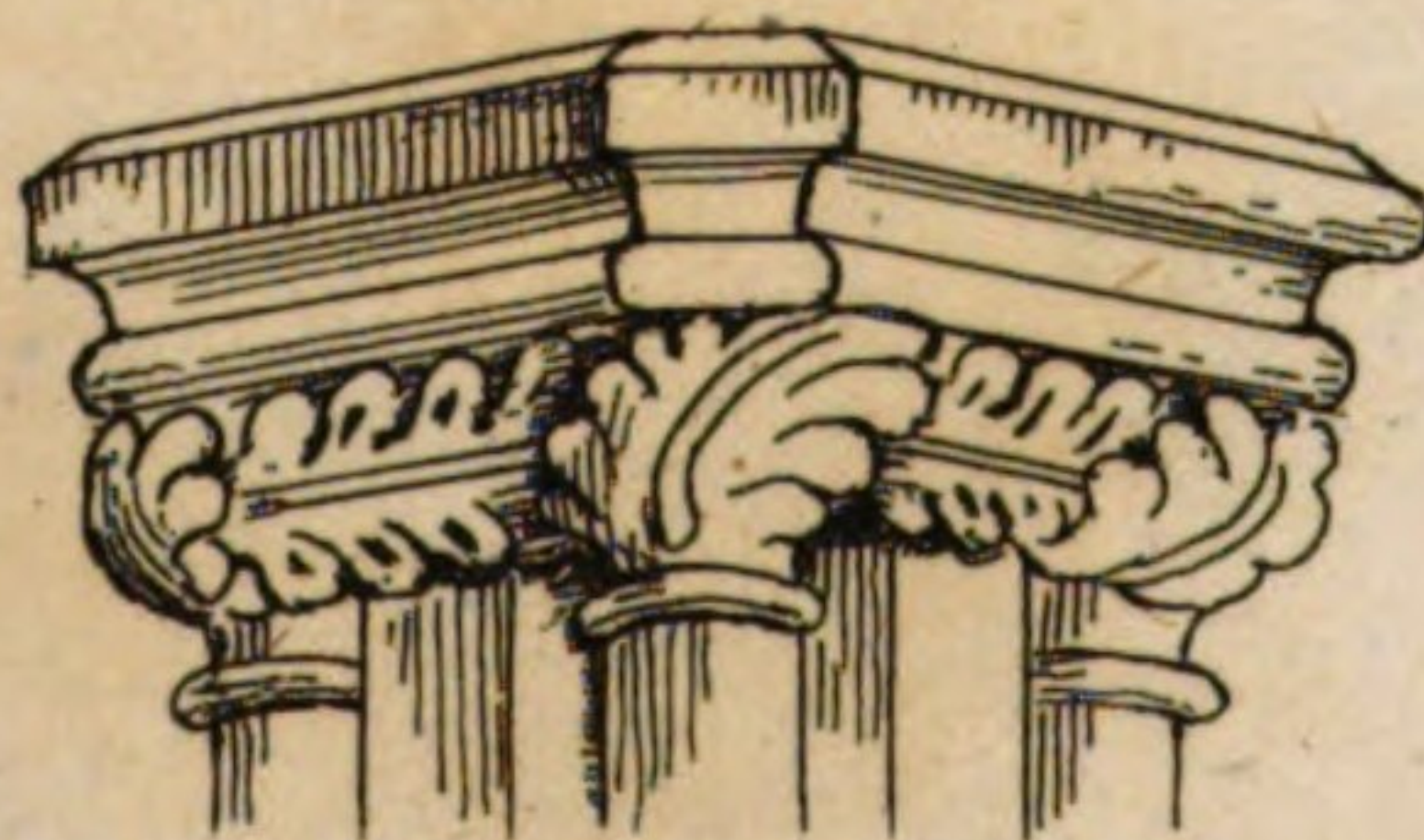
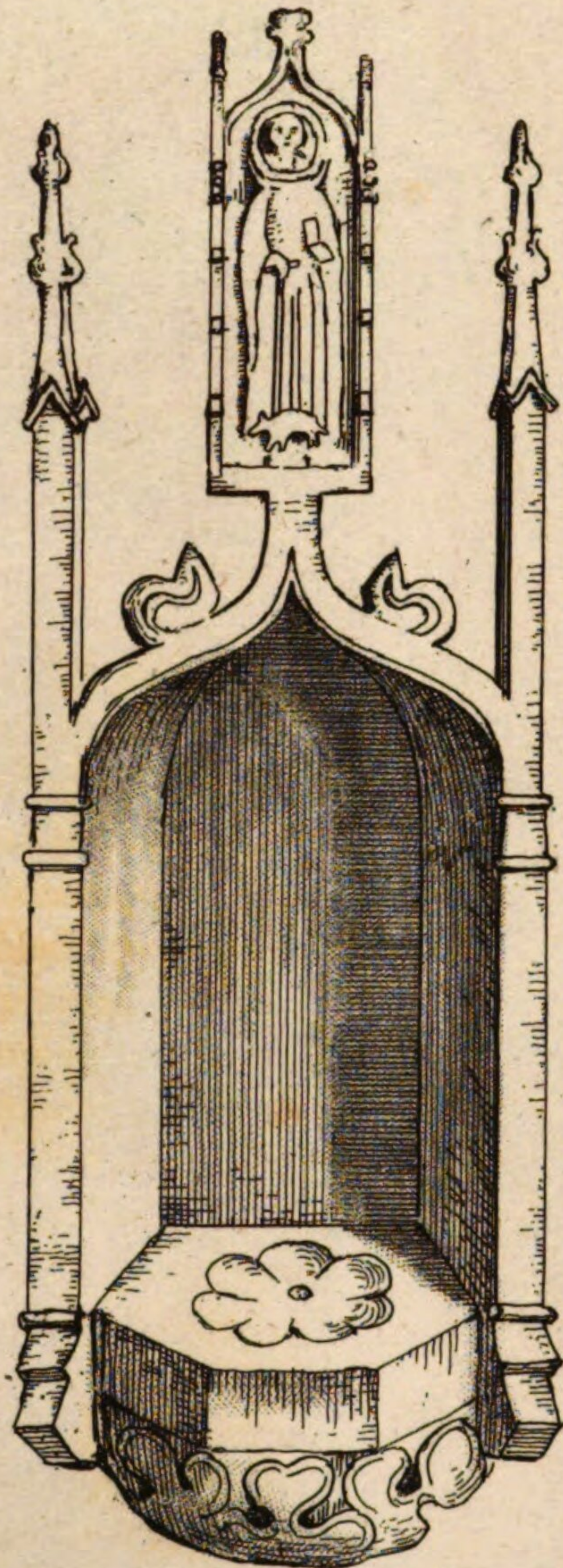
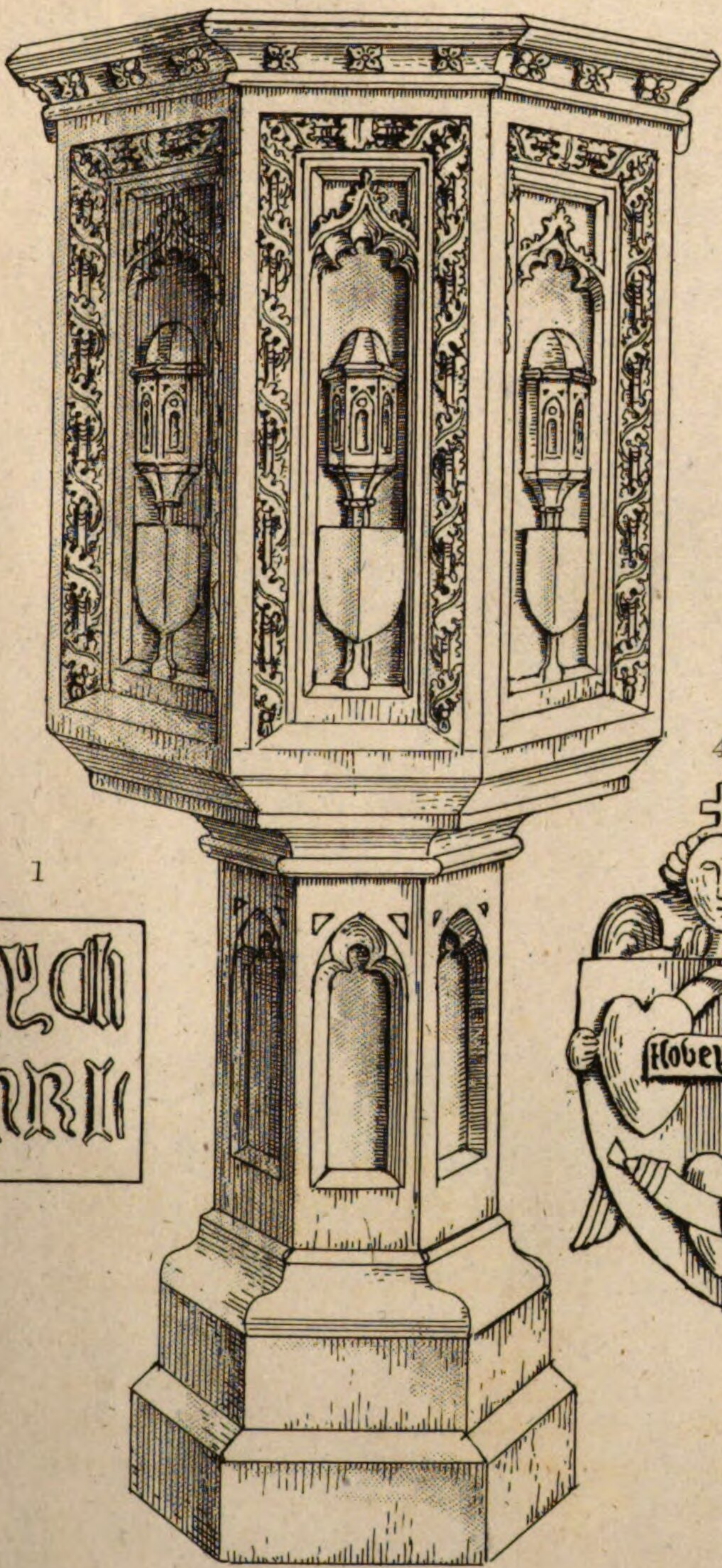
The east window of the south aisle of St. Winnow church is nearly filled with painted glass, containing many portraits of knights in plate armour and surcoats, with figures of saints over them.

Rood-lofts, Screens, &c. — In St. Buryan's church is a richly ornamented screen and rood-loft, running across the church, under which are four wooden stalls. The screen of a rood-loft also remains in Duloe church. In Tywardreth church is a richly ornamented screen, on the lower part of which are paintings of figures in white robes, holding the symbols of the crucifixion. In South-Petherwin church are some remains of a very richly ornamented rood-loft. In Lancel church the seats are richly ornamented with carved Gothic tracery, the symbols of the crucifixion, &c.; and the lower part of the screen remains, on which are figures of the apostles rudely painted. In the church of Mawgan in Pyder, is the screen of a rood-loft, extending across the nave and the south aisle, very richly ornamented with carved scrolls of vine branches, animals of various kinds, and Gothic tracery, the gift of one of the Arundell family, whose arms appear on it.

The pulpit in Camborne church is much enriched with carved ornaments, among which are the symbols of the crucifixion and the royal arms, apparently a work of the early part of the sixteenth century. The pulpit at Padstow has also the symbols of the crucifixion, and among them St. Peter's sword, with the High Priest's servant's ear. The pulpit in Tamerton church is ornamented with Gothic tracery, quatrefoils inclosing shields, &c.; and over it, is a richly ornamented Gothic canopy, with gilt ornaments on a blue ground.

^d Dr. Borlase (MS. Collections) gives this inscription, when perfect, thus, — "*Ex sumptibus uxorum istam fenestram facien' an'o dn'i millesimo quingentesimo vicesimo octavo;*" and also the following one: — "*Ex sumptibus sororum quæ istam fenestram fecerunt an'o dn'i millesimo quingentesimo vicesimo nono.*"

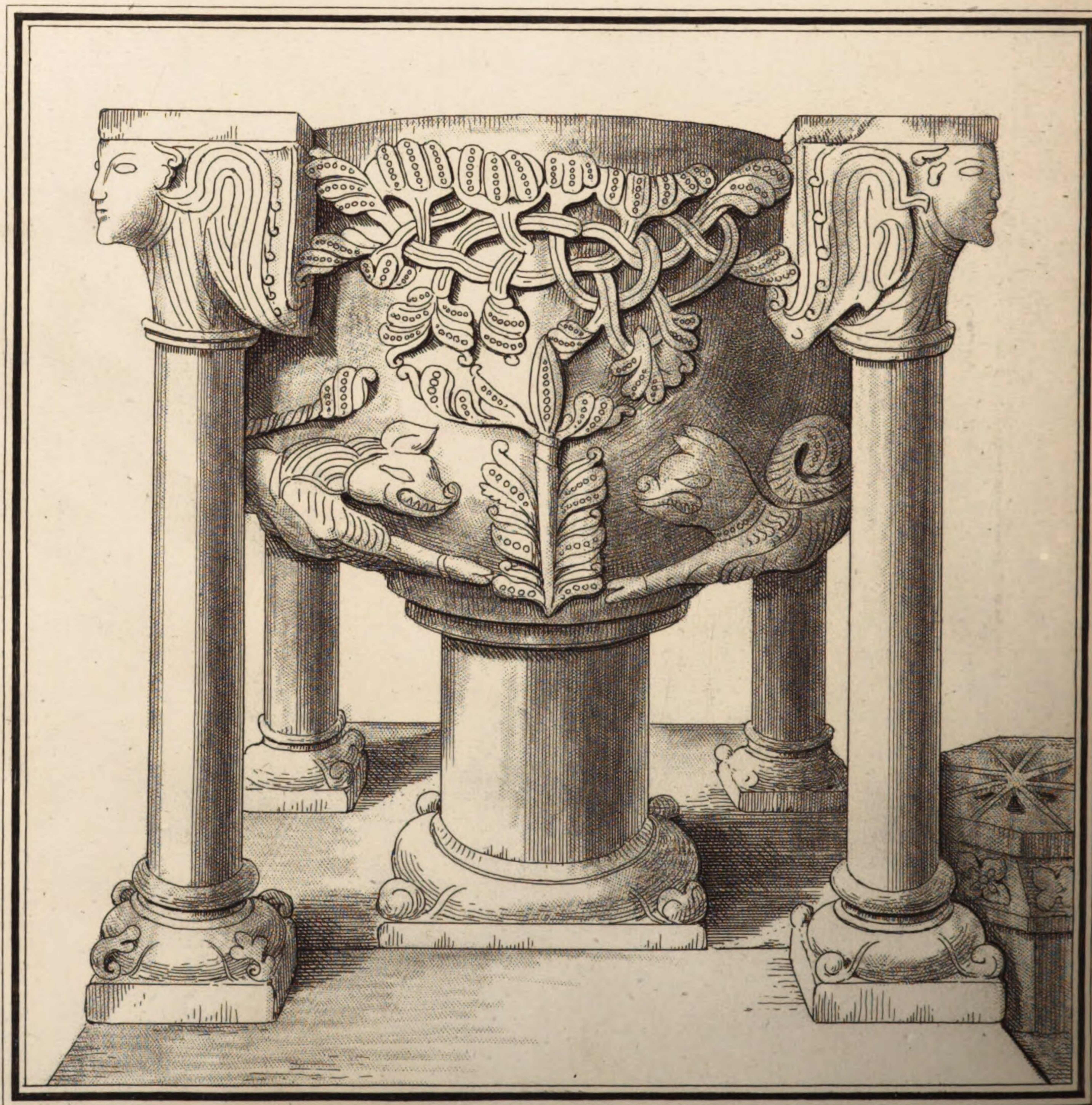
^e Several of these are imperfect, and two destroyed; the five following remained in 1786, when an account of those windows was published by the Rev. Benjamin Foster, rector of Boconnoc. 1. "*Hic tradidit corona fra' suo juniore.*" 2. "*Hic p'fectus est monachus.*" 4. "*Hic tres pisces in fonte invenerat revelatione angelicâ.*" 7. "*Hic Barius portabat decos pisces in disco.*" 8. "*Hic Barius mittebat illos duos pisces interu' in fontem.*"



1. Inscription over the South Porch of S^t. Austell Church. 2. Capital of a Pillar in Camborne Church.
3. Stone Pulpit in Egloshayle Church. 4. Sculpture over the West Door of Egloshayle Church.
5. Piscina in Padstow Church.

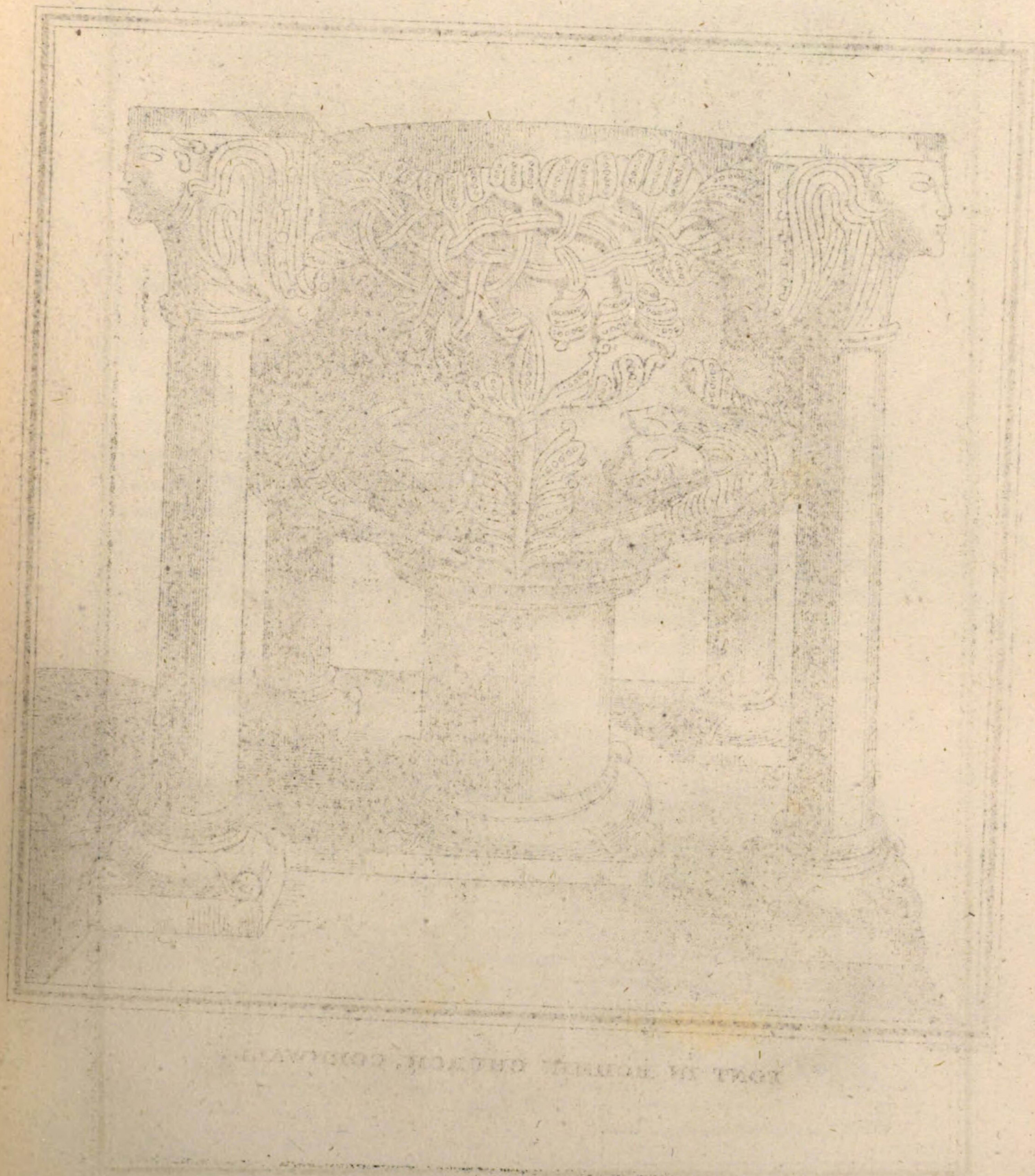


THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

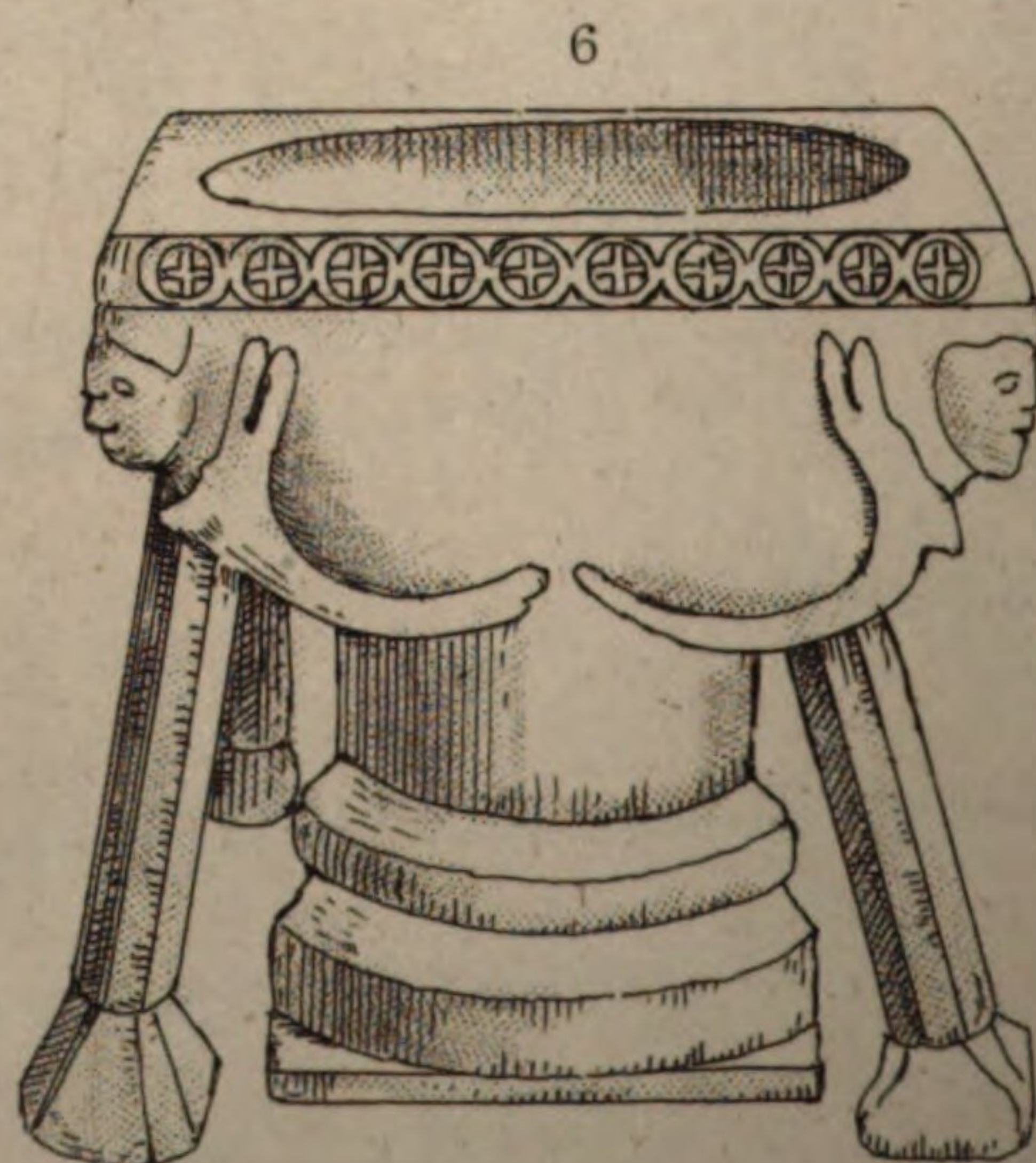
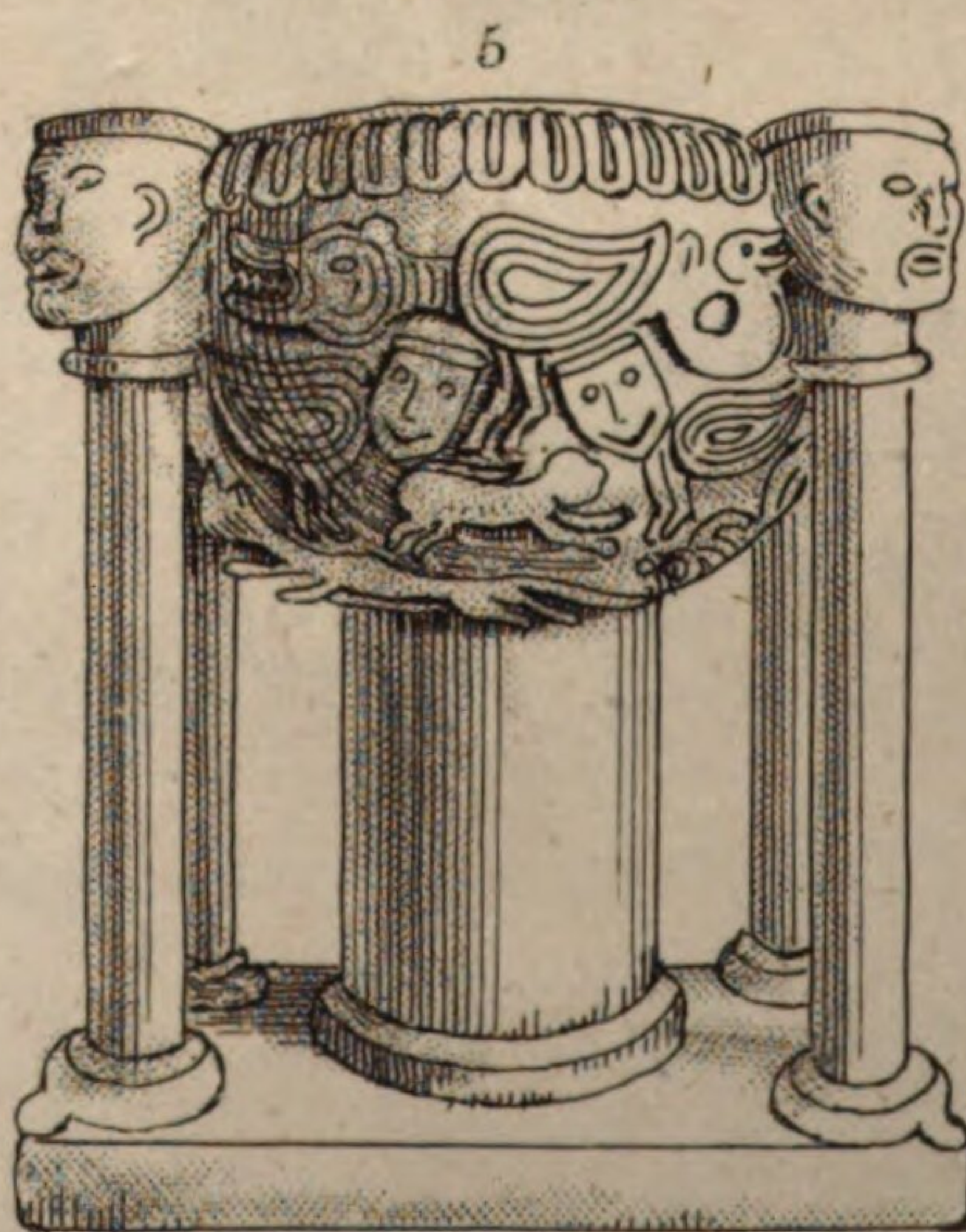
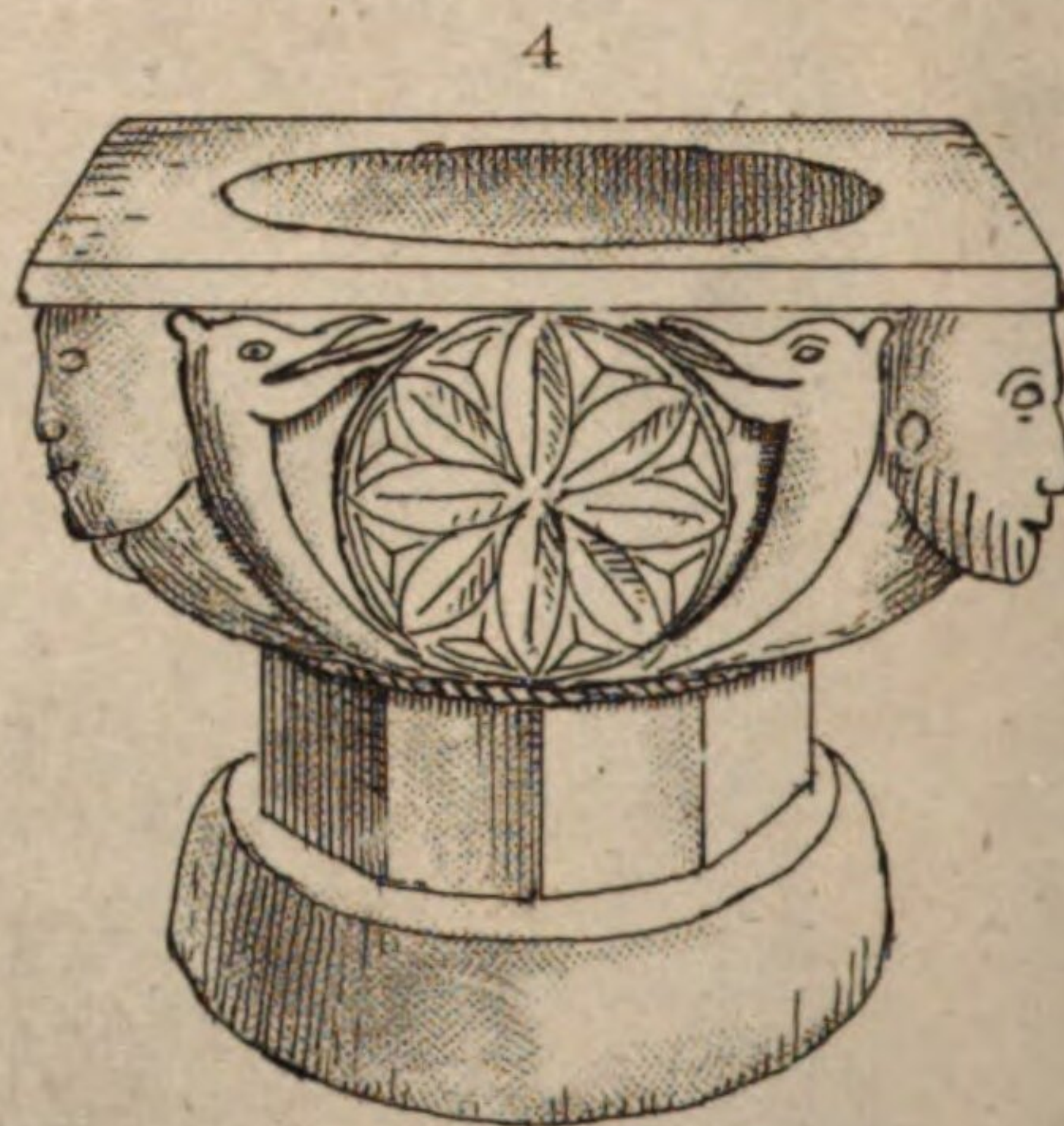


J. Lysons, del. & fecit

FONT IN BODMIN CHURCH, CORNWALL.



NOT IN LIBRARY OF THE CONGRESS



S. Lyons del. et fecit.

ANCIENT FONTS IN CORNWALL.

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>Lanreath.</i> | 2. <i>S^t Enoder.</i> | 3. <i>S^t Stephen near Launceston.</i> |
| 4. <i>Warbstow.</i> | 5. <i>S^t Austell.</i> | 6. <i>Tintagell.</i> |

The pulpit at Egloshayle is of stone, richly ornamented with carved foliage, &c.*

In the chancel of Padstow church is a Piscina, over which is an image of St. Petrock in bas-relief, in a niche, with a crutch-stick in his right hand, a book in his left, and some animal at his feet. In Maddern church is a Piscina and stone seat, with the remains of another, in the style of the early Gothic.

Fonts. — Of the fonts in the Cornish churches, a considerable number may be referred to the time when the Saxon architecture prevailed; the greater part of these are round, many of them quite plain, while others are ornamented with mouldings resembling those which appear on the Saxon door-ways: the most remarkable of this class, are those in the churches of St. Enoder, St. Erme, Feock, Fowey, Ladock, St. Mawgan, Lanreath, Mevagizey, St. Stephen's-juxta-Launceston, Whitstone, and St. Nighton's chapel: those of Alternon, Callington, Jacobstow, Laneast, Landrake, St. Thomas near Launceston, and Warbstow, are all nearly alike, being square at the top, with human heads at the corners, and circles inclosing stars on the sides, supported by serpents, &c.: that of Warbstow is figured in the annexed plate.

The font in Bodmin church is of large dimensions, being three feet seven inches in height, and three feet five inches and a half diameter at the top: it is in the form of a bowl, supported by a pedestal in the middle, and four slender pillars on the outside. This font is covered with ornaments in the Saxon style, consisting of grotesque animals, foliage, &c.: the pillars have angels' heads for capitals: their bases, as well as that of the pedestal, are in the style of the earliest Gothic architecture.^f Adjoining this font is an octagonal Piscina with eight apertures, ornamented with roses, &c. There are fonts of the same form with that of Bodmin, but of smaller dimensions, in the churches of St. Austell, St. Columb-Minor, Cranstock, Cuby, St. Dennis, St. Gorran, Luxilion, Newlyn, Roche, Southhill, Tintagell, Veryan, and St. Wen: those of St. Austell, Luxilion, and Newlyn are much ornamented with figures of grotesque animals; the others are most of them nearly plain. The fonts of Boconnoc, Cubert, Grade, St. Illogan, Landewednack, St. Martin-juxta-Looe, and Padstow, are nearly in the same form as those last described, but evidently of a much later date, and ornamented with stars, trefoils, &c.; that of St. Illogan has angels with shields, as capitals of the pillars. On the Landewednack font is the following inscription, which, from the character of the letters, does not

* See the annexed plate.

^f See the annexed plate.

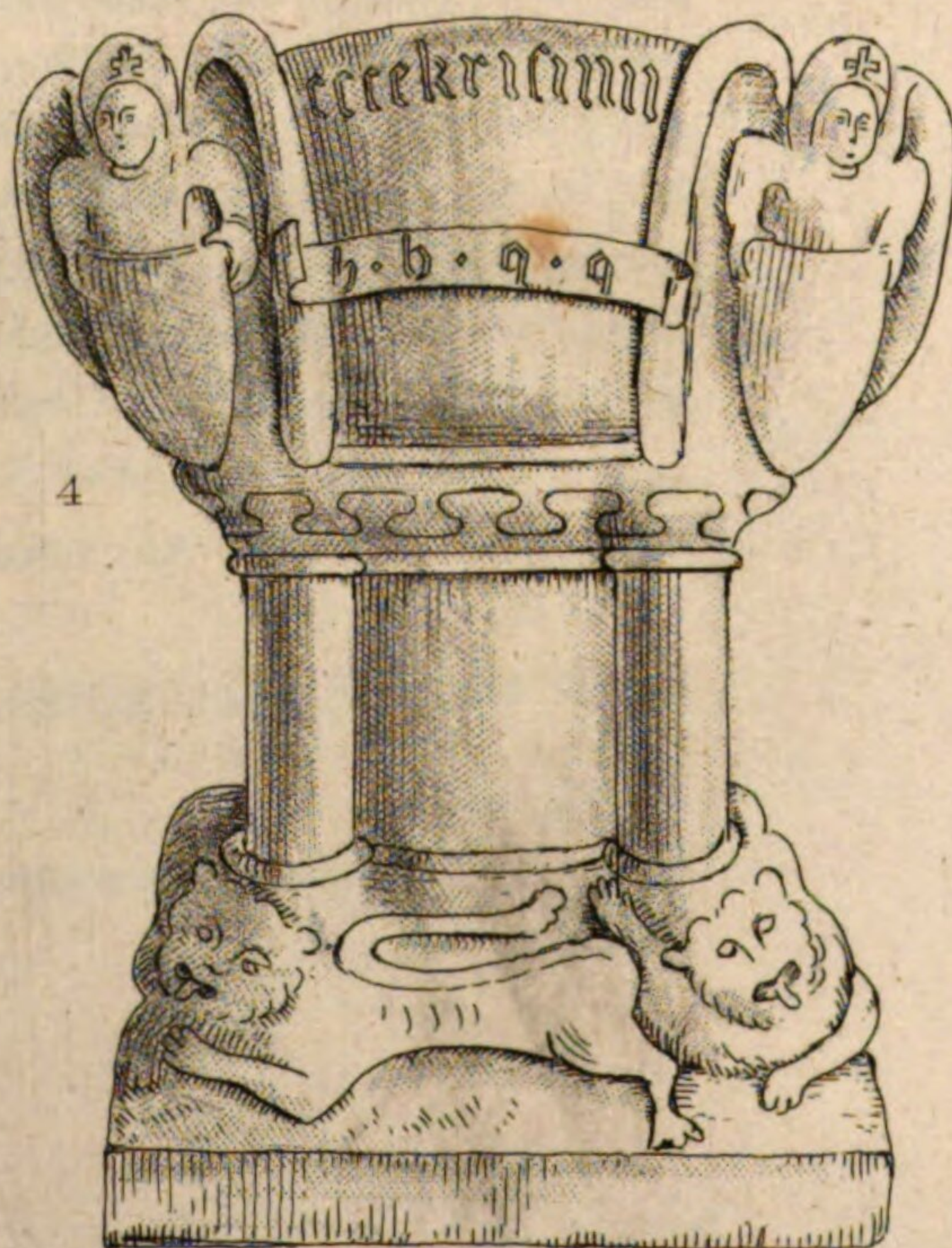
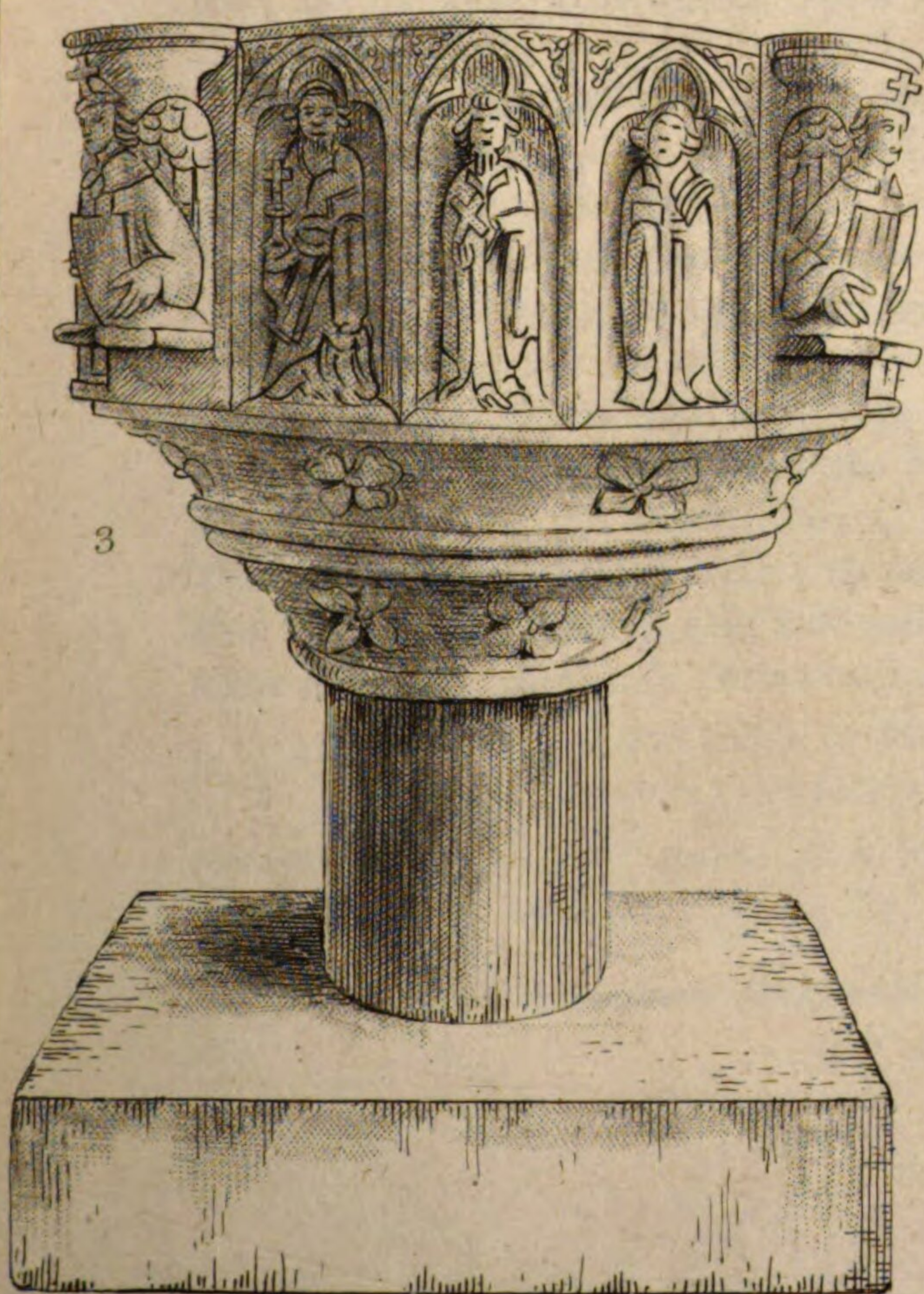
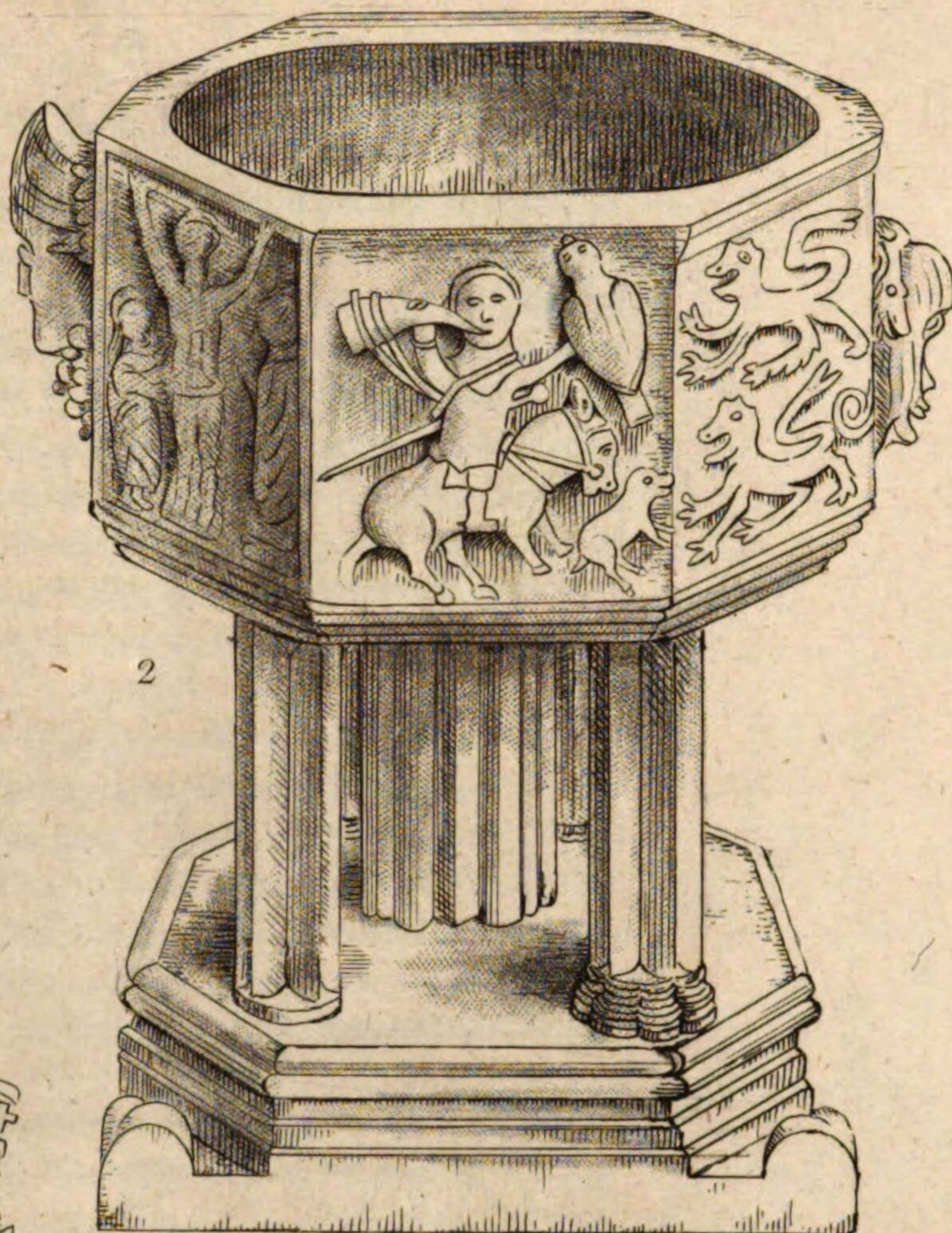
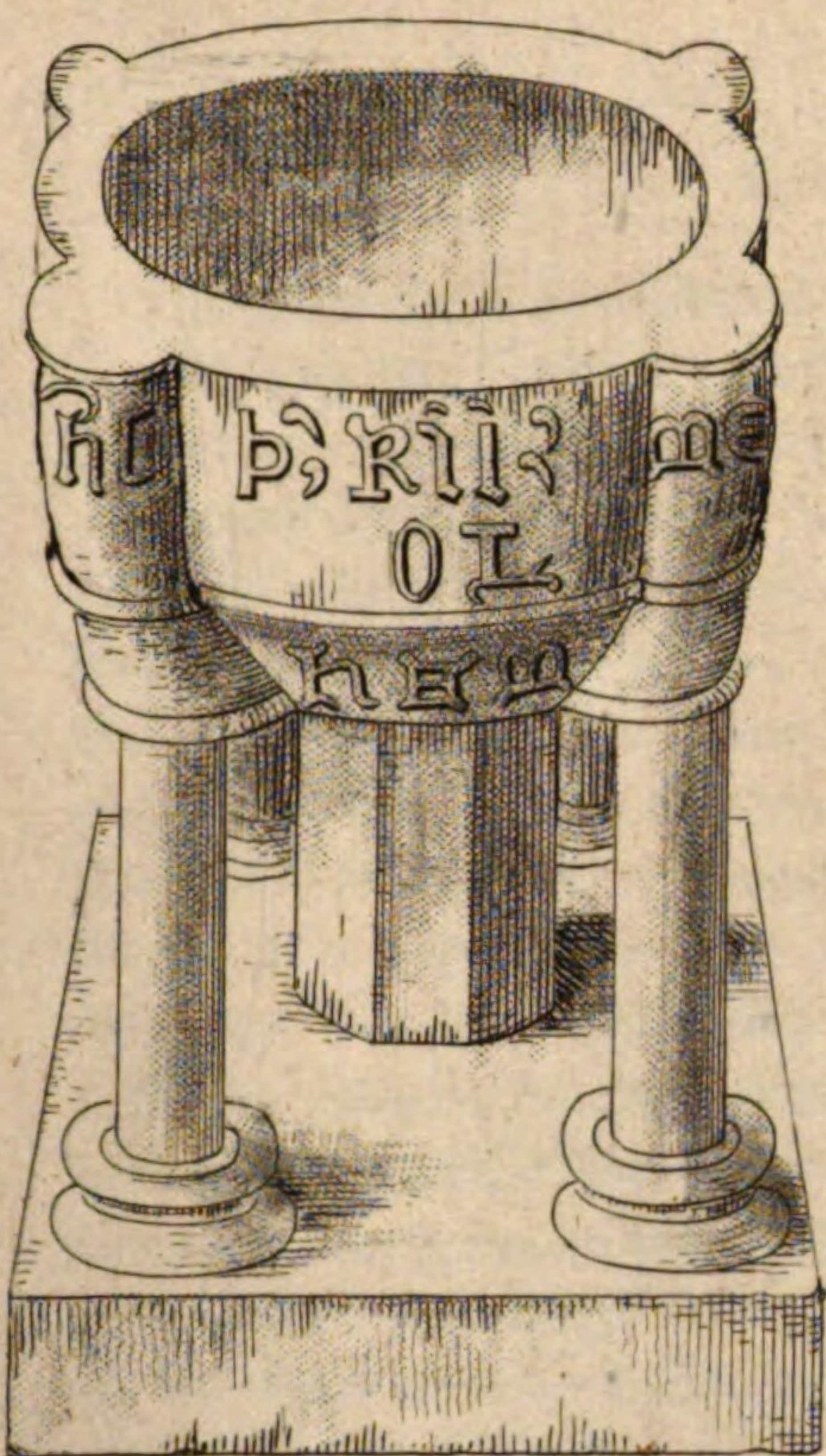
seem to be of a later date than the reign of King Edward the First: "*Ihc— D. Ric. Bolham me fecit.*" The fonts at Padstow and St. Merran, which are of the Catacluse stone, have figures of the twelve apostles, carved in bas-relief, in Gothic niches, and four angels holding shields; the pillars, under that of Padstow, have been removed.

The fonts at Lanteglos-juxta-Fowey, Linkinhorn, Maddern, Probus, Ruan-Lanihorn, and St. Tudy, are square, very little ornamented, and supported by a pedestal and four pillars: those in the churches of St. Ives and St. Winnow, and the old font of Camborne, now standing in the pleasure-ground at Tehidy, are nearly alike, and apparently of the fourteenth century, being round, with four angels supporting shields, and inscriptions in text hand: those of Camborne and St. Ives have four lions at the base: the base of that of St. Winnow appears to be modern. The inscription on the St. Ives font is imperfect; but appears to have been of the same kind, though not in the same words as the other two, which run thus: — "*Ecce karissimi de Deo vero baptizabuntur spiritu sc'o;*" with several single letters.

The font of Lestwithiel is octagonal, of large dimensions, standing on five clustered pillars, having on the different sides various subjects sculptured in bas-relief, very rudely designed, among which are, the crucifixion, and a man on horseback, with a hawk on his left hand, a bugle-horn in his right. The font of St. Kevern is octagonal, with angels on four sides, and this inscription, — A. Ω., I. H. S. on the others: that of Peranzabuloe is also octagonal, with very rude figures on four of the sides.

Ancient Sepulchral Monuments.

In the south transept of Mawgan church, called Carminow's aisle, under the south window lies the effigies of a crusader, carved in stone; he is represented in mail and surcoat, with a helmet under his head, and a lion at his feet: near it, is the mutilated effigies of a lady, in a long gown, with a dog at her feet: these are said to have been removed from the chapel of Carminow barton, in the reign of King James I. The effigies of a crusader, carved in stone, in the act of drawing his sword, with a lion at his feet, lies in the north window of Stratton church, supposed to be that of Ralph de Blanchminster, or his grandson, Sir John, both lords of the manor. In the north aisle of the chancel of Burian church is a slab of stone ornamented with a cross-florée, having this inscription, in Lombardic capitals, round the verge, — "*Clarice la femme Cheffrei de Bolleit, git ici, Deu del alme eit mer, e ke pur le alme p'unt di jor de pardun averund.*"



ANCIENT FONTS IN CORNWALL. (2)

1. Landewednack. 2. Lostwithiel. 3. Padstow. 4. Camborne.

Fourteenth Century.—Under the south window of the south transept of Sheviok church, are the effigies of a knight, carved in stone, in plate-armour, with a lion at his feet; and his lady, in the dress of Edward the Third's reign, and having two small dogs at her feet: there are several shields over the monument, the arms of which are now obliterated. A few years since, those of Courtenay impaling Dawney were visible, over the figure of the lady; evidently indicating that it was intended to represent Emmeline, the daughter of Sir John Dawney, and wife of Sir Edward Courtenay, who by this marriage acquired the manor of Sheviok. In one of the windows of the north aisle of the same church is another effigies of a knight, carved in stone, with a lion at his feet, much resembling that above described in the south transept.

In the chancel of Cardinham church is a grave-stone with the effigies of Thomas Aumarle, rector of that church, engraven on a brass plate, with the following inscription, in text hand:—“*Hic jacet Thomas Aumarle, rector eccl'ie d'Cardynan. Rogo vos ff' res orate p' me & ego p' vobis i' quantu' possu'.*” Under the inscription are two shields of arms. The rector is represented in a gown, with a dagger on his left side. The mutilated effigies of a merchant having long hair, and his purse by his side, lies in the window of the north transept of Egloskery church.

Fifteenth Century.—In East-Anthony church is a grave-stone with brass plates, containing the effigies of Margery Arundell, formerly lady of the manor of East-Anthony, and daughter of Warin Erchdeken, Knt., who died 26th October, 1420; she is represented with the reticulated head-dress and veil.

In the nave of Callington church is a grave-stone, with the figures of a man in a judge's robe, and his wife, on copper plates, with the following inscription round the verge of the stone:—“Here lyeth Nicholas Asheton and Margaret his wife, which Nicholas was one of the Kynges justices, and secundarie of the court . . . ally to the . . . manner of . . . sepulcre. The which Nicholas decessed the 10th day of March, the yeare of our Lord God 1465, on whose soulys God have mercy, Amen for Charite.” And twelve Latin verses (Hexameter and Pentameter) under his feet, beginning,—

“*Asheton in tumulo Nicholaus conditur isto,*

Conditur et secum judiciale decus;”

commemorating his good qualities as a judge, and his hospitality, and stating that he rebuilt the chapel in which he lies.[†]

[†] Borlase's M.S. Collections. Only part of the inscription can at present be seen.

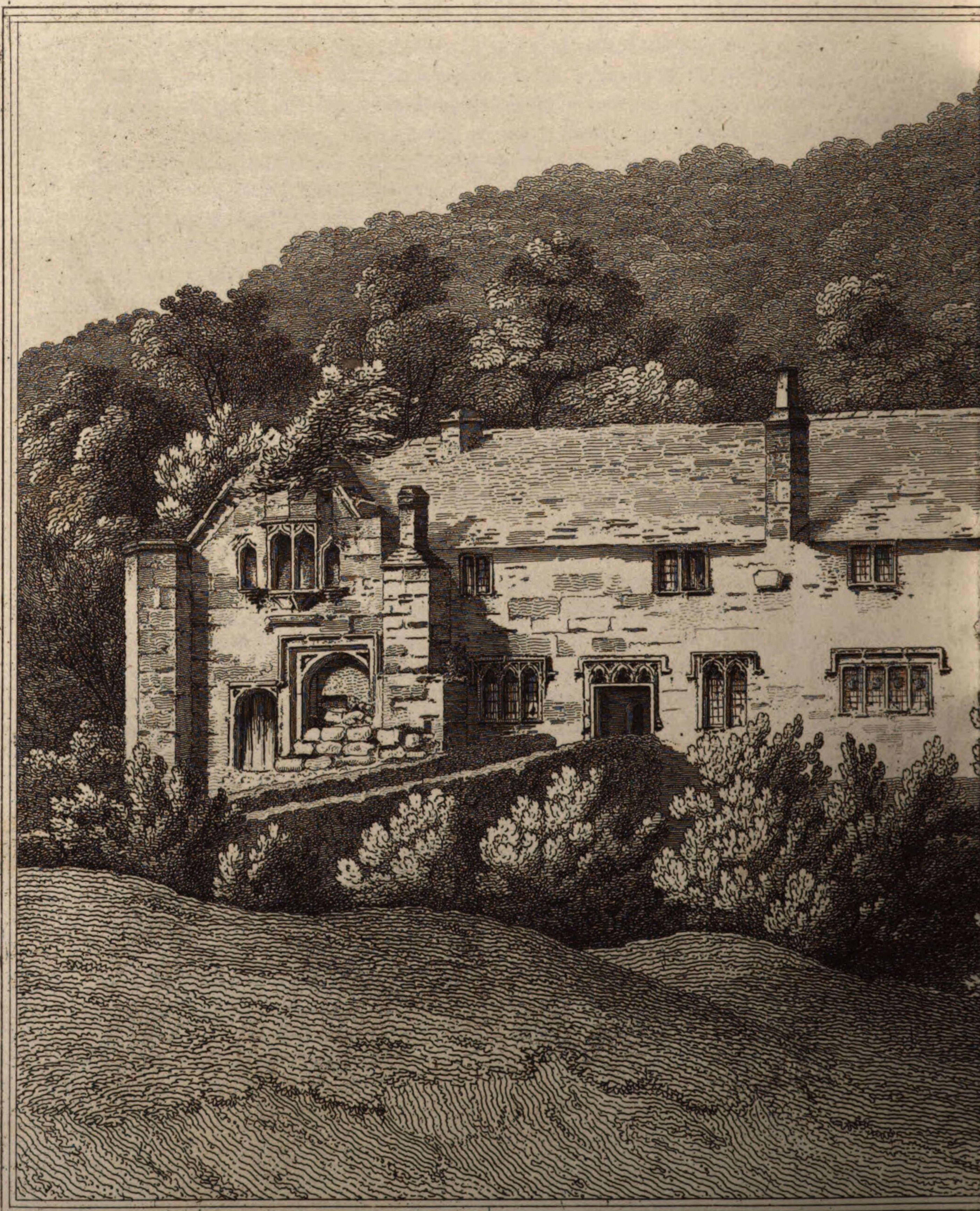
Under an arch in Duloe church, richly ornamented with vine leaves and grapes, is an altar-tomb, enriched with shields and quatrefoils; having at the west end a bas-relief of the crucifixion: on this tomb lies the effigies of a knight, carved in stone, in plate armour, with a collar of S. S. Round the verge of a large slab of Purbeck marble, on which it rests, is the following inscription, in text hand:—“*Hic jacet Job'es Colshull, miles qo'd'm d'n's de Tremethert, et patron' bujs. eccl'e, qui obiit XVIII die m'es M'cii an°. Dni Mill' CCCCLXXXIII. Cuj' a'i'e prop'ciet' Deu' a'.*”

In the church of Lanteglos is an altar-tomb, under an obtuse arch, richly ornamented, with the effigy of a knight in plate armour, and this inscription, on brass plates:—“*Hic jacet Thomas de Mohun et Job'es pater ejus filius et heres Reginaldi de Mohun militis et Elizabethe uxoris sue filie et heredis Job'is Fitz-William militis, qui Thomas obiit die . . . mens anno Dom. MCCCC quor'.*” &c.

Sixteenth Century.—Under an arch, between the chancel and the north aisle of Callington church, is the monument of the first Lord Willoughby de Broke, steward of the household to King Henry the Seventh, and steward of the duchy of Cornwall, Knight of the Garter. It is an altar-tomb of alabaster, much enriched with Gothic tracery; at the foot of which is a shield of arms, surrounded by the garter, containing the coats of Willoughby and Broke, quartering Latimer, Cheney, and Stafford. On this tomb rests the effigies of the deceased, who is represented in plate-armour, with long hair, in the mantle of the garter, with the collar and gorget, and his hands joined in prayer: under his head is his helmet, with the lambrequin, and crest, a stag's head: at his feet is a lion. This Lord Willoughby de Broke married Blanch, daughter and coheir of John Champernowne.

In Fowey church is a large slab of Purbeck marble, with the effigies of three men in plate-armour, rudely cut in outline, with their arms (a chevron between three trees; and an inscription, in memory of “Sir John Treffry, Knt., William Treffry, and Thomas Treffry, Esqrs., brethren, that died in the month of September; the said Sir John in the 16th year, the said Sir William in the 20th year of King Henry VII., and the said Thomas, the 1st of King Henry VIII.”

At the east end of the north aisle in Bodmin church, is an altar-tomb of stone, with the effigies of a bishop in his pontificals, having angels supporting his head, and holding shields of arms; there are two more angels at his feet, also holding shields of arms. Round the verge of the slab on which the effigies rests, is the following inscription, in text hand:—“*Hic tumulatus venera'dus pater Tomas Vivian*



S. Lyons del.

S.^t Bennet's Monas.



Letitia Byrne sculp.

tery near Lanivet.

Published May 9. 1824. by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand.

Vivian Megarensis Epūs, hujusq' domus prior, qui obiit anno D'ni M.D.XXXIII primo die Junii, cujus. cietur Deus, Amen." Round the tomb are the symbols of the four Evangelists, and two shields of arms, carved in alto-relievo. In Tywardreth church is a slab, with a cross-florée, and an inscription for Thomas Colyns, prior of Tywardreth, who died in 1532.

There are in the Cornish churches a great number of sepulchral monuments, of the sixteenth century, consisting of large slabs of slate with the effigies, frequently of whole families, carved in bas-relief, sometimes as large as life, and for the most part very coarsely.

Remains of Monastic Buildings.

Very few traces of monastic buildings at present remain in Cornwall, except those parts of the church of St. German's priory, which have been already noticed.

No part of Bodmin priory is now standing, but capitals of pillars in the Saxon style, and other architectural fragments, and parts of gravestones have been dug up, about 150 yards south-east of the parish-church, in the garden of Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Esq., which, from these discoveries, appears to occupy the site of the priory church. Great part of the buildings of the priory on St. Michael's Mount are standing, but internally they retain little of their original appearance; the present dining-room, which is ornamented with a frieze, on which are representations of the hunting of various animals, is said to have been the refectory of the convent, and appears to have been altered about the middle of the seventeenth century.*

Of the monastery of St. Benet's, near Lanhivet, there are considerable remains, now occupied as a dwelling-house; the tower of the church is also standing. The chapel of St. Lawrence's hospital, near Bodmin, remains, with clustered pillars and pointed arches.

Castles and Sites of Castles.

In the county of Cornwall, we find the remains of several rude circular buildings on the summits of hills, still denominated castles; the walls of which having been originally built of stones, without mortar, are now thrown down, and lying in a ridge: of these Dr. Borlase says, that in the narrowest part of Cornwall, from St. Michael's Mount to the Lands'-end, there are no fewer than seven; the most remarkable of them are Caerbrân castle, in Sancred; castle Andinas in

* Grose's Antiq., vol. viii., p. 37., 2d edit.

Ludgvan, and Chûn castle in Morvah. The diameter of the circular wall of Caerbrân castle is 90 paces, surrounded by a ditch 15 yards wide; beyond which is a vallum of earth 15 feet high, with a ditch 15 feet wide^b. Castle Andinas, standing on the highest hill in the hundred of Penwith, Dr. Borlase says, consisted of two stone walls, built one within the other, in a circular form: the ruins he describes, as fallen on each side of the wall, shewing the work to have been of great height and thickness; he also mentions a third wall, built more than half way round, but left unfinished^c: the diameter of the whole was 400 feet, and the principal ditch 60 feet wide. The most regular work of this kind is Chûn castle, which stands on an eminence, above the Atlantic ocean, and commanding a very extensive view of the Bristol channel, Mountsbay, &c: it is of an oval form, consisting of two walls, now thrown down, and forming high ridges of stones; the inner area is 125 feet from east to west, and 110 from north to south. Dr. Borlase, who no doubt ascertained that point, by the removal of some of the stones, says, that the outer wall is five feet in thickness, the inner one eight, but thicker near the foundation. The outer wall is surrounded by a ditch, and between the two walls is a ditch 30 feet wide^d: the Doctor describes a line of stone work at the distance of 30 feet from the inner wall, divided by several cross walls, parallel with it; but little of this part of the work is at present to be seen: the entrance faces west-south-west: from the ruins of the walls, Dr. Borlase supposed that the outermost could not have been less than 10 feet high, and the innermost about 15. About 500 yards north-west of Chûn castle, stands the Cromlech, already described^e. Dr. Borlase also mentions several cliff castles being stone walls, stretching across necks of land from cliff to cliff, as that called Castle Treryn, in the parish of St. Levan; the cape called Tolpedn-Penwith; the castles Karnjek and Boscajell in the parish of St. Just, and many others on the sea-coast.^f

Launceston castle, formerly the chief seat of the Earls of Cornwall, and supposed, with great probability, to occupy the site of a Roman station, was much dilapidated when it came into the possession of the Black Prince, in the reign of King Edward III., as appears by the survey taken at that time^g.

Little now remains of the base court, except the gate-house, a small tower, and part of the outer walls, all much decayed. The Keep, which is one of the most remarkable buildings of the kind in this kingdom, consists of a round tower,

^b Borlase's Antiq. pl. xxix., p. 346.

^c Ibid. p. 346.

^d Ibid.

^e P. ccxix.

^f Extent of the duchy of Cornwall, 11 Edw. III., in the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.

^g Ibid. p. 344.

36 feet in diameter, and about 38 feet high, standing on a steep, conical, rocky mount, and surrounded by a wall 12 feet thick, and 20 feet high; the inner part of which is much decayed on the east side; in the thickness of this wall, at the entrance, on the south side of the Keep, is a stair-case, leading to the top of the rampart. The form of the outer wall approaches to an oval; its external dimensions are 78 feet by 70. The space between this wall and the inner tower varies in width, from six feet to ten feet three inches⁸. Dr. Borlase says, that there was a third wall not quite three feet thick, at the distance of six feet from the wall last described, supposed to have been a kind of breast-work, very little of which remained in his time; and Norden represents such a wall in the figure of this castle, given in his survey of Cornwall; yet, from the present appearance of the mount, which is very steep, quite from the foundation of the second tower, it is difficult to imagine how a third wall could have been so constructed, as to have included a much less space in width than six feet. There was a steep flight of steps leading up the south side of the mount, to the entrance into the tower on the top, between two walls, having originally a roof covered with lead: Dr. Borlase, in whose time much of this gallery remained, says, that the passage was seven feet wide, and that the walls were pierced with narrow windows. The record of 11 Edward III. above alluded to, mentions two covered-ways as connected with the tower of the keep.

In the inner tower, the walls of which are ten feet thick, were two rooms 18 feet 6 inches in diameter, divided by a floor of timber; the lower one being a dungeon, without any light: in the upper room was a fire-place on the north side: the space between the two towers was covered with a flat roof, level with the floor of the upper chamber of the inner tower: a late learned writer has controverted Dr. Borlase's assertion on this subject, and attempted to prove that there could not have been such a roof; not aware of the clear indications of it which exist, for the holes in which the beams of that roof were inserted still remain all round the tower. Some of the door-ways in the Keep have round arches, others are rudely pointed. From the print in Norden's survey, there appears to have been a wall round the base of the mount in his time (in the reign of Jac. I.)

Of the date of this curious edifice, nothing is known; it was certainly in existence at the time of the Norman conquest, and probably long before; and as it exhibits no trace of Saxon ornament, there seems good reason for Dr. Borlase's opinion, that it was a British work, and the chief residence of the Cornu-British princes. One convincing proof of its great age, is the state of decay, in which

⁸ See the annexed plan and section, obligingly communicated by Lieut. Colonel Mudge, to whose kindness we have been much indebted, upon several occasions, in the progress of this work.

it appears to have been, notwithstanding its massy structure, in the early part of the fourteenth century. What has been said by several writers of Launceston castle having been built by William Moreton, Earl of Cornwall, must apply to the buildings of the base-court, the gate-house of which, still remaining in ruins, has a pointed arch: there was a covered way 120 feet in length across the ditch, leading to the gate; much of which appears to have been standing, when the views in Buck's Antiquities and Dr. Borlase's work were taken.

Carnbrê castle, which stands at the eastern end of Carnbrê hill, on some of the great masses of granite with which that hill abounds, is a small irregular building, being not quite 60 feet long, and about 10 feet wide; only part of the building is ancient, the masonry of which is very rude: the modern part has probably been built on ancient foundations.^a

Tintagel castle, situated partly on the extremity of a bold rock of slate on the northern coast of the county, and partly on a rocky island, with which it was formerly connected by a draw-bridge, has been generally considered as a building of very great antiquity; but so little at present remains of its ruins, as to baffle all conjecture as to the time when it was erected, from the style of its architecture; it is however certain, that it was in a dilapidated state at the time of the survey made in the eleventh year of King Edward III., wherein it is described as a certain castle sufficiently walled, in which were two chambers beyond the two gates in a decayed state; one chamber, with a small kitchen, for the constable, in good repair; one stable for eight horses, decayed; one cellar and bakehouse, ruinous: the timber of the great hall had been taken down by command of John Earl of Cornwall, because the hall was ruinous, and the walls thereof of no value.

Trematon castle, which, in the reign of King William Rufus, was held by the family of Valletort, under the Earl of Cornwall, is situated on an eminence, above the river Lynher, having a base-court, surrounded with an embattled wall and ditch of an irregular form, following the shape of the hill on which it stands, and pierced with loop-holes, some long and narrow, some square, and others in the form of a cross. On the east side is the principal entrance: over the gateway is a large room with a chimney-piece, the ornaments of which are in the style of the early Gothic. The Keep of this castle stands on an artificial mount at the north-east corner of the base-court, about thirty feet high; which, on the outside, has a natural base of considerable height; below which, are the remains of some strong outworks. The building of the Keep has an embattled wall 10 feet thick and 30 feet high; the form of which is nearly oval, but less curved on the north

^a See a plan of this building in Borlase's Antiq., pl. vii., p. 117.



Drawn by J. Farrington R.A.

Trematon



Engraved by J. G. Byrne.

ton Castle.

Published March 1823 by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand.

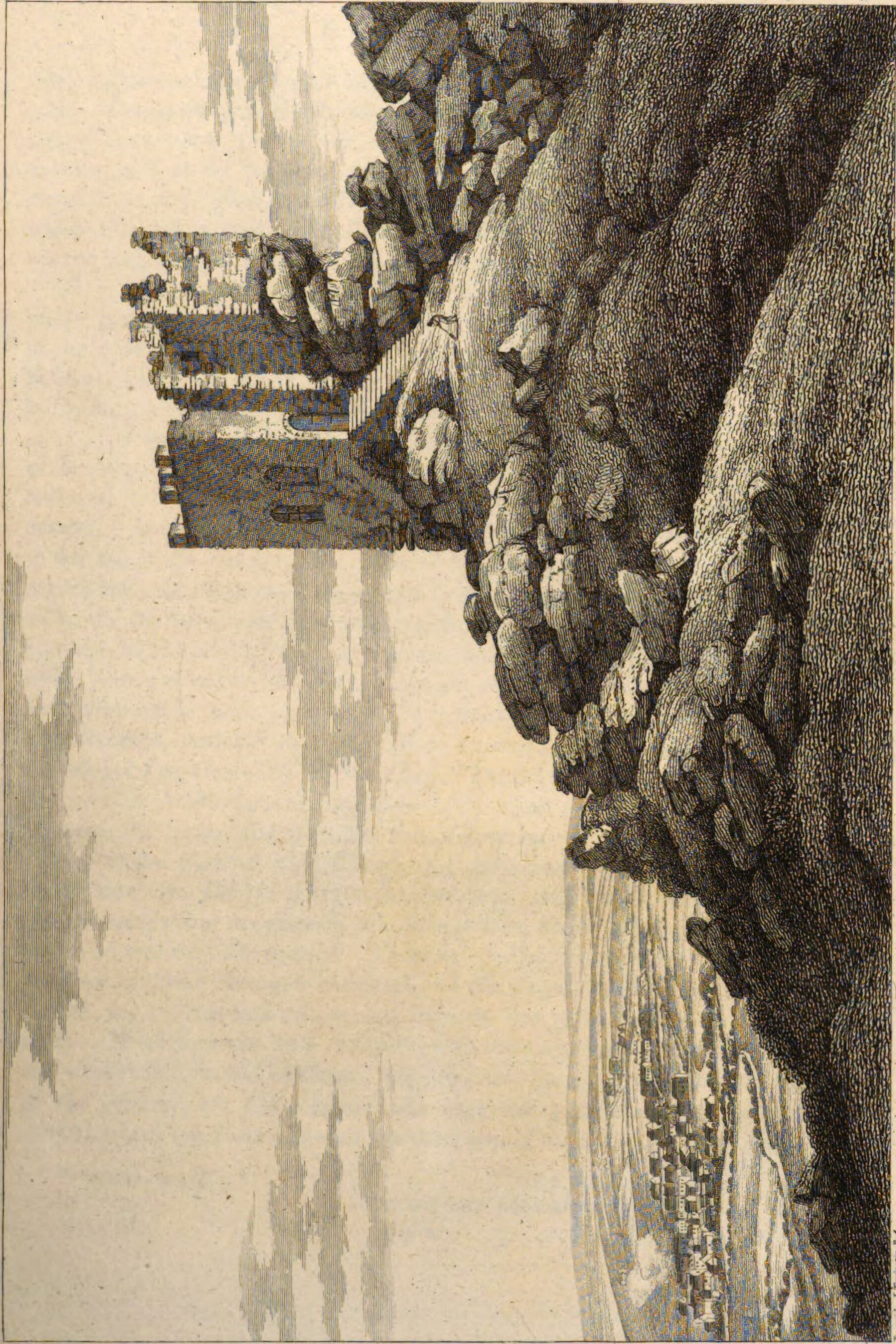


Drawn by J. Farington R.A.

Engraved by Lucia Byrne.

Tintagel Castle.

Published March 1, 1823, by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand.



Carn bré Castle, with a distant view of Redruth.

fide : its internal diameter is 66 feet by 52 : the entrance is under a plain circular arch. The apartments in this keep, must, as Dr. Borlase observes^b, have been lighted from a little court or well, in the centre, as there are no windows in the exterior wall of the building. In the survey of the 11 Edw. III., this castle is described as well walled, and containing a hall, a kitchen, and lodging-chamber, which Edmund, formerly Earl of Cornwall, erected : the walls of which were of plaster, and a certain ancient chapel within the gate of the castle.

Of Restormel castle, the ancient seat of the baronial family of Cardinan, which came into the possession of the Earls of Cornwall, towards the latter end of the thirteenth century, the only part now remaining is the keep, a circular building of large dimensions, situated on a steep mount, formed out of a rocky hill, with a deep ditch : “ the outer wall or rampart of the keep is an exact circle of 110 feet diameter within, and 10 feet wide at the top, including the thickness of the parapet, which is two feet six inches. From the present floor of the ground-rooms to the top of the rampart, is 27 feet 6 inches ; and to the top of the parapet, 7 feet higher, garretted quite round. There are three stair-cases leading to the top of the rampart, one on each side of the gateway, ascending from the court within, and one betwixt the inner and outermost gate : the rooms are 19 feet wide, the windows mostly in the innermost wall ; but there are some very large openings in the outmost wall or rampart, now walled up.”¹ These openings which have pointed arches, and the gateway and chapel, both of which project from the circular keep, and have also pointed arches, are supposed to have been additions, made by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, King of the Romans, in the reign of King Henry III. “ The offices,” Dr. Borlase observes, “ lay below in the bass-court, where signs of many ruins to the north and east were in his time apparent, and shewed that this castle was of great extent.”^k At the time of the survey, in the reign of King Edward III., there were within the keep a hall, three chambers, and as many upper-chambers, one chapel with two bells, three chambers over the gateway, in a decayed state, covered with lead ; the gates at the entrance were also decayed. There were, without the gateway of the castle, one great hall, with two upper chambers, and one chapel, in good condition : the kitchen, and a certain stair-case, leading from the hall to the kitchen, were out of repair. There were also three chambers, with three upper-chambers over them, and a bakehouse, in bad condition ; and two stables for 20 horses, on each side of the gateway, old and ruinous ; and there was a certain conduit of lead, through which water was conveyed into every part of the castle.^l

^b Antiquities, p. 354.

^k Ibid. p. 357.

¹ Ibid. p. 356.

^l For the history of this castle, see p. 176, 177.

Below the town of Fowey, on each side of the haven, is a square tower, built, as we are informed by Leland, in the reign of King Edward IV., for the protection of the haven, having a chain to be drawn across: these towers were out of repair in the reign of King Henry VIII., as appears by the ancient chart of the southern coast of England, drawn at that time, preserved in the British Museum.^m "Two links of the boom or chain, which ran across the harbour, were taken up by a trawl boat, about the year 1776,"ⁿ and are now preserved in the grotto at Menabilly.

St. Catherine's castle at Fowey, St. Mawes castle, and that of Pendennis, were all built in the reign of King Henry VIII., and resemble other castles or block-houses, erected by that monarch for the defence of the southern coast.^o About three-quarters of a mile west of Kilkhampton church, is the site of a strong fortress, called the Castle-hill, consisting of a very steep oval mount, divided into three parts by deep ditches.

Ancient Mansion-Houses.

Of Place-house, the ancient seat of the Treffry family, in the town of Fowey, a considerable part still remains, though the "right fair and strong embattled tower," mentioned by Leland, and which appears from a drawing in Dr. Borlase's manuscript collections, to have been standing in the year 1752, does not now exist. Leland says that Thomas Treffry, "embateling all the wauls of the house, in a manner made it a castelle, and unto this day (temp. Henry VIII.) it is the glorie of the town building in Fowey." A pretty good idea may be formed of what this house was in the time of King Henry VIII., from the representation of the town of Fowey, in the chart of the southern coast above-noticed^p, where the tower noticed by Leland appears.

On the south side a bow-window still remains, very richly ornamented with Gothic tracery. The hall, which has a flat ceiling of oak, richly ornamented, appears, from a date under a coat of arms, to have been fitted up in the year 1575; long since which period, the greater part of this building has been much altered internally.

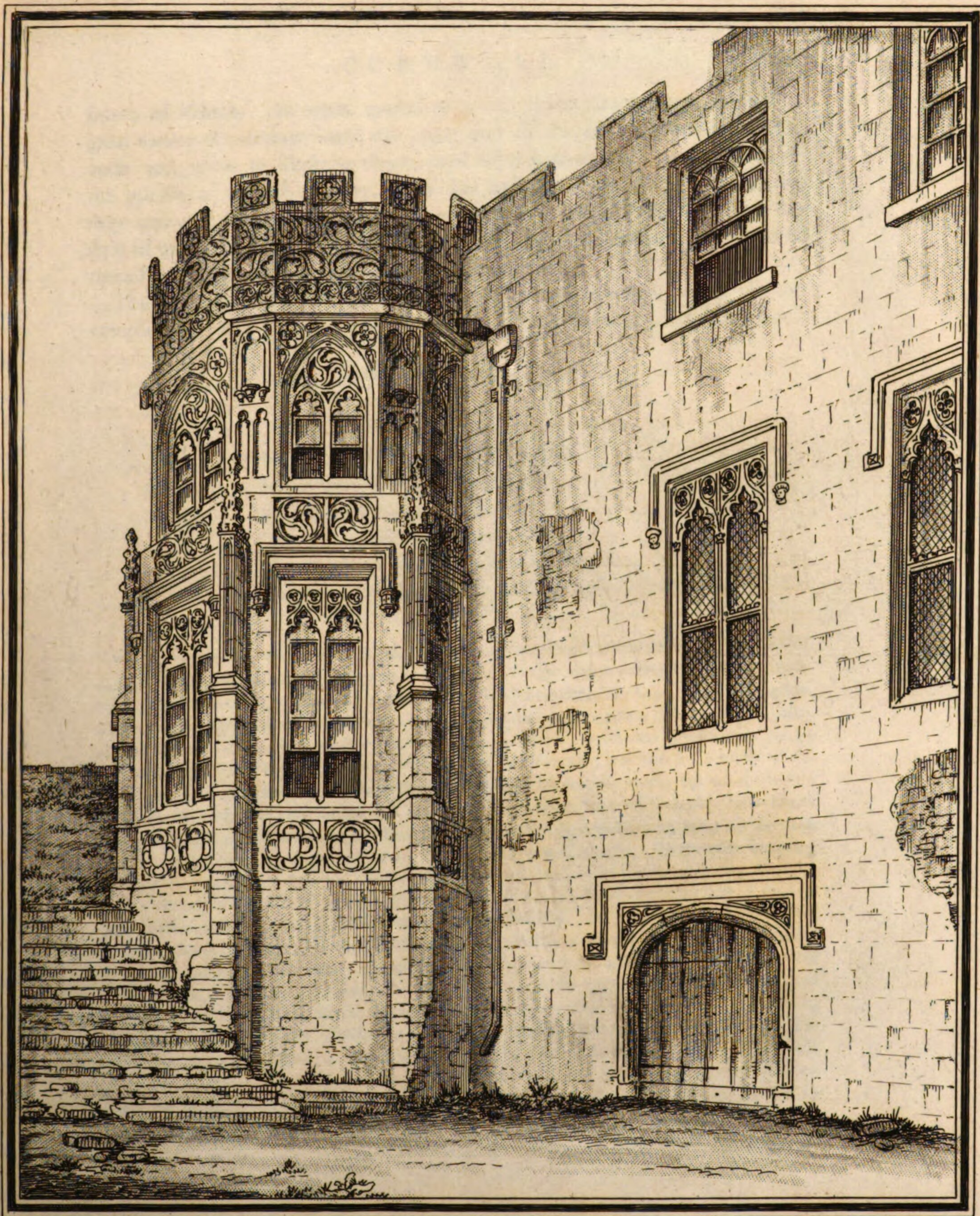
A square embattled tower is all that remains of an ancient castellated mansion, in the parish of Breage, called Pengerfick castle, which does not appear to be of higher antiquity than the reign of King Henry VIII., when it was the seat of the

^m See p. 108.

ⁿ Grose's Antiq. viii. p. 19.

^o St. Mawes and Pendennis castle, are figured in the first volume of Buck's Antiquities.

^p See the plate, p. 108.



Stysons del. & fecit.

PART OF PLACE HOUSE AT FOWEY IN CORNWALL

family of Militon. An upper apartment in this tower was ornamented with a great variety of paintings round the upper part of the oak wainscot, with proverbs and verses to illustrate them; these are at present much decayed. About the middle of the last century, when this building was visited by Dr. Borlase, they appear to have been pretty well preserved; and as they serve to shew the style of decoration then in use, we shall insert in a note the Doctor's description of them from his manuscript collections above-mentioned.¹

The following may serve as a specimen of the proverbs and verses. In the compartment where is represented the blind man with the lame on his back:—

“The one nedith of the other ys helpe.”

“The lame wyche lacketh for to goo

Is borne upon the blinde is back,

So mutually betwien theme twoo

The one supplieth the others lack :

The blinde to laime doth lend his might,

The layme to blynde doth yeld his fight.”

“On the wainscot round the upper part of the room are pictures in miniature, proverbs divided, and betwixt the division, verses; all serving to illustrate each other, and to enforce some moral instruction. The first recommends loyalty to the King. The second asserts the happiness of a kingdom, when served by faithful ministers. The third, how tender and careful a Prince should be of the safety of his subjects; comparing an affectionate sovereign to a dolphin, (a fish always remarkable for his love to the human species,) and at the same time, probably, intimating how happy the master of this house was, in the affection and kindness he met with from Godolphin house, (of which family a dolphin is the crest,) whence he married his lady. (See Leland, Itin. vol. iii. p. 6.) The fourth asserts the sacred ties of marriage, and how wantonly they had been violated by some late divorces, alluding, probably, to the divorce of Henry VIII. from Queen Catherine. In the picture relating hereunto are represented, first, the proper emblems of marriage,—the gentleman giving his right hand to the lady; a picture of no contemptible hand, and surely a strong testimony it is of the conjugal affection and domestic happiness of this Militon and his lady. On each side of this picture is a mansion-house; the one (by what is still remaining) evidently the dwelling-house commonly called Pengerick Castle, as it then stood; the other is the house whence the lady married to Militon, lord of Pengerick, proceeded, and I take it to be the old house of Godolphin, as it was in those times. The fifth truth inculcated is, that as the wants of mankind are mutual, so ought to be their assistances of each other; very properly exhibited to us in the blind man's carrying the lame on his back. The sixth, that nothing is difficult or impossible to the willing and industrious. The seventh and last, gives a true picture of the miser, in the ass laden with plenty, and dainties of all kinds, yet feeds upon poor herbage, and tastes not nor touches what he bears the burthen of, not for himself, but for others.” (Borlase's MS. Collection.)

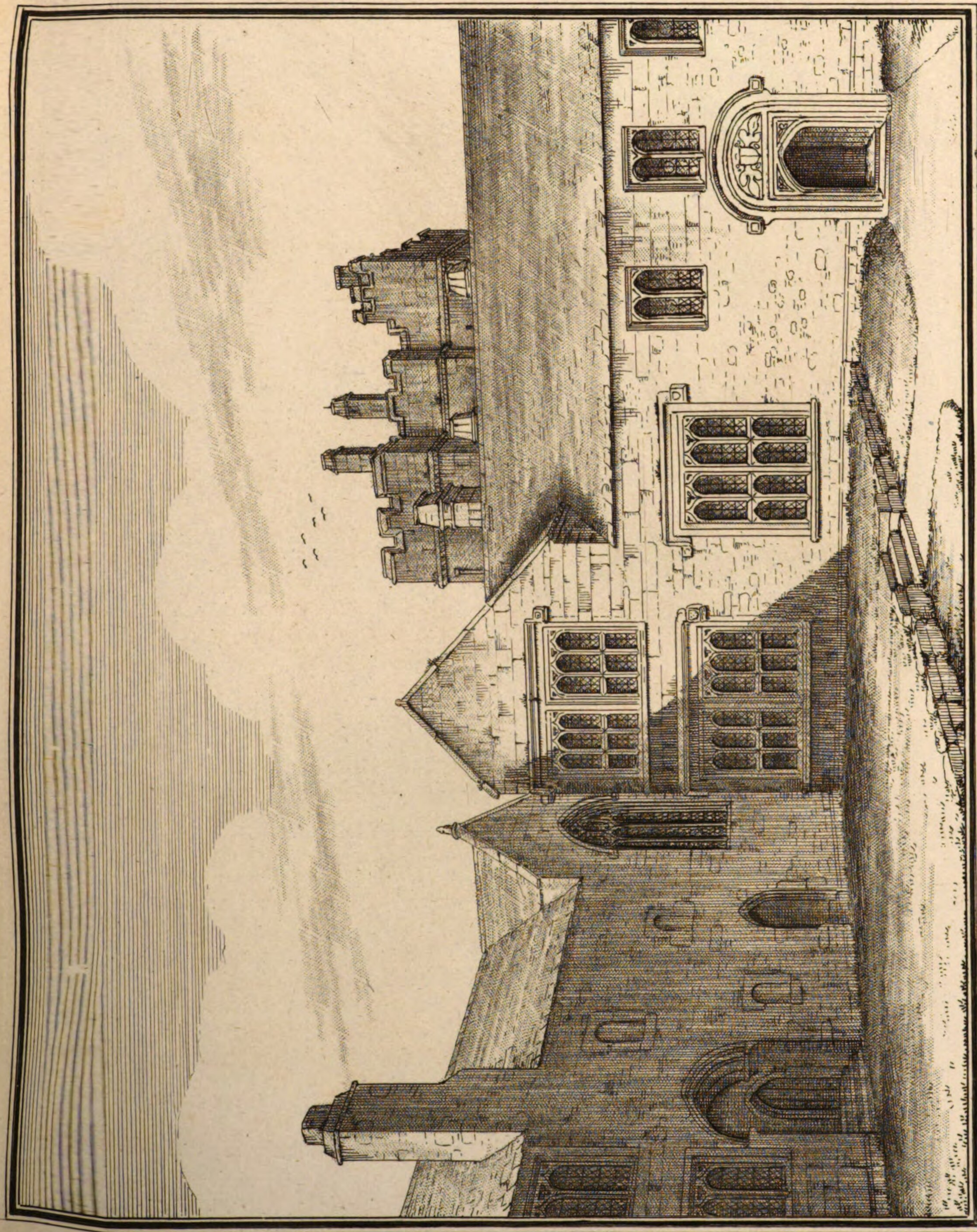
Cothele-house, the ancient seat of the Edgcumbe family, situated on the west bank of the river Tamar, in the parish of Calstock, is, externally, nearly in the same state as when it was erected by Sir Richard Edgcumbe, in the reign of King Henry the Seventh, and exhibits a curious specimen of the mansion-house of that time: the style of its architecture will be seen by the annexed view, which shews the court, having on the north side the hall, 22 feet by 42, in the windows of which are many coats of arms of the Edgcumbe family and their alliances, in painted glass; on the west side is the chapel, in the east window of which are some remains of painted glass.

There are considerable remains of Rialton-house, in the parish of St. Columb-Minor, one of the houses of the prior of Bodmin, and built by Thomas Vivian, the last prior, whose monument is noticed at p. ccxxxvi. Part of these remains has been converted into a farm-house; in a chamber of which, still called the Prior's Chamber, is a coat of arms, — Az. three fishes Arg., in one of the windows, with the initials T.V. Over a door-way with a pointed arch, in the ruined part of the house, in one of the spandrils, is a shield charged with a cross-florée and crown, with this inscription, "*Edgarus.*" In the other, a shield charged with a sword and crown, with a bugle-horn across; a stag on one side, and a dog on the other, with this inscription, "*S. Petroc, T.V.*" The upper part of a larger arch, which now stands alone, and appears to have been the principal entrance, is ornamented with shields and inscriptions, very neatly carved: over the arch, in large letters, is the name of the house "*Rialtoun.*" On one spandril, the arms of England, supported by angels; in the other, a shield charged with three fishes, supported by angels; over which, on a scroll, is this motto, "*Sit laus Deo:*" over the arch is also this inscription, "*T.V. Prior hoc fecit.*" There is a well in the court adjoining the house, with a small stone building over it, at one end of which is a niche with a pedestal for an image.

Part of the castellated mansion at Trelawny, erected by Lord Bonville, in the reign of King Henry VI., still remains on the eastern side of Trelawny-house, in the parish of Pelynt, now the seat of the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, Bart. Of Tre-carrell, the ancient seat of the family of that name, in the parish of Lezant, the old hall and chapel still remain; as does the old hall at Benallack, in the parish of Constantine, formerly the seat of a family of that name. Some parts of the ancient mansion at Golden in Probus, the seat of the Wolvedons *alias* Goldens, and afterwards of the Tregians, consisting chiefly of the chapel and a gateway, still exist, in a dilapidated state.

The ancient building in the town of Lostwithiel, supposed to have been a palace of the Earls of Cornwall, which was unroofed, and in a dilapidated state in the

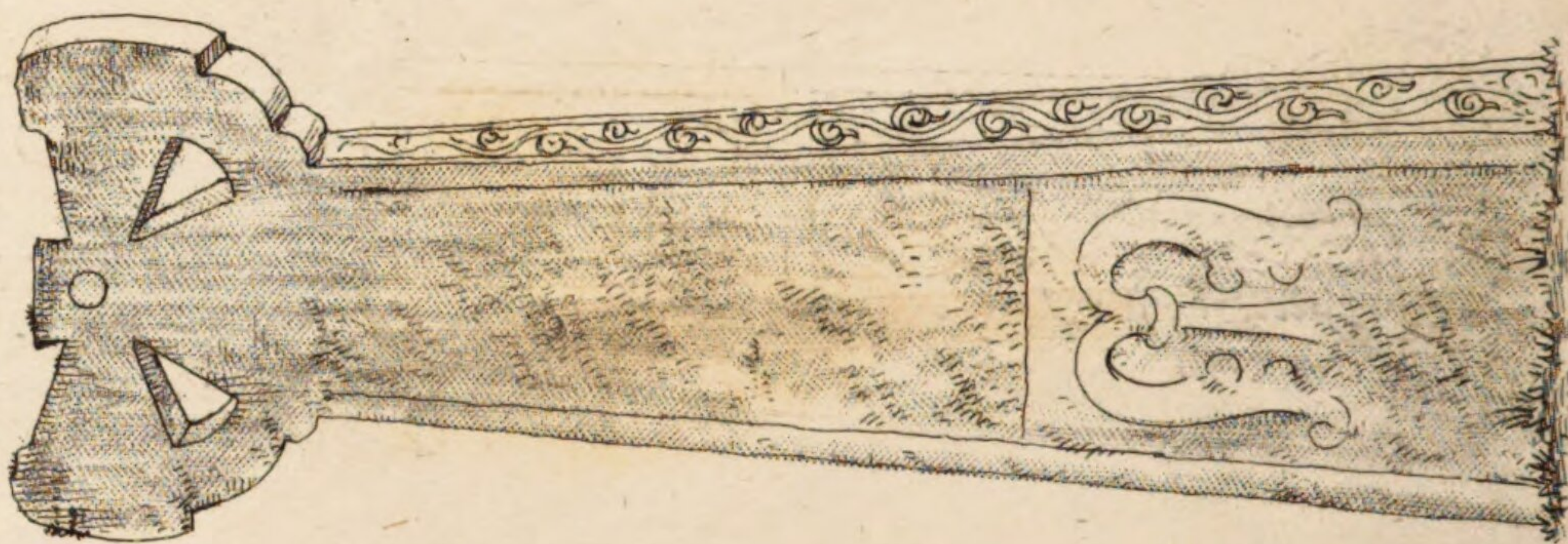
* Cothele-house is entirely furnished with ancient furniture, collected by its present noble owner and his father.



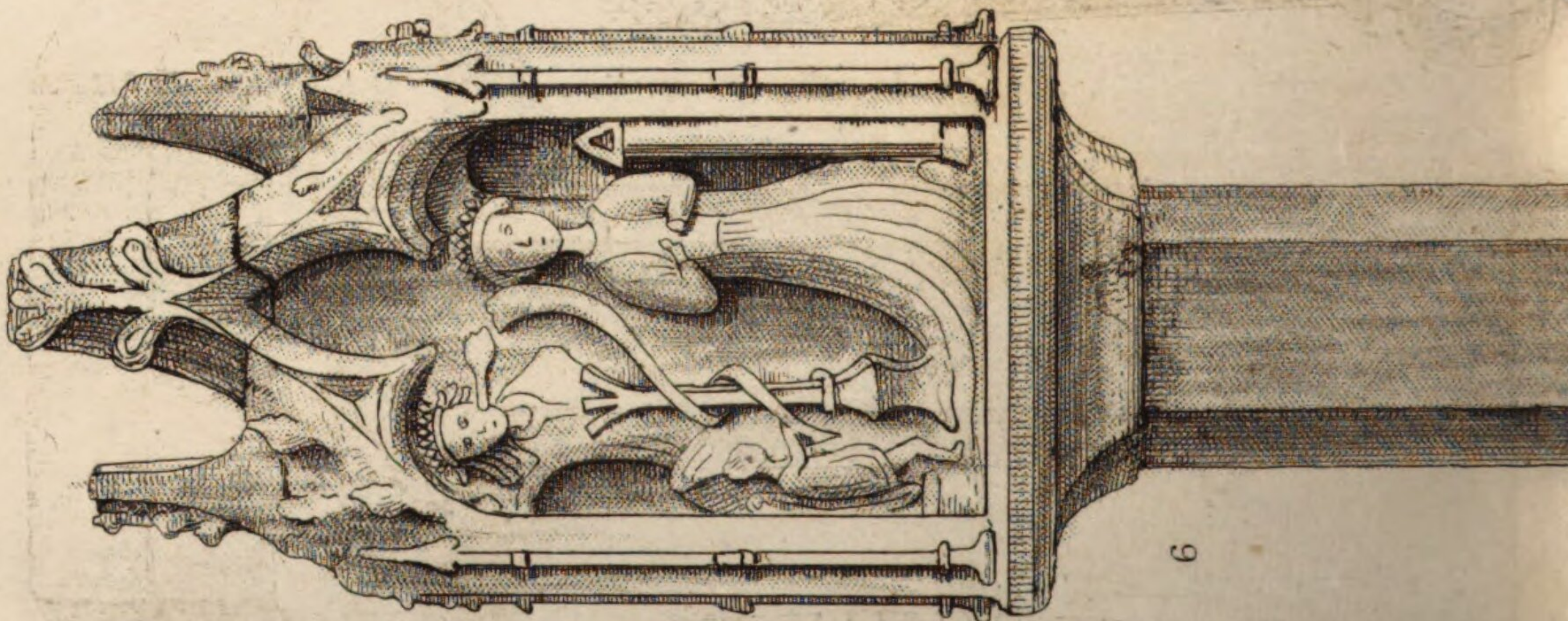
S. L. Payne del. & sculp.

The Court of Cotebele House, from the Gateway.

London Published March 1. 1829. by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand.

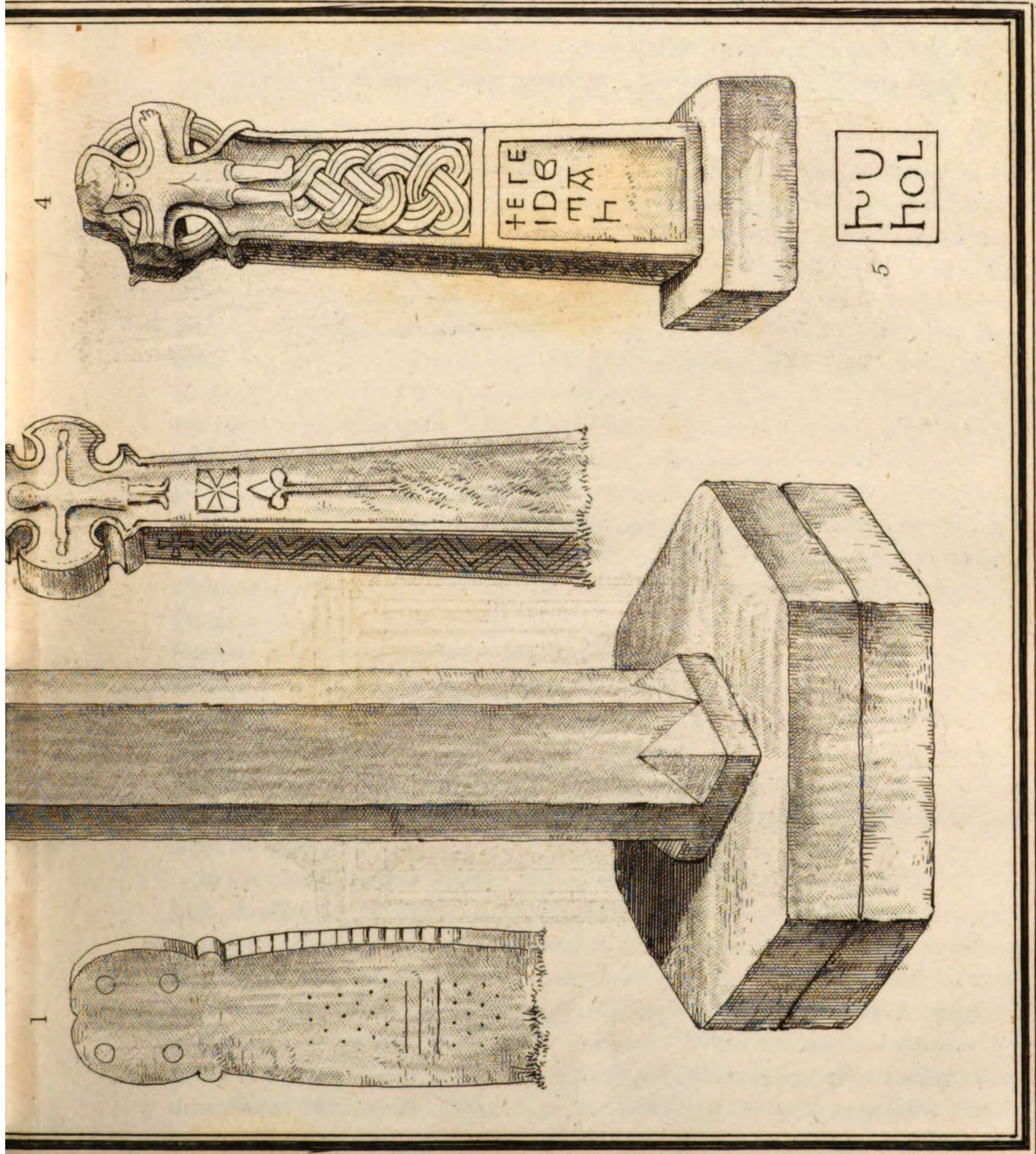


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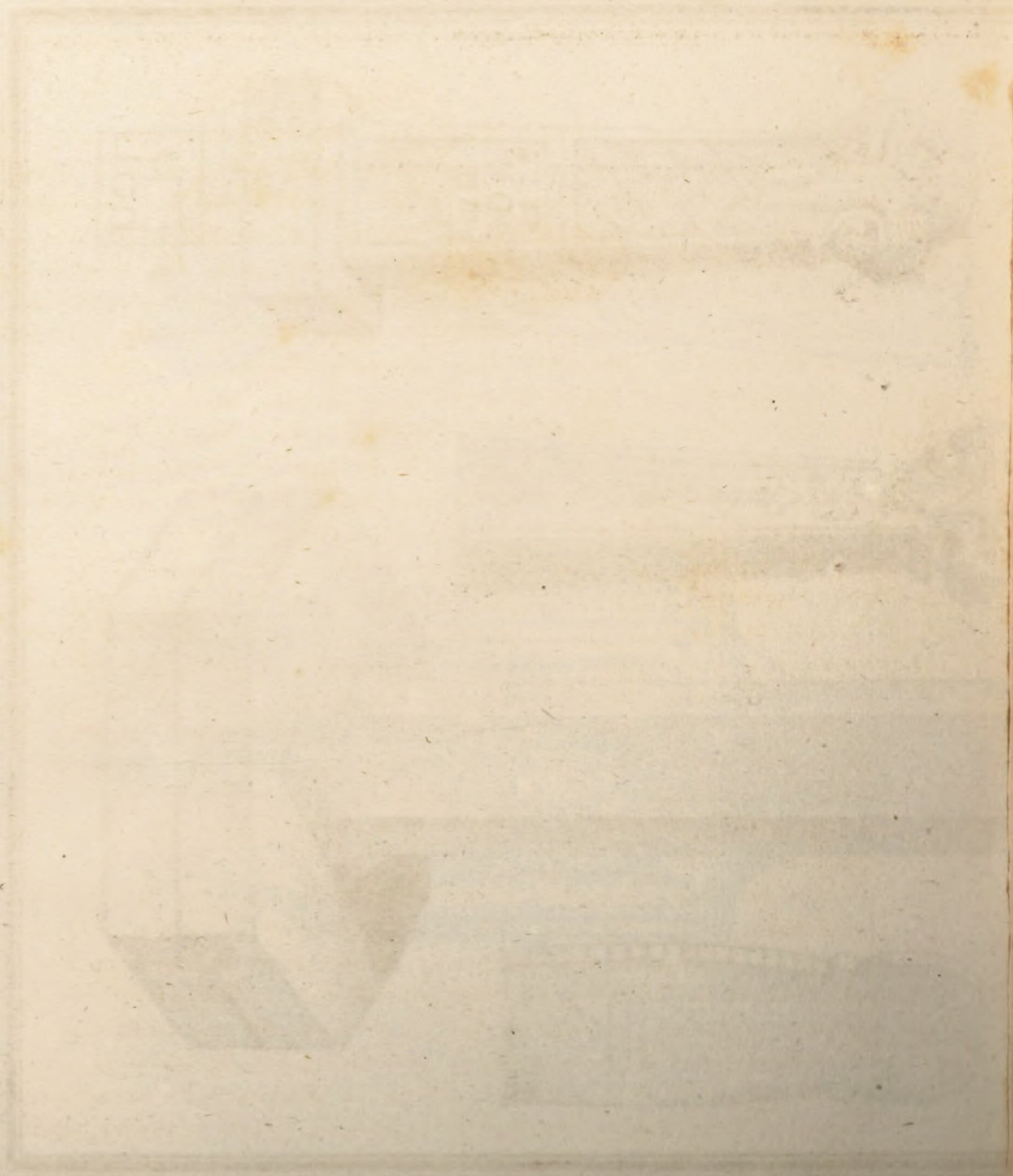
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3



L. Egerton del. et sculp.

ANCIENT CROSSES IN CORNWALL.



year 1734, when Buck's view of it was taken, part of which is now used as the Stannary prison, was erected by Edmund Earl of Cornwall, for his exchequer, &c.; and it is doubtful whether there ever was a palace or mansion-house attached to it.* The sites of Cardinham, Boscastle, and several other castellated mansions, are to be traced in the ditches of their moats, or other earth-works still remaining.

Ancient Crosses.

Every part of Cornwall abounds with ancient stone crosses, not only in the church-yards, but on the moors and other situations remote from any habitation; some of the most remarkable of them are exhibited in the annexed plate, in which fig. 1. represents a very rude one in the church-yard at St. Roche: fig. 2. the cross standing by the turnpike-road side on Temple-Moor, called the Four-hole cross, from the four openings by which the cross at the top is formed; this has been ornamented all round with scrolls, which are much defaced: fig. 3. the cross in Sancreet church-yard, having on one side a rude sculpture of the crucifixion, in bas-relief, and ornamented in the Saxon style: fig. 4. a very curious ancient cross, which originally stood in the Chapel-close of the barton of Roseworthy, in the parish of Gwinnear, from whence it was removed, some years since, to the garden of Lord Arundell's mansion-house, at Lanherne, where it now stands; on one side is a rude sculpture of the crucifixion, under which is a braid, and an inscription, apparently Saxon, of which this figure exhibits a fac-simile: and in fig. 5. is shewn another inscription, on the opposite side of the cross: fig. 6. a Gothic cross, standing in the church-yard of Mawgan in Pyder, on the east side of which is a niche containing the crucifixion, sculptured in pretty high relief. In the niche on the west side is carved a subject, taken, no doubt, from some legend, consisting of the figures of a King and Queen. She is in the dress of the fourteenth century, kneeling, on one side, before a desk; on the other side is a large bolt, with a serpent coiled round it, which seems to be biting the face of the King, whilst an angel holds its tail.

In the church-yard of Lanivet are two ancient stone crosses, one about ten feet high, standing on the north side of the church, enriched on both sides with various ornaments, chiefly braids, much defaced by time; the other, which is about eleven feet high, stands near the west end of the church, having at the top a cross upon an open circle, leaving four holes, like that on Temple-Moor, which it much resembles in the style of its ornaments, which are scrolls. Near the inscribed stone in the parish of St. Cleer, mentioned in p. ccxxiii, stands the lower part of an ancient cross, ornamented with braids, called the other Half-stone, from a supposition that it belonged to another fragment in a different part of the county.

* See p. 203.

Well-Chapels.

Small chapels or oratories, erected over wells or springs of water, to which extraordinary virtues have been ascribed, abound in most parts of Cornwall, the greater part of them in ruins; that of Mena-cuddle, near St. Austell, remains pretty entire; it is a small Gothic building, nine feet by five feet six inches within the walls; having a groined roof; neatly moulded door-ways on the north and south sides, with pointed arches, and a small window on the west side: the well is on the east side, one foot two inches in width. Over St. Agnes' well, in Chapelcomb, in the parish of St. Agnes, is a plain Gothic building of stone, about eight feet wide in the front, where is an opening with an obtuse arch. There is an ancient stone building over the well of St. Cleer, situated about a quarter of a mile north of the church; and St. Piran's well, in the parish of Perran-Zabuloe. The oratory over St. Levan's well is five feet square and seven feet high. The largest building of this kind stands near Horse-bridge, in the parish of St. Dominick, being 10 feet wide, and about 15 in height, ornamented with pinnacles.

Camps and Earth-works.

The county of Cornwall abounds more, perhaps, than any other part of England, with ancient camps and earth-works; the greater part of them nearly round or oval. In many places on the coast, a single vallum is seen stretching across from the edge of one cliff to that of another, with a ditch next the land; the most remarkable of these are the little Dinas, in the parish of St. Anthony in Meneage, the space inclosed within which is about 500 yards by 200; and the remains of a vallum, about half a mile north-west of Tehidy, the seat of Lord de Dunstanville, having a double ditch, the area inclosed within which has been much reduced by the falling of the cliff. At Pennare or Penarth is a double entrenchment, inclosing 100 acres, running east and west, from cliff to cliff, across the promontory called the Deadman. Dr. Borlase describes a vallum in the parish of St. Agnes, called the *kledh* (signifying in Cornish, the trench,) extending nearly two miles in length, from Porth-Chapel-Comb to Breanik-Comb, in some parts 20 feet high, with a ditch 17 feet 6 inches wide. "To the west of St. Agnes' beacon," Dr. Borlase says, "are still to be seen the remains of a small square fortification, adjacent to which are three sepulchral barrows." There are considerable remains of a vallum called the Giant's Hedge, which appears to have been originally about seven miles and a half in length, extending, in an irregular line, from the river Looe, a little above the town of West-Looe, to Leryn, from which place it remains for the space of nearly four miles, when it fails, and does not appear again till within a mile of West-Looe.

* Borlase's Antiq. p. 312.

* Borlase's Antiq. p. 313.

* Ibid.

In the parish of Probus are two camps, which are supposed to have been Roman, the one called Golden Camp, situated on the barton of Wolvedon, otherwise Golden, having a single vallum, of an irregular form, following the shape of the hill, and enclosing eight acres; the other, called Carvossa or Carfossa, about one mile west of Grampound, having a single vallum of an oblong form, inclosing about four acres, three sides of which have been nearly levelled. Dr. Borlase describes a Roman fort at Boffens, in the parish of St. Erth, with a single vallum 152 feet by 130.^u

In the hundred of Stratton are several ancient camps of an oval form, with a single vallum; the largest of these is Ashbury, in the parish of Week St. Mary, the area within the vallum containing four acres, and extending 27 perches, from east to west and 24 from north to south. East-Leigh-Berrys, in the parish of Launcels, consist of three oval camps, joined together in a line, with openings for communication between them from east to west; that in the middle is the smallest, being only 126 feet from north to south, and 108 from east to west. The two others are of the same size, each of them being 204 feet from north to south, and 144 from east to west. Yerdbury, in the parish of Stratton, is oval, the area within the banks being 327 feet from east to west, and 250 from north to south. At Swanacot-wood, in the parish of Week St. Mary, is a small oval fort, 150 feet by 130, the bank and ditch of which are both low. Hilton-wood Castle, in the parish of Whitstone, is oval, the area being 215 feet by 170: the vallum and ditch are very perfect; the perpendicular height of the vallum being 14 feet, and the ditch being 12 feet wide at the bottom. Near to this, in the same parish, is a similar work, called Froxstone-wood Castle, the area of which is 160 feet by 145; the perpendicular height of the bank, 10 feet; and the width of the ditch, at the bottom, 10 feet. At Grew's Hill, in the parish of Stratton, is a circular work, 156 feet in diameter, the banks of which have been partly levelled; where they remain, they are 10 feet high. There is a small circular work, called Winwood Castle, in the parish of Kilkhampton, 85 feet in diameter.^w

On Bury-down, in the parish of St. Neots, is a single vallum, of an oblong-square form, 330 feet by 200, rounded at one corner, having some slight out-works on the south side: within the area are several circles of moor-stone, irregularly laid. The work at Binamy, in the parish of Stratton, supposed by Dr. Borlase to have been a Roman fort, is unquestionably the moated site of a mansion-house, (the seat of the Blanchminsters), traces of which are to be seen within it: and that at Whalesborough, also supposed by him to have been Roman, being situated in a field called Chapel-park, has been conjectured to be the remains of an ancient

^u Borlase's Antiq. p. 316. pl. xxviii. fig. viii.

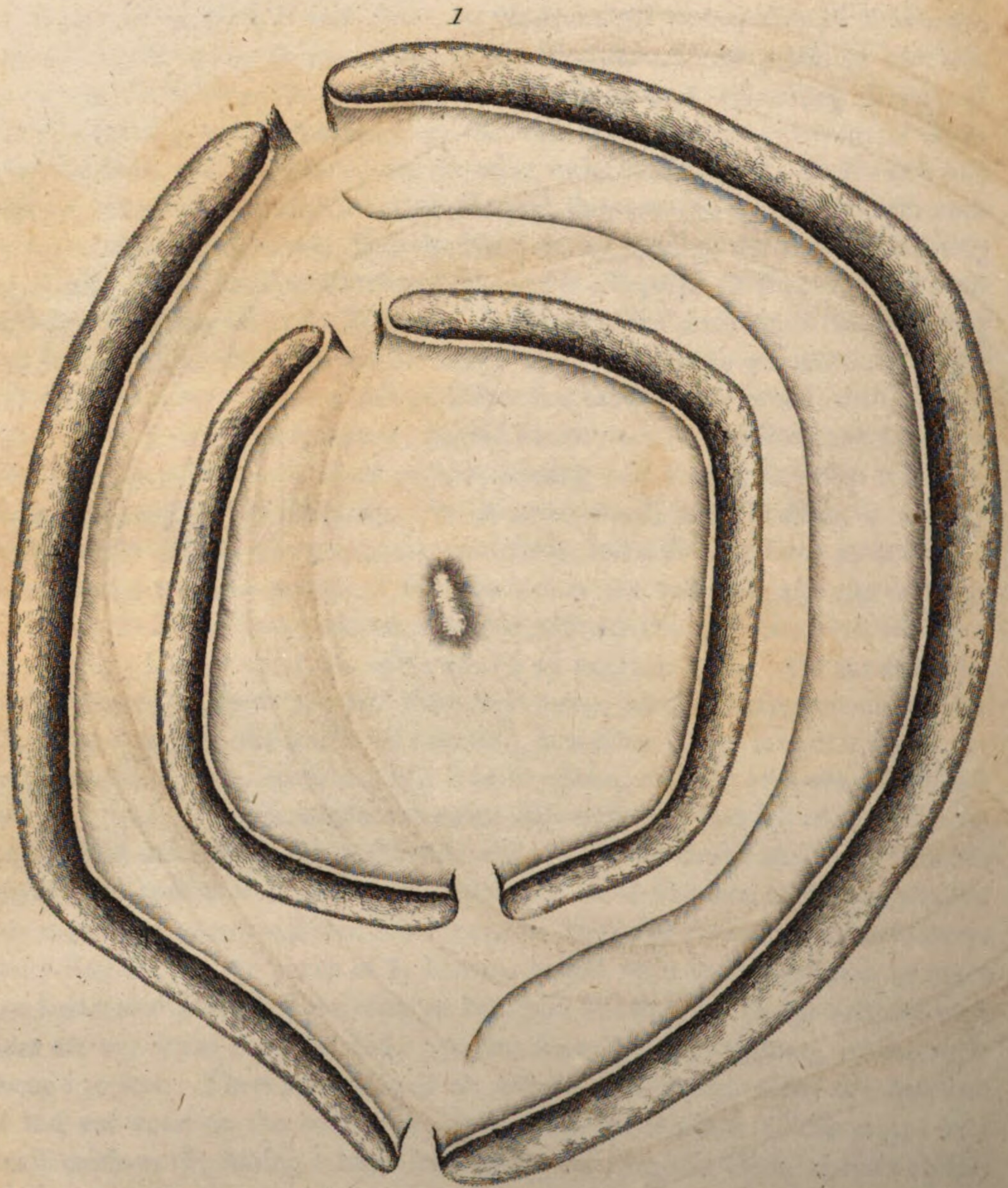
^w For the particulars of these earth-works in Stratton hundred, we are indebted to Wrey J'Ans, Esq., by whom they have all been measured.

chapel; part of the walls were standing within the memory of persons now living: the dimensions of these remains are 40 feet by 18.*

Cadson-Bury, near Callington, is an oval work, with a single vallum, having two entrances opposite to each other, on the south-east and north-west sides; the area within the vallum is 700 feet by 450. Blacketon, in the parish of Morvall, has a double vallum; the inner one is an irregular oval, containing an area of 363 feet by 264, with an entrance on the west side: the outer vallum is of an irregular form, and its distance from the other varies considerably; on the east side they are very near together; but on the west they are 130 feet distant from each other. Castle-Kynock, near Bodmin, has a double vallum, the area within being 950 feet by 800. On Great Prideaux-warren, in the parish St. Blazey, and Paderbury-top, in the parish of St. German's, are camps of the same kind; the one being 297 feet by 231, with only one entrance; the other having an entrance on the east and west sides. In the parish of Pelynt is a camp nearly round, with a single vallum, and a ditch ten feet deep, having an entrance on the south-east side: on the south side is an advanced rampart, extending half round, in which is also an entrance, facing that of the camp. In Dunmeer-wood, near Bodmin, is a camp with a single vallum, of an irregular oval form, and a ditch in some parts 18 feet deep, having only one entrance: the area within the vallum is 450 feet by 375. The camp in Pencarrow-park has a double vallum, the inner one oval, inclosing an area 250 feet by 200; the outer one of an irregular form. On the east side, at the distance of about 700 feet from this camp, are some extensive out-works. On Bury-down, in the parish of Lanreath, is a camp of an irregular form, approaching to a circle, consisting of a double vallum, with an entrance on the east and west sides; the area within the inner vallum is 277 feet by 264: a beacon was erected within this area in the year 1804. On the north and west sides are traces of an ancient road; and at the distance of about 800 feet, to the south-east of this camp, is a very small one, of an irregular triangular form, called Little-Bury. Kelly-Rounds, in the parish of St. Mabyn, consist of a double vallum, the inner one being nearly circular, inclosing an area 396 feet by 330: on the east and west sides are out-works; on the east, 330 feet from the outer vallum; on the west, about 130 feet. There are traces of an ancient road leading from the entrance of the out-work on the east side. About 400 yards north of this camp, is a small earth-work, having a single vallum, of an irregular form, about 120 feet by 150.†

* From the information of Wrey J'Ans, Esq.

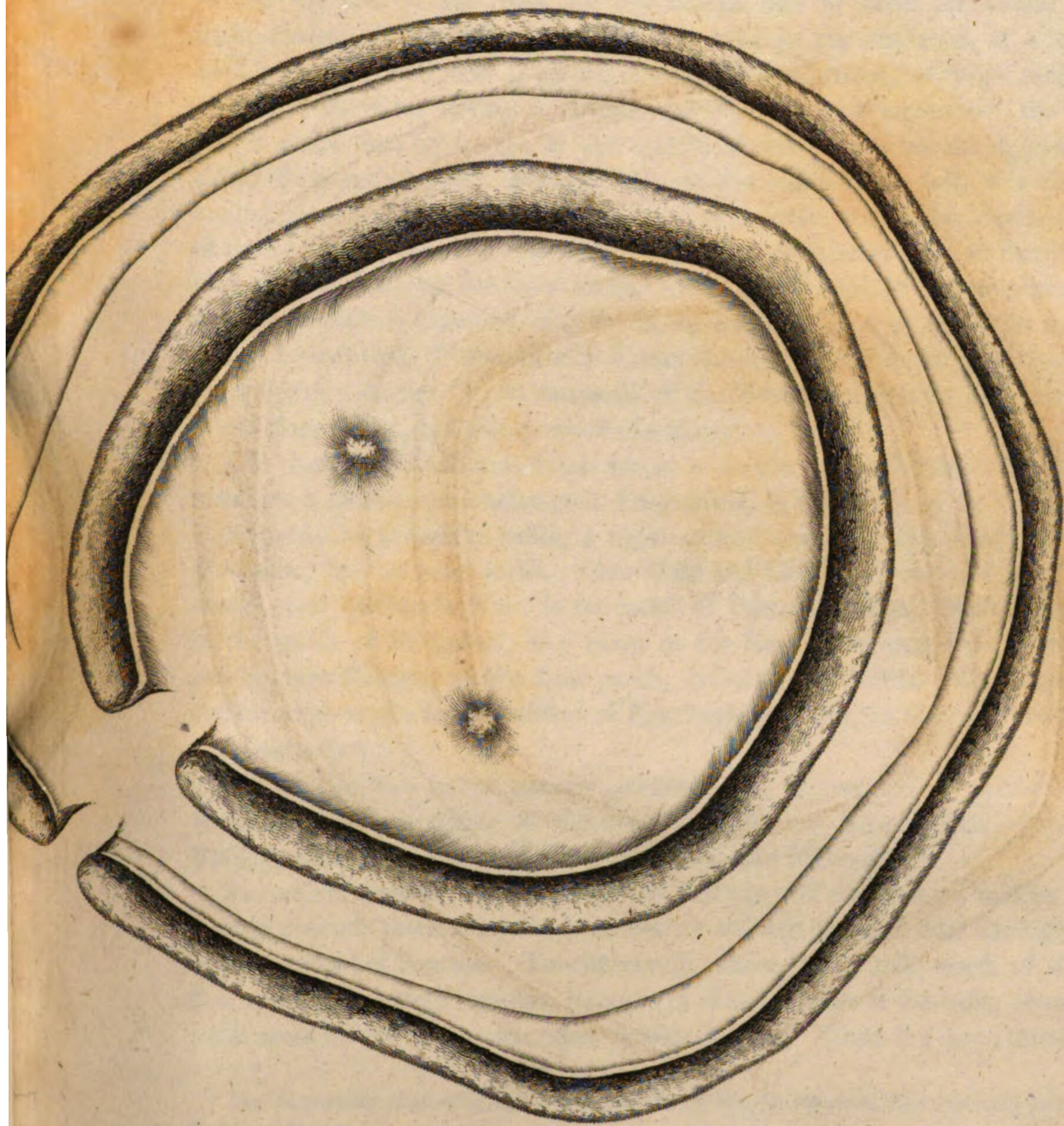
† For the particulars of these nine camps, we are indebted to Mr. Robert Dawson, who made accurate plans of them, when employed on the Survey of Cornwall, under Lieutenant-Colonel Mudge.



Scale of
100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800

ANCIENT EARTH-WORKS

1. Warbstow Burrows. 2. Castle



Fect.

1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600

MARKS IN CORNWALL.

An-Dinas near St. Columb.

There is a very large camp, nearly circular, called Castle-Andinas, on the summit of a high hill, about two miles south-east of St. Columb, consisting of a double vallum; the inner area being 1,700 feet by 1,500, with only one entrance. Within the area of this camp are two tumuli, one of them surrounded by a slight ditch. At the distance of about a mile to the westward, is a Cromlech, now converted into a pig-sty. Another fortification, of large extent, is Warbstow-Burrows, having a double vallum, and two entrances: the inner area is 1,200 feet, by 1,075: in the middle of this area is an oblong tumulus, called the Giant's grave^a. Bartine castle, in the parish of St. Just, is a circular mound of earth, with very little appearance of a ditch: within this area are three circles of stones pitched on end, and contiguous to each other; one of them being nine yards in diameter, the other seven.^b Mr. Whitaker speaks of a circular work, above 100 yards in diameter, on a hill in the parish of Breage^c, being the same of which Leland says, "the castle of Conan stood in the hille of Pencair; there yet apperith 2 ditches."^d In the parish of Cardinham is a circular entrenchment, called Bury-Castle, containing about two acres.^e

The church of St. Dennis stands within a circular entrenchment. Dr. Borlase mentions a circular entrenchment in Lanerwood, in the parish of St. Allen; and Hals speaks of Gwarnike castle, a triple entrenchment, in the woody lands of Gwarnike, in the same parish. Caer-Dane and Caer-Kief, are two large oval camps, near St. Piran's Well, in the parish of Perran-Zabuloe. Near Pentowan, in the parish of St. Austell, is a camp of the same form, called the Van, and another near Penrice, in the same parish, called Castle-Gothia. There are also ancient earth-works in the parishes of Egloshayle, St. Erth, St. Gerrans, Gwithian, and Launceston.^f

Besides the two camps above-mentioned, near Grampound, supposed to be Roman, there are others of the oval form, in the same neighbourhood, at Refugga near Trevellick, and Pencoose castle, near Pencoose.

Tumuli of earth or barrows abound in every part of the county; besides those already noticed, there are more than twenty on high ground, near the highways in the hundred of Stratton. Touchborough, about half a mile north of Davidstow church, is a large tumulus, 94 paces in circumference at the base; about 300 yards north-east of it are two other smaller tumuli. There is a large tumulus in

^a See the annexed plan, obligingly communicated by Mr. H. Stephens, who executed part of the Survey of Cornwall.

^b Borlase's Antiquities, p. 346. pl. xxix.

^c Cathedral of Cornwall, I. p. 336.

^d Itin. iii. 16.

^e Polwhele's History, vol. i. p. 107.

^f See p. 83. 94. 118. 150. 192.

the parish of Mawgan in Pyder, called Denzil-borrow^c; and another near Launceston, called White-borough.

Miscellaneous Antiquities.

In the north transept of Lanlivery church, against the east wall, are two fragments of sculpture in alabaster; one representing the resurrection of our Saviour; and the other, the general resurrection. Some ancient carvings of Scripture subjects in alabaster, originally painted and gilded, but now much defaced, were lately discovered in Cury church^f. In Launcels church are glazed tiles with raised figures of lions, griffins, birds, roses, &c.

In the year 1774, a silver cup was discovered, seventeen feet beneath the surface of the earth, containing a great variety of silver ornaments, (all of which are figured in the ninth volume of the *Archæologia*, pl. viii.) and many Saxon coins, most of which are now in the possession of William Rashleigh, Esq., M.P.: the following is a list of them, with the numbers of each: —

Offa Rex, one.

Cioltvolf Rex, one.

Beornwulf Rex, one.

Berktvolf Rex, nine.

Burgred Rex, thirty-one.

Eadmund Rex, two.

Eanred Rex, one.

Ceolnoth Archiep. five.

Egbeorht Rex, two.

Ethelwulf Rex, two.

Aethelred Rex, two.

Aelfred Rex, two.

Aethelstan Rex, three.

Eadmund Rex, two.

Eadred Rex, two.

Eadwig Rex, one.

Eadgar Rex, four.

Aethelred Rex, (Second) eight.

Sithric Rex,

Ludovicus.^g

An ancient instrument of brass, resembling a long pin or bodkin, (the end of which is bent, probably by accident), was discovered ten fathoms under the surface of the earth, at the bottom of a mine, near the river Fowey, and exhibited to the society of antiquaries in 1796, by its possessor, the late Philip Rashleigh, Esq.: it is figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. xii., pl. li., fig. 8.

Customs and Superstitions, &c.

The customs and superstitions, relating to Maddern Well, Gulfwell, and our lady of Nant's Well, have been already spoken of^h; Dr. Borlase says, that the common people attributed the same powers to St. Uny's Well, in the parish of Sancreed.ⁱ

^c Polwhele's History, vol. i. p. 107.

^f From the information of the Rev. R. G. Grylls, jun.

^g Communicated by Taylor Combe, Esq. Sec. R. S., who had engravings prepared of all the varieties

^h P. ccii.

ⁱ Natural History of Cornwall, p. 31.

The Well of St.Kaine has been often celebrated in prose and verse ; its reputed qualities are sufficiently expressed in the following verse, quoted by Carew : —

“ The quality, that man or wife,
Whose chance or choice attains
First of this sacred stream to drink,
Thereby the mastery gains.”

The church ale was formerly kept up with great spirit in Cornwallⁱ, and on that occasion, no doubt, the athletic exercises, particularly wrestling, in which the Cornish still greatly delight, were not omitted.

Borlase says, that bonfires are kindled in Cornwall on the eve of St.John Baptist's, and St.Peter's day, whence midsummer, in the Cornish tongue, is called *Goluan*, which signifies both light and rejoicing. At these fires, he says, the Cornish attend with lighted torches, tarred and pitched at one end, making a perambulation round the fire, and go from village to village bearing their torches^k. Mr.Brand says, that the boundary of each tin-mine is marked by a long pole, with a bush on the top of it: these on St.John's day are covered with flowers.^l

At Helston, the 8th of May, the festival of the apparition of St.Michael, the patron-saint of the town, is kept as a day of rejoicing, with music, singing, dancing, and processions, under the appellation of the *Furry*^m. Similar sports, under the same denomination, are said to have been held at the Lizard, at Sithney, and other places. The ancient custom called the Bodmin-riding, and some remains of it which still exist, are detailed under the head of Bodmin, in the Parochial Topography, p.38.

Mr.Polwhele says, that “ the custom of saluting the apple-trees at Christmas, with a view to another year, is still preserved both in Cornwall and Devonshire. In some places the parishioners walk in procession, visiting the principal orchards in the parish ; in each orchard single out the principal tree ; salute it, with a certain form of words, and sprinkle it with cyder, or dash a bowl of cyder against it. In other places, the farmer and his workmen only, immerse cakes in cyder, and place them on the branches of an apple-tree, in due solemnity ; sprinkle the tree, as they repeat a formal incantation, and dance round it.”ⁿ Carew speaks of a custom which formerly prevailed at Lostwithiel, where, he says, “ upon little Easter-Sunday, the freeholders of the towne and mannour, by themselves or their deputies, did there assemble: amongst whom, one (as it fell to his lot by turne)

ⁱ Carew's Survey, 68., 1st. Edit.

^k Antiq. p. 130.

^l Popular Antiq., vol. i., p. 255, note.

^m A particular account of the Helston *Furry* may be seen in Polwhele's History of Cornwall, vol.i. p.41—45.

ⁿ History of Cornwall, vol. i. p. 48.

bravely apparelled, gallantly mounted, with a crowne on his head, a scepter in his hand, a sword borne before him, and dutifully attended by all the rest, also on horseback, rode thorow the principall streete to the church: there the curate in his best *beseene*, solemnely received him at the church-yard stile, and conducted him to heare divine service: after which, he repaired with the same pompe, to a house foreprovided for that purpose, made a feast to his attendants, kept the tables end himselfe, and was served with kneeling, assaye, and all other rites due to the estate of a Prince: with which dinner, the ceremony ended, and every man returned home again.”^a

They have a remarkable harvest-custom in Cornwall,—when the corn is cut, one of the reapers takes the last handful of wheat, or other corn, holds it up, and cries, “I have it,” three times; another enquires, “What have you?” three times; he replies, “*A neck, a neck, a neck:*”^o they then shout, and dress up this handful of corn with flowers, and parade about, carrying it, with great acclamations and merriment.

It seems from Dr. Borlase’s account^p, that the superstition of the ancient Britons, respecting the formation of the *Anguinum*, or serpent’s egg, as related by Pliny, or something very like it, prevailed in Cornwall, so lately as fifty years ago.

The Cornish were formerly much attached to sports and pastimes, especially the *Guare-miracle*, or miracle-play, wrestling, and hurling. The first is described by Carew^q, as “a kind of Entrelude, compiled in Cornish out of some Scripture history, with that *Grossenes* which accompanied the Romanes *vetus Comedia*. For representing it they raise an earthen amphitheatre, in some open field, having the diameter of his enclosed playne some 40 or 50 foot. The country people flock from all sides, many miles off, to heare and see it; for they have therein devils and devices, to delight as well the eye as the eare.” As the plays were in the Cornish language, this pastime has of course long since ceased. The exercise of wrestling still prevails in this county, perhaps more generally than in any other part of England. The favourite pastime of the Cornish in former times was the game of *Hurling*, a great trial of strength and swiftness, performed with a wooden ball covered with silver: it was played by 20 or 30 on a side, and consisted in catching the ball, and carrying it by force or sleight to the goal assigned. A very particular description of this game may be found in Carew’s Survey.^r

^a Survey of Cornwall, f. 137.

^o Mr. Brand, who gives an account of this custom as it prevailed in Devonshire, on the borders of Cornwall, with some circumstances different from what we observed in the neighbourhood of Truro, calls it a *Knack*. (Popular Antiq. vol. i. p. 443, note.)

^p Antiq. p. 137. See also Carew’s Survey.

^q Survey, f. 71. (a).

^r Ibid. f. 73. (b).

PAROCHIAL HISTORY.

THE earliest topographical notices relating to Cornwall, are those in the itineraries of William of Worcester, who visited that county in the reign of Edward IV., and of Leland, who was there in the reign of Henry VIII. Next to these, in point of time, follows the brief sketch of the county by Camden, in his *Britannia*, first published in 1586, in octavo. The first regularly digested historical and topographical account of Cornwall, is the survey of that county, written in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Richard Carew, Esq. of Anthony, and first published in 1602. This survey, to use the author's own words, "containeth a description — General in the first book, respecting her accidents, elements, and inhabitants—Special in the second book, containing matters topographical, historical." The first book contains much valuable matter on general subjects, particularly relating to the state of the mines at that time, the tillage of the county, fisheries, &c; the Cornish gentry, eminent persons, trade, Saints' feasts, customs, games, &c. &c.; historical notices; temporal and spiritual government, &c.; and a transcript of some valuable records from the Exchequer. The second book consists chiefly of topographical notices, arranged according to the several hundreds, with a brief account of the principal gentry and their seats. This work was reprinted, without additions, in 1723, and again in 1769. A new edition was published in 1811, by the Right Hon. Lord de Dunstanville, with the notes of Thomas Tonkin, Esq. of Trevaunance, from a MS. in His Lordship's possession, which had been prepared for the press by the author, but never published.

Norden's "Topographical and Historical Description of Cornwall" may be considered as contemporary with Carew's survey; the "Perambulation of Cornwall," as he calls it, for the purpose of collecting his materials, appears to have been made in 1584: it was not written till after the publication of Carew's volume, from which he has evidently taken his general sketch of the county; and, from other circumstances, it appears, that he had, at least in many instances, brought down his account to the time of his writing. This survey, in which we have some notices of seats of the Cornish gentry of his time, not mentioned elsewhere, was not printed till 1728. Mr. Carew does not seem to have been aware, that Norden intended more than a map of the county; for, in a letter dated 1606, when meditating a new edition of his survey, he says, "if I wist where to find Mr. Nor-

den, I would fain have his map of our shire, for the perfecting of which he took a journey into these parts." Mr. Tonkin observes of Norden's book, that " although a mean performance, full of egregious mistakes, with most defective and erroneous maps of every hundred, yet there were several things in it hardly to be met with elsewhere." ^a

About the year 1685, Mr. William Hals, a gentleman of an ancient Devonshire family ^b, which had been some time settled at Fentongollan, in St. Michael-Penkevill, began to make collections for a parochial history of Cornwall, which he continued for at least half a century: it was brought down by him to about the year 1736. Mr. Hals died in 1739; his parochial history being at that time nearly compleated. About the year 1750, the publication of this work was undertaken by Mr. Andrew Brice, then a printer at Truro, who afterwards removed to Exeter, where he published an useful geographical dictionary and other books. The account of seventy-two parishes arranged alphabetically, from Advent to Helston inclusive, was printed in folio in ten numbers, which are extremely scarce: the publication is said to have been suspended for want of purchasers; occasioned by the scurrilous anecdotes it contained, and reflections thrown on some of the principal families. It is probable, however, that the inaccuracies with which it abounds, and the tedious legends of saints to whom the churches are dedicated, which occupy at least half the work, would have operated more to the prejudice of its sale than the scandalous anecdotes which occasionally occur, many of which had been omitted by the editor. The most valuable part of the work is the account of families, and the descent of property; but in these he is frequently inaccurate; and, as Dr. Borlase observes ^c, " what he says should not have too great stress laid upon it, when it stands upon his single authority."

Contemporary with Hals, as a collector of materials for a parochial history of Cornwall, was Thomas Tonkin, Esq. of Trevaunance ^d, some time member for Helston, a gentleman of an ancient family, who had made great progress in preparing such a history for the press, and had completed several parishes. Mr. Tonkin began to write his parochial history in 1702, at which time he had the use of Hals's collections. Dr. Borlase ^e seems to have supposed that Hals's collections were brought down from 1702 to 1736 by Tonkin; the truth

^a See Tonkin's dedicatory letter prefixed to Lord de Dunstanville's edition of Carew.

^b Mr. Gough had been informed that he was rector of St. Iwern; but it is certain that he never was in holy orders, nor is there any such Cornish parish. Mr. Hals's residence, during the greater part of his life, was at Tresawfen, in Merther; at the time of his death, he resided at St. Wenn.

^c In MS. notes on Carew, in the possession of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

^d In the latter part of his life he resided at Polgorran, near Tregony.

^e In his MS. notes on Carew.

is, that they both brought down their collections to that period, without any communication with each other, which seems to have ceased soon after the first period above-mentioned. Mr. Tonkin himself says, speaking of Hals in the year 1739, "it is between twenty-five and thirty years since I have seen any of his collections, and, I believe, at least twenty, since I have seen him: I am told that he has greatly improved and polished them since that time; but as his method is quite different from mine, and that I have some other reasons not necessary to be mentioned for not corresponding with him, I can safely say, that in this present work of mine^f, I have not made use of one single line out of his compositions." Mr. Tonkin, in one of his MSS., dated March 27th, 1733, desires that, "if by death, or any other accident, his MSS. should fall into other hands, they would by no means publish them in the dress in which they then appeared, but be pleased to new-model them after the method followed in those few which had received his last corrections, such as St. Agnes, St. Piran in the Sands, St. Michael-Penkevil," &c. In 1737, he had made sufficient progress in his collections, to enable him to put forth proposals, in which he announced the plan of his publication.^g

In the year 1739, Mr. Tonkin had completed his MS. of the first part of his work, which was to treat of the county of Cornwall in general; his epistle dedicatory of that date^h, is printed at the beginning of Lord de Dunstanville's edition of Carew, addressed to Sir William Carew, Bart. and Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., then representatives in parliament for the county of Cornwall. In this letter, he recapitulates what had been done towards the topography of his native county. Besides the works of Leland, Camden, Norden, and Carew, he mentions the general collections of Hals and Anstis, and those of Beare and Gwavas on the Stannaries, the Cornish language, &c. Towards the conclusion of his epistle, he says, "I

^f Meaning the first volume, which was to have contained the general history of the county.

^g Proposals for publishing three volumes of the history and antiquities of Cornwall in imperial quarto:—

The first to be a complete work of itself, and a full natural history thereof and its antiquities.

Also, the second volume will give a particular account of the four Western hundreds, after the method of Sir William Dugdale's Warwickshire. Maps of each; arms round the maps; draughts of the seats; prospect of Mount Bay; Falmouth harbour; Truro, with its river; Wadebridge, and river.

The third volume of the five remaining hundreds in the same manner, with prospects from Mount Edgumbe of Plymouth Stonehouse, and the docks; a second of Launceston, Newport, &c.; a third of Fowey harbour.

Subscribers to send their names, and arms, and informations, to the author at Polgorran, near Tre-gony, at or before Lady-Day 1737. The price in hand to subscribers, one guinea; and 5s. on the delivery of the first volume, 16s. on the delivery of the second, and one guinea on the delivery of the third. Subscribers for six to receive seven copies.

^h By an error of the press, it appears 1733.

wish I could say that many more of my countrymen had assisted me with their kind endeavours. I do not yet despair of having several, for which reasons I have, in my proposals, enlarged the designed time of the publication of this part. I hope they will be so good as to send in contributions. If they persist in their refusal, they must be contented with such coarse fare as I am able to give them, which I will endeavour to make as palatable for them as I can; perhaps, when they come to taste of this, they may be prevailed on to supply me with something better towards the two remaining parts. All that I can promise them, is, that I will give them the best account I can, without the least partiality: neither shall any one person have a just occasion given him to charge me with any wilful omission or sophisticated truth. I shall likewise make it my particular care to avoid any personal reflections, and much more so, not to throw any scandal, pretended judgment, old wives' tales, &c. on any one family whatsoever; but where I cannot say all the good that I would wish for, be very careful at least to forbear the saying any ill, as keeping in mind that excellent advice of honest Andrew,

“Pray eat your pudding, friend, and hold your tongue.”

In this he evidently alludes to what he must have observed in the MSS. of his contemporary Hals. Very little was done by Mr. Tonkin to the parochial department of his intended history after the date of this letter; he died in 1742, and “in the latter part of his life, being unhappily involved in pecuniary difficulties, grew less attentive to study and died without printing any part of his intended history.”

The Rev. William Borlase, rector of Ludgvan, afterwards LL.D. published in 1754, “Observations on the Antiquities of the County of Cornwall,” in one volume folio, and in 1758, another volume, relating to the natural history of the county; a second edition of the Antiquities was published in 1769. Dr. Borlase, whose works, notwithstanding he indulged some fanciful conjectures concerning the druidical worship, contains much valuable matter, appears to have meditated a parochial history of Cornwall; the few collections which he had made for that purpose, in addition to the MSS. of Hals and Tonkin, he digested in a folio volume, now in the possession of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. In 1775, the Rev. Mr. Walker, late rector of Lawhitton, projected the publication of a parochial history of Cornwall, by making additions to Hals, and issued proposals, but the publication never took place. In the year 1803, the Rev. Richard Polwhele, representative of the ancient family of that name, and vicar of Manaccan, who had been before engaged in the publication of a history of Devonshire, published three volumes of a general history of Cornwall, classed under the several heads of, civil and military transactions, religion, architecture, agriculture, mining, commerce, language, literature, population, manners, &c. and divided into periods: these volumes, which were brought down

to the reign of Edward I., were followed in the year 1804 by "a Supplement to the first and second Books, containing Remarks on St. Michael's Mount, Penzance, the Lands-End, and the Sylleh Isles, by the Historian of Manchester;" and in the year 1806 by two other volumes, one of them containing the history of Cornwall, in respect to its population, and the health, strength, activity, longevity, and diseases of its inhabitants, with illustrations from Devonshire; the other, "the language, literature, and literary characters of Cornwall, with illustrations from Devonshire."

No detached histories have been published of any of the Cornish towns; a history of Launceston, written by himself, was among the MSS. of that industrious collector, John Anstis, Esq. some time Garter King of Arms, who was a native of St. Neot's, and resided chiefly in the latter part of his life on an estate which he had purchased in the parish of Duloe, where he lies buried. We have not been able to discover where this valuable MS. is deposited, nor who is the present possessor of a MS. history of the borough town of St. Ives, written by Mr. Hicks, some time an attorney at St. Ives, before the year 1756.^h

In the year 1806, the Rev. Benjamin Forster, rector of Boconnoc, published a small tract, in quarto, intitled, "Some Account of the Church and Windows of St. Neot's." In the year 1804, the learned Mr. Whitaker, author of some much esteemed historical disquisitions, published a work in two volumes quarto, intitled, "The Ancient Cathedral of Cornwall historically surveyed," in which he has clearly proved, that the seat of the bishoprick of Cornwall was at St. Germans only, and never at Bodmin, as had been generally supposed.

In compiling the following parochial accounts, recourse has been had, as in other counties, to the Inquisitions *post mortem*, and other records in the Tower. We have occasionally made use of the printed part of Hals's works; and have been so fortunate, as to procure a sight of a considerable portion of that which has not been published, copies of detached parts of which are in the hands of several persons, but we have not ascertained that any perfect copy exists. We have, however, chiefly relied for the descent of property, in addition to what has been obtained from records, on the MS. of Tonkin, where there was an opportunity of choice; but there are some parishes for which Tonkin made no collections; as, on the other hand, there are others even of the printed parishes of Hals, in which there is scarcely any information to be obtained, except slight notices of the benefice, and a history of the saint to whom the church was dedicatedⁱ. We had an opportunity of taking notes from a part of Tonkin's MS., the

^h Mentioned in Dr. Borlase's Parochial Collections, 3.

ⁱ It may be observed also, that, in Tonkin's MSS., the descent of property is frequently copied from Hals's collections relating to parishes, of which Hals's MS. does not now perhaps exist.

property of the Rev. Mr. Pye of Blisland, through the favour of Dr. Taunton, soon after we began to make collections for Cornwall: a copy of this has been since added to the remainder of Tonkin's MSS. in the possession of Lord de Dunstanville, to whose kindness we have been indebted for the use of the whole, as well as for much other valuable information and assistance in the progress of our work. To Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. we have been indebted for the use of Dr. Borlase's unedited MSS. His volume respecting the Cornish families has proved extremely useful, not only for what we have written on that head, but in tracing satisfactorily, in many instances, the descent of property. Among Borlase's additions to what had been collected by Hals and Tonkin, for the parochial history, are notices of the ancient chapels in most of the parishes from the registers of the See of Exeter, which we have frequently quoted. We have been indebted to Rose Price, Esq. for the inspection and use of the collections made by his father, John Price, Esq. of Penzance, among which are a MS. history of St. Michael's Mount, and copies of some of Hals's MSS. The late Mr. Price had printed some part of his collections, consisting of pedigrees, deeds, and wills, in folio. The church notes, with notices relating to ancient architecture, &c. were collected during personal visits to every parish in the county in the year 1805, some of which were repeated in 1811. In our endeavours to continue the descent of landed property from the time when Hals and Tonkin finished their collections, we have experienced a considerable degree of success; and although our public applications for information were not more successful than Tonkin's, the result of several advertisements having been one solitary communication, yet many of the principal landholders have, upon our immediate application to them, though personally unknown, very obligingly furnished us with valuable communications. For much general assistance we have been indebted to Dr. Taunton, Charles Raffleigh, Esq., John Wallis, Esq. of Bodmin, and his son, John Wallis, Esq.; the latter has not only furnished us with such information as fell within his own knowledge, but prosecuted inquiries for us with much activity and intelligence. For much research and many valuable communications relating to the hundred of East, we have been indebted to the Rev. Francis Vyvyan Jago of Landulph, to the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, for the immediate neighbourhood of his seat at Anthony; for similar favours with respect to the hundred of Stratton to Wrey Jans, Esq. and the Rev. John King; for Fowey and its neighbourhood, to J. T. Austen, Esq.; and for the neighbourhood of his seat at Trelawney, to the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawney, Bart. The clergy, in general, have very kindly favoured us with satisfactory answers to our local queries relating to the present state of their parishes; which, among other advantages, has enabled us to ascertain the present owners of the several manors and bartons spoken of by Leland, Norden, Hals, and Tonkin; whether

ther the old manfions, which have been feats of the gentry of former days, are ftanding; how they are now occupied; and whether there are any remains of the numerous chapels fpoken of by Borlase and others. From the fame fources, we have obtained an account of the fituation of each parifh, its principal villages, and charitable eftablifhments. Among thofe clergy who have kindly profecuted their inquiries beyond the limits of their own parifhes, we have been particularly indebted to the Rev. John Rogers of Mawnan, the Rev. Anthony Williams of Treneere, vicar of St. Kevern, the Rev. Dr. Cardew of St. Erme, the Rev. R. G. Grylls of Helfton, the Rev. R. Lyne of Padftow, and the Rev. Richard Polwhele.

ADVENT,

ADVENT, commonly called St. Ann or St. Tane¹, lies in the hundred of Lefnewth and deanery of Trigg-minor, about a mile and a half south from Camelford. It contains the small villages of Treclegoe or Trelegoe, Pencarrow, and Trefinny. Most of the estates in this parish are parcel of the duchy of Cornwall, being held as free and customary lands of the manor of Helston in Trigg. The manor of Trelegoe, Treclegoe, or Trenelgoe, after having been for some descents in the family of Phillipps, was bequeathed by the late Rev. William Phillipps, rector of Lanteglos and Advent, to his nephew John Phillipps Carpenter, of Tavistock, Esq., whose son is the present proprietor. Helfbury Park, held under the duchy of Cornwall, extends into this parish. Tonkin speaks of Trethyn as a place of chief note in the parish of Advent, and says, that Sir Henry Rolle retired thither during the protectorate of Cromwell, about which time it became, by lease, the seat of a branch of the Vivians, whose heiress married into the family of Beale of St. Teath: it was, in 1736, the seat of Matthew Beale, Esq. It is now, by inheritance from his father, the property of Robert Lovell Gwatkin, Esq. The church of Advent, which is a distinct parish, is united to Lanteglos-juxta-Camelford, and forms with it a consolidated rectory, in the patronage of the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall.

St. AGNES, in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, is a small market-town, situated nine miles north-west-by-west from Truro, near the Bristol channel. It was anciently called Breanick or Bryanick. The market, for which there does not appear to be any charter on record, has been held from time immemorial for all sorts of wares and provisions, except corn. In 1706 Mr. Tonkin procured the Queen's patent for a weekly market and two fairs, but, after the writ of *ad quod damnum* had been duly executed, and the Queen's sign manual obtained, in consequence of a petition from the inhabitants of Truro, the grant was revoked. A small market is nevertheless kept up: the market-day is Thursday. The town and parish, comprising a great mining district, thickly strewed with cottages, contained 4,161 inhabitants in 1801, and 5,024 in 1811, according to the returns made to parliament in those years.

A pilchard-fishery was established at St. Agnes about the year 1802.

¹ In ancient ecclesiastical records, it is called the chapel of St. Andrewin or St. Athawyn, in Lanteglos, of which parish it was formerly a part.

The principal villages in this parish are Malow or Mola, where are the remains of a chapel, Mithian or Mythian, and Stenclose. The great manor of Tywarnhaile, which will be more particularly treated of in the parish of Perranzabuloe, extends into this parish.

The manor of Mythian belonged formerly to the family of Winslade: John Winslade was executed for being concerned with Humphrey Arundell and others, in the Cornish commotions in 1549, and his estates were forfeited to the crown. King Edward VI. granted this manor to Sir Reginald Mohun. William Mohun, Esq., the last heir-male of this family, bequeathed it to his wife Sibella, (who was afterwards married to John Derbyshire Birkhead, Esq.) and his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Prowse. Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart., who is the present proprietor of the whole, bought it in 1777; one moiety of Mr. Birkhead, and the other of Matthew Grylls, brother and heir of Robert Grylls, who had purchased it in 1758 of the devisees of Mrs. Prowse.

The manor, or reputed manor, of Trevaunance, is said to have been acquired by the Tonkin family in marriage with the heiress of Carne, a younger branch of the family of Carne of Glamorganshire^m. In the year 1559, Henry Earl of Rutland, then lord of the manor of Tywarnhaile-Tyes, sold the fee of the Trevaunance estate to Richard Crane, who the same year conveyed it to John Jeffery. In 1593, it was sold by Jeffery to Thomas Tonkin *alias* Trevaunance, whose family had long been possessed of it as lease-holders. This estate was the property and the seat of Thomas Tonkin of Trevaunance, Esq., who made large collections for a parochial history of Cornwallⁿ. Mr. Tonkin enjoyed his estate but a few years: he died in 1742. His two sons, who did not long survive him, successively inherited his estates, which, after their death, were for a while in the possession of Thomas Heyes, Esq., who married the daughter and heir of his son James, but left no issue; the only child of his daughter, who married Foss, having died unmarried, they descended to the representatives of the three daughters of Thomas Tonkin, who died in 1672; which daughters had married into the families of Jago, Cornish, and Ley. Mr. John Jago, and Mr. Hugh Ley, the immediate descendants of two of the daughters, are now possessed of two-thirds of the manor of Trevaunance, and of such portion of the manor of Lambourn as extends into this parish, and was part of the Tonkin estate (except some lands sold to J. Thomas, Esq. of Chiverton). The other third part has been subdivided. Mr. Thomas has one half of it by purchase, the other half is divided between Mr. Geach, a descendant of the family of Cornish, and Mr. Paul Clerk.

^m Tonkin's MS.; but the pedigree of the family in Dr. Borlase's collection, copied from Tonkin's papers, describes the family as resident at Trevaunance, in the reign of Richard II., two generations before the match with Carne.

ⁿ See p. 2—4.

Trevaunance house was taken down a few years after the death of Mr. Tonkin : there is now a cottage on its site.

An attempt was made by the Tonkin family to form a harbour at Trevaunance-Porth as early as the year 1632 ; it was attempted again in 1684, and, after a considerable expence had been incurred, again given up. In 1699, a third attempt was made with the assistance of Mr. Winstanly, the celebrated engineer ; the works then constructed were destroyed by a violent storm in 1705. Mr. Tonkin, from whose notes this account was taken, again commenced his works in 1710, at the expence of 6,000l. ; he formed the foundation with large masses of rock laid in hot lime made of Lyas-stone from Aberddaw, in South Wales : these works having become decayed, a jetty pier of Moorstone was built about the year 1794, at the expence of 10,000l., by a company of gentlemen, and a considerable trade in coals, lime, slate, &c. is now carried on with Ireland and Wales. The proprietors are enlarging the harbour, and rendering it more commodious and safe for shipping. A small stream of water which rises in the manor of Tywarnhaile, turns several stamping mills in Trevaunance-Comb.

Mr. Tonkin speaks of Chyton and Trevenythick, now Trenethick, as tenements in this manor. He says, that the Beauchamps owned Chyton in the reign of Henry IV. : and that, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, they removed from Chyton to Trenethick ; in the year 1633, Walter Beauchamp sold both to Peter Jenkyn of St. Columb the Higher, of whose representatives Chyton was purchased about the latter end of that century by Hugh Tonkin. It is now partly the property of the heirs of Tonkin before mentioned, and partly of Francis Enys, Esq. Trenethick was sold by the Jenkyn family in 1699 to John Tonkin, Esq. of Mullion, who possessed it in 1736. It was afterwards, for many years, in the family of John, of whom it has been recently purchased by Mr. Collan Harvey of St. Day.

Penwennick, a tenement in the manor of Tywarnhaile, was divided in the reign of Henry VIII. between Thomas Kemyell, who possessed a moiety, and Sir John Chamond and Urinus Nicholl, who had a fourth each. The representatives of Kemyell sold their moiety in 1568 to William Whitta ; from Whitta, it passed to the Lanyons, who resided here several years, and sold this estate in 1622 to Edward Noye of Mawgan : it was purchased of the latter, in 1627, by John Tonkin, Esq. of Trevaunance. Sir John Chamond's share passed through several female heirs to Francis Basset, Esq. of Tehidy, who sold it to Thomas Tonkin, Esq. in 1705. These three parts of Penwennick were, till of late years, vested in the heirs of Tonkin. The remaining fourth part, which had belonged to Nicholls, was, in 1736, the property of John Nance, Esq. whose ancestors had acquired it

by purchase: the whole is now the property of John James, Esq. who resides on another estate, which he has in this parish called Rosemundy.

Treuellis or Trevellis, a tenement in the manor of Tywarnhaile, was for several descents the seat of the family of Crocker; it belonged afterwards to Mr. Joseph Donnithorne, and is now the property of Mr. Chilcot. The mansion is occupied as a farm-house.

The church of St. Agnes, a daughter-church to Perranzabuloe, is said by Hals to have been originally built as a parochial chapel in 1484, when it was consecrated by Archbishop Courtenay; but it appears by Mr. Tonkin's notes, that he had deeds in his possession which shewed that St. Agnes was esteemed a distinct parish, and had a parochial chapel in 1396: the licence to build a new chapel was dated 1st October 1482. In this church are some monuments of the family of Tonkin of Trevaunance.

St. Agnes and Perranzabuloe form a consolidated vicarage in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

In a dingle called Chapel-comb, was an ancient chapel known by the name of Porth-Chapel, the ruins of which were taken down about the year 1780. Near this spot is St. Agnes' Well, of which many miraculous stories are told; the water is of an excellent quality, and much esteemed. Hals speaks of an ancient free-chapel in the manor of Mythian, which had been made a dwelling-house. There are remains of an ancient chapel at Mola. Nicholas Kent of Mingoose, by his will, bearing date 1688, gave for the term of 499 years a dwelling-house, divided into four tenements and a garden, for poor widows of this parish, and charged his lands of Mingoose and Tereardrene with the repairs of the house; but it does not appear that it was endowed. One of the schools, founded by the trustees of the fund left, for charitable uses, by the Rev. St. John Eliot, who died in 1760, is at St. Agnes. The endowment is 5l. per annum. There is a Sunday-school at St. Agnes, supported by subscription, and numerously attended.

St. Agnes Beacon, formed out of an ancient cairn or tumulus of stones, was kept ready for use a few years ago during the apprehension of invasion, and was attended by two soldiers°. A summer-house has been built near it, from which there is a fine view of St. Ives, with a very extensive sea-prospect. The beacon is 664 feet above the level of the sea. P

° Carew says, that in his time well-nigh every parish was charged with a beacon, which was watched *secundum usum*; but so far as he could see, not greatly *ad propositum*.

P Dr. Berger's Paper on the Physical Structure of Cornwall, &c. in the Transactions of the Geological Society.

THE parish of ST. ALLEN lies in the west division of the hundred of Powder, and in the deanery of the same name, about 10 miles north-east from Redruth, and four north-east-by-north from Truro, which is the post town. The principal villages in this parish are Lane and Zelah, or Zealla, through which the high road from Exeter to the Land's-End passed, before the present turnpike-road was made. The antient mile-stones remain, and a house at Zelah is still called the Tavern.

The manor of Laner, in this parish, was an appendage to the Bishop of Exeter's manor of Cargol; and the capital mansion on it was for many years one of the country-seats of the bishops, till the reign of Henry VIII., when Bishop Voysey leased it to Clement Throckmorton, cup-bearer to Queen Catharine Parr; from him the lease passed by successive conveyances to the families of Williams and Borlase^a. During the possession of the latter, the house was suffered to go to decay, and there are now scarcely any remains of it; on the site is a mean farm-house. The Bishops of Exeter had, at an early period, a castle here, which William of Worcester speaks of as dilapidated in the reign of Edward IV.

The manor of Gwarnike passed at an early period, by a female heir, to the antient family of Bevill, whose chief seat it continued to be for ten descents. The male line of this family became extinct in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the two coheiresses married into the families of Arundell of Trerice, and Grenville. The Arundells became possessed of Gwarnike; John Arundell of Gwarnike, commonly called Black Arundell (from his always wearing a black dress), dying without issue, in the year 1597, gave it to his kinsman Prideaux. In 1704, it was sold by the Prideaux family to James Kempe of Penryn, and in 1731 purchased by Edward Prideaux, Esq.^r, of Place-House, Padstow, ancestor to the Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune, of the same place, who is the present proprietor. There were formerly two chapels at Gwarnike; one at a small distance from the house, which was demolished before the year 1736, and another attached to it, which, together with "the old hall, curiously timbered with Irish oak," was then remaining^s. These old buildings were not long ago pulled down, and a farm-house built on the site with the materials.

Talgrogan, in this manor, was some time the seat of a younger branch of the Prideaux family; and Trerice, in this parish and manor, was the seat of a younger branch of the Arundells of Trerice in Newlyn.^t

The manor of Bosvellick is supposed to have been part of the estate of the Bevills, and to have been sold by the coheirs to the family of Robarts. Sir Richard Robarts was possessed of it about the close of the sixteenth century^u. It

^a Hals.^r Tonkin.^s Ibid.^t Ibid.^u Ibid.

is now the property of John Thomas, Esq., vice-warden of the Stannaries, by purchase from the representatives of the Robarts' family.

In the reign of James I. this estate was leased out to the Tregeags; the heiress of that family brought the lease to the Cleathers, who continued to possess it for several generations.^w

Nancarrow, on the site of which is now a common farm-house, was for many generations the seat of a family of that name, who possessed it as lessees; the fee of the estate was in the family of Borlase; afterwards in that of Scawen^x: it now belongs to Mr. Oliver Adams Carveth.

Treonick, as Hals writes it, now called Trefrannick, was a seat of the Borlases; there is now a small farm-house on the site. The Borlases had another estate in this parish called Nanteg.^y

The church of St. Allen was given to the college of Glasfeney by Bishop Stapleton, and appropriated to the vicars of that college in 1314^z, but the bishop had previously endowed the vicarage of St. Allen with the great tithes of his manors of Laner, Tretheris (where was formerly a chapel^a and cemetery), and Venteronifick. The vicarage is in the patronage of the Bishops of Exeter. The rectory of St. Allen belonged, in the seventeenth century, to the family of Coke^b; it is now the property of Viscount Falmouth.

ALTERNON, in the hundred of Lesnewth, and deanry of Trigg Major, lies about eight miles west of Launceston, which is the post town; and about the same distance south-east of Camelford. It is the most extensive parish in the county, supposed to contain about 12,770 acres. The principal villages in Alternon are Tredawl, Trethyn, Treween and Trewint. At Five-Lanes, in this parish, are fairs for all sorts of cattle, on the Monday week after June 24th, and the first Tuesday in November.

The manor, or united manors of Alternon *alias* Penpont, Treglasta, and Trewinneck, extend into the parishes of Alternon, St. Cleather, Davidstow and Laneast. It is probable that they were formerly separate. Alternon, *alias* Penpont, is said to have belonged to the Trevelyans. Treglasta, the site of which seems to have been Treglasta in Davidstow, was parcel of the estate of Richard Lucy, chief justice of England, whose daughter, Rohais or Rohefia, gave a moiety of it to William Briwere, a powerful baron in the reign of King John. The widow of this William brought it, in marriage, to Hubert de Burgh, Earl of

^w Tonkin.

^x Ibid.

^y Borlase's MSS.

^z Pat. 8. Ed. 2. p. 2. m. 15.

^a The ruins of the chapel were remaining in 1736. (Tonkin.)

^b Cole's Escheats, Brit. Mus.

Kent, by whom the manor of Treglasta was given in, 1234, to the abbot and convent of Clive in Somersetshire^c. In 1630 it was the property of Arthur Arscot Esq., subsequently in the Pyper family, from which it passed, by marriage, to the Vyvyans of Tresmarrow. The late Mr. Vyvyan, of Tremeal, sold it to Edmund Bennet, Esq. who in 1790 divided it into four parts. These parts are now the property of Jonas Morgan, Esq. of Woodovis, the Hon. William Eliot, William Hockin, Esq., and John Tillie Coryton, Esq.^d

The manor of Tredawl, which belonged also to the Pypers, passed by successive purchases, from their representatives the Vyvyans, to the family of Tyeth, and to Jonas Morgan, Esq., the present possessor. It has been lately offered for sale.

The manor of Trelawney was the original property and feat of the antient family of that name. Many years ago, most probably on the extinction of the elder branch in the reign of Henry VI., it passed into other hands. In 1791, this manor, which is called the manor of Gannon, Tregarlick (or Tregarlick), and Trelawney, was purchased of Vyell Vyvyan, Esq., by Edward Archer, Esq., brother of Samuel Archer, Esq., the present proprietor. The barton of Trelawney, to which in ancient times a deer-park was annexed, was the residence of Sir John Trelawney, a distinguished military character in the reign of Henry V. : his elder son left only daughters, among whom this ancient patrimony of the family appears to have been divided. It is still in severalties : the farm-house and immediate demesne are the property of William Newcombe, Esq. who resides at Trevithick in this parish. The estate he possesses by bequest from the last of the family of Hickes, which had been for many generations of Trevithick. The manor of South-Carne, in this parish, which belonged, at an early period, to the Trelawneys, is now the property of George Morth Woolcombe, Esq., of Ashbury, in Devonshire. The manor of Treveage, in Alton, is the property of Francis Hearle Rodd, Esq., of Trebartha Hall, in Northill.

The tower of Alton church, which is said to be the highest in the county except Probus, was much damaged by storms in 1791 and 1810.

The church of Alton was given by William Earl Moreton to the Prior and convent of Montacute, whose successors, in 1236, made over their right in it to the church of Exeter. The great tithes are now appropriated to the Dean and Chapter, who are patrons of the vicarage. This church is said to have been the burial-place of St. Nonnet, or St. Nun, mother of St. David, who, according to her legend, was born here^e. It is not improbable as Carew observes, that this saint has given

^c See Dugdale's Baronage and Monasticon.

^d From a note communicated by the Rev. F. V. Jago.

^e William de Worcester, p. 129.

name to the church^s. There is a well in the parish called St. Nun's Well. Near Dofmery-pool, in this parish, are the ruins of an ancient chapel.

Hals speaks of a very remarkable instance of longevity at Alternon, in the person of Peter Jowle or Joll, an under-clerk of the parish, who lived to be more than 150 years of age, and says that, in his hundredth year, he had a new set of teeth, and his hair became again black. The name of Joll is still extant in the village, and the family have been remarkable for longevity, but we cannot learn that any tradition exists relating to Peter Joll, nor does his name appear in the register.

ANTHONY, in the hundred and deanery of East, lies about three miles and a half south-west from Saltash, and about a mile and a half west of Plymouth-Dock, which is the port town. The principal villages in this parish, exclusive of the church-town, are Torpoint, Wilcove, and Tregantle.

The manors of West and East Anthony were both in the family of De Alneto Dawney or Danny; East-Anthony passed, by a female heir, to that of Archdekne or Erchdeken. Sir Waren Archdekne left three daughters, one of whom, Margery, married Sir Thomas Arundell, and died possessed of East-Anthony in 1420, leaving no issue: this estate passed to her sister Philippa, who married Sir Hugh Courtenay, and left a daughter and sole heir, Joan: East-Anthony devolved to the descendant of Alexander^h, the fourth son of this Joan, by her first husband Sir Nicholas, Baron Carew of Hacomb. The fourth in descent from Alexander, was Richard Carew, the well-known historian of Cornwall, a member of the original Society of Antiquaries, which was formed by Camden, Stow, Spelman, and other learned men, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Richard, his eldest son, was created a baronet in 1641. On the death of Sir Coventry Carew, in 1748, the title passed to the Rev. Alexander Carew, descended from Thomas, a younger son of the second baronet, whose family had been settled at Harrowbear, or Horraborow, and became extinct at his death in 1799. The Anthony estate passed, under the will of Sir Coventry Carew, to the Carews of Crocombe in Somersetshire; and in consequence of Thomas and John Carew, of that family, dying without issue, devolved in 1771 to Reginald Pole, Esq. (now the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, M. P.), grandson of Charles Pole, fourth son of Sir John Pole, Bart. of Shute, by Sarah Rashleigh, whose mother (Jane, daughter of Sir John Carew, Bart., who died in 1692) had married Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq. of Menabilly.

^s It appears by the Exeter Register, that the church was dedicated to St. Noneth; and there is mention also of a chapel in Alternon, called St. Nonne de Nonnestorys. (Borlase's MSS.)

^h Alexander Carew was sheriff, 3 Hen. VII.

East-Anthony House, built of Pentuan stone, by Gibbs the architect, for Sir William Carew, was finished in the year 1721: there is a view of it in Borlase's Natural History. Among the portraits at this place, are those of Richard Carew the historian, at the age of 32, with the device of a diamond on an anvil, and a hammer suspended over it; which has been engraved for the new edition of the Survey of Cornwall, lately published by Lord De Dunstanville; Dr. Butts, physician to King Henry VIII., and his lady, by Holbein; Admiral Van Trompe, Anthony Stewart, Duke of Lenox, and Sir Kenelm Digby, by Vandyke; and the late Reginald Pole Carew, Esq. painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, before he went to London.

The manor of West-Anthony passed by marriage with Emmeline, daughter and heir of Sir John Dawney to Sir Edward Courtenay, and was possessed for some descents by the Earls of Devonshire of that name. Having been vested in the crown by forfeiture, it was granted to George Duke of Clarence, who died seized of it in 1474. King Henry VII. restored it to the Courtenay family, but it became again forfeited by the attainder of Henry Marquis of Exeter, and was by King Henry VIII. annexed to the duchy of Cornwall, with other estates, in lieu of the honour of Wallingford; and continued to be parcel of the possessions of the Prince of Wales¹ as Duke of Cornwall, till the year 1798, when it was sold, under the land-tax redemption act to the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, M.P. lord of the manor of East-Anthony. West-Anthony extends into the parish of St. John.

The manor of Tregantle passed, with West-Anthony, from the Dawney family to the Courtenays. It is now the property of the Right. Hon. Reginald Pole Carew; having been purchased by the Carew family soon after the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter.

Thancks or *Thankes*, formerly a seat of the Searles, took its present name from the family of Thonke, to whom it was enfranchised in the reign of Henry V. It was before called Pengelly. From the Searles it passed to the family of Warne, whose heiress brought it in marriage to Captain Thomas Graves; it is now a seat of his grandson, the Right Hon. Thomas North, Lord Graves.

The parish-church contains several monuments worthy of notice. In the chancel is the figure of a lady on a brass plate, under an elegant Gothic canopy, in memory of Margery Arundell, lady of the manor of East-Anthony, who died in 1420.

¹ It was sold in Cromwell's time to Ralph Margery and others, but became again annexed to the duchy at the restoration.

In the north aisle is a tablet of black marble, in memory of Richard Carew, author of the survey of Cornwall, with the following inscription: *Ric. Carew Arm. Nat. 1555 pacis presul 1581; Cornub. Vicecomes 1586; in re milit. regias vices funct. 1586; in colleg. antiquariorum elect. 1598: ob. 1620.*

“The verses following were written by Richard Carew, of Anthony, Esq. immediately before his death (which happened the sixth of November 1620), as he was at his private prayers in his study (his daily practice), at four in the afternoon, and being found in his pocket, were preserved by his grandson, Sir Alexander Carew, according to whose desire they are here set up in memory of him:

“Full thirteen fives of yeares I toiling have oerpast,
And in the fourteenth, weary, enter'd am at last;
While rocks, sands, storms, and leaks, to take my bark away,
By grief, troubles, sorrows, sickness, did essay:
And yet arriv'd I am not at the port of death,
The port to everlasting life that openeth
My time, uncertain, Lord, long certain cannot be,
What's best to me's unknown, and only known to Thee.
O by repentance, and amendment, grant, that I
May still live in thy fear, and in thy favour dye.”

Anthony Wood, in his account of Mr. Carew, says, that a splendid monument was erected to his memory at Anthony, with an inscription written in the Latin tongue; the author of his life, prefixed to his edition of the Survey of Cornwall, printed in 1769, professes himself ignorant (never having seen the inscription), whether it was the same that was written for his epitaph by Camden^k, as appears by the epistles of that learned author.

Among other memorials of the Carew family, is one of Jane, relict of Sir Alexander Carew, Bart., who, having the command of the island of St. Nicholas, near Plymouth, then a garrison of the parliament, was seized whilst he was secretly making terms for his pardon with the royalists, and having been condemned for his intention of betraying that important post, suffered death by beheading on Tower-hill, December 23, 1644; his widow, who was daughter of Robert Pole, Esq. of

^k Camden's epitaph was as follows:—*M.S. Richardo Carew de Antony Armigero, filio Thomæ Carew ex Annâ Edgcombiâ, Nepoti Wimundi Carew Militis ex Marthâ Denniâ, Pronepoti Joannis Carew ex Thomasinâ Hollandiâ: Viro, moribus modestis, mente generosa, eruditione variâ, animo erga Deum devoto; qui inter medias de celesti vitâ meditationes placidè in Christo obdormivit, Anno ætatis LXIII. E. Arundelia uxor, marito charissimo conjugalis fidei ergo, Et - - - Filius, Patri optimo, officiosi obsequii ergo posuerunt. Obiit - - - Camdeni Epistola Addenda, p. 106.*

Heanton, survived till 1679. In the north aisle is a monument with a head in bas-relief, by Thomas Carter of London, in memory of Mary Carew (daughter of Sir William Carew, Bart.), who died in 1731. There is a handsome monument in memory of Sir John Carew, Bart. who died in 1692, and his son Sir Richard, who died in 1703. In the south aisle is a monument of white marble, by Wilton, in memory of Thomas Graves, Esq. of Thanks, grandfather of the present Lord Graves, who, as captain of a man of war, distinguished himself very much in the attack of the forts St. Jago and St. Philip in the year 1740; soon after which he retired from the service. In 1747, he was made a rear-admiral, and put on the superannuated list; his second wife¹, Elizabeth, who died in 1738, was sister of Eustace Budgell, grand-daughter of Dr. Gulston, Bishop of Bristol, and first cousin of Addison the poet. A quarto pamphlet was published in 1640, giving an account of the effects of a thunder-storm at Anthony, on Whitfunday in that year, when fourteen persons, then attending divine service, were scorched by the lightning, but no lives lost.

The church of Anthony was formerly appropriated to the abbot and convent of Tavistock, who possessed it when the survey of Domesday was taken. The manor and church of Anthony was granted as parcel of the possessions of that abbey to John Lord Russell, in 1540; and having been for some time in that noble family, were purchased, before the year 1672^m, by the Carews. Mr. Pole Carew is now impropriator and patron of the vicarage. Not far from Anthony House is a ferry over the Lyner to Trematon, Saltash, &c. belonging to Mr. Pole Carew, as lord of the manor of East Anthony.

St. ANTHONY, in the deanery of Kirrier, and in the east division of the hundred of the same name, commonly called St. Anthony in Meneage, lies about ten miles from Helston, and seven south-by-west from Falmouth. Helston is the post-town. Bishop Tanner says, that there was at this place a cell of black monks of Angiers, belonging to the priory of Tywardreth, which existed as early as the reign of Richard I.; its site is supposed to have been on an estate called Lantinny, adjoining the church-yard, where foundations of buildings and remains of human bodies have been found.

There are two ancient entrenchments in this parish, called the Great and Little Dennis, or the Great and Little Castle. The latter became the site of a small fort of the same name (the Little Dennis), which was occupied during the civil war in

¹ His first wife was the heiress of Warne.

^m There is a deed of assurance of the estate in that year, to Jane Lady Carew.

the 17th century as a post for the security of Helford harbour : it was surrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfax in the month of March, 1646^a, being the last place in Cornwall that held out except the Mount and Pendennis Castle. Vyell Vyvyan, Esq. of Trelowarren, has some MS. accounts of this garrison, of which his ancestor was governor. The manor of Porthia-Prior, extending its jurisdiction into the parishes of St. Anthony, Gulval, St. Ives, and others, belonged to the priory of Tywardreth. It was made parcel of the honour of Wallingford in 1540, and soon after annexed to the duchy of Cornwall, of which it still constitutes a part. The principal, if not the only estate, now belonging to this manor, comprises the Little Dennis above mentioned, and almost the whole of the church-town and the adjacent lands.

The manor of Tregarne-Condurra, partly in this parish and partly in St. Keverne, and other neighbouring parishes^o, belonged anciently to the Earls of Cornwall; and having been many generations in the family of Arundell of Lanherne, were purchased of its representative, in 1737, by the grandfather of Sir William Lemon, Bart. the present proprietor. Trewothike or Trewothick, in this parish, was a seat of the ancient family of Tregose, supposed by Hals to be quite extinct : in the reign of Charles II. it passed, by sale, to the Vaughans of Ottery-St. Mary, in Devon. In 1736, it was purchased of that family by Robert Trefusis^p, Esq., whose descendant conveyed it in 1786 to Sir William Lemon, the present proprietor : it is occupied as a farm-house. Roscreeg, in this parish, gave name to a family ; it was sold about the year 1680, by Anthony Roscreeg, Esq., to Henry Penrose, Gent., of Gillan, whose seat it was in 1736 : it has since passed through several hands, and is now the property and residence of Mr. William Morgan. The Roscreeg family still reside at Anthony, in the rank of respectable yeomen. The site of Roscreeg beacon is one of the most commanding spots on the south coast of Cornwall. Boscehan, in this parish, is the seat of Thomas Grylls, Esq.

The church of St. Anthony was appropriated to the priory of Tywardreth ; the rectory was granted by Queen Elizabeth, in or about the year 1563, to the family of Killigrew ; it is now the property of Francis Gregor, Esq. of Trewarthenick. The benefice, which is a perpetual curacy, is in the patronage of the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall.

Mr. Anthony Hosken of Lanne, in St. Anthony, in the year 1743, gave an annuity of 4l. charged on the estate of Boden-Veor, in this parish, for providing a schoolmaster or mistress to teach poor children to read and write.

^a Whitelocke, who calls it Helford Fort.

^o St. Martin's, Manaccan, Mawgan in Kirrier, and Budock.

^p Tonkin.

ST. ANTHONY, in the deanery of Powder, and in the west division of the hundred of that name, commonly called Anthony in Roseland, lies near Falmouth harbour; the nearest market-town by land is St. Mawes, scarcely half a mile distant by water; by land, about six. This is the post-town. It is eleven miles south-west-by-south from Tregony; from Falmouth, by water, about four miles; but by land, through Tregony, Truro, and Penryn, twenty-three.

At this place was a small priory of Austin canons, subordinate to that of Plympton in Devonshire, to which monastery the church of St. Anthony the King and Martyr was given, before the middle of the twelfth century, by Robert Chichester, Bishop of Exeter^a; the site was granted, as parcel of the possessions of the prior and convent of Plympton by Henry VIII., in the year 1547, to Thomas Goodwin. This estate has been, for many generations, in the family of Spry; and the site of the priory, called "Place," is now the seat of Thomas Spry, Esq., Admiral of the Blue, who is the lay-impropriator, and presents to the benefice, which is a donative. Admiral Spry is also lord of the manor of Bohurtha or Bohurra, in this parish, purchased about the year 1796 of the Boscawen family, who had possessed it about 150 years. The patronage of the donative was purchased of John Hals of Fentongollan, by Hugh Boscawen, Esq. On the western promontory of Roseland, in this parish, was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. Anne.^r

ST. AUSTELL, in the deanery of Powder, and in the eastern division of the hundred of that name, is a considerable market-town, thirty-four miles from Launceston, and about 257 from London. The market, which is on Friday, was granted in 1661 to Oliver Sawle, Esq. and Henry Carlyon, Gent. in trust for the poor of St. Austell, together with two fairs, on St. Andrew's-day and the Thursday in Whitsun-week. Hals speaks of a third fair on Palm-Sunday, and says, that "the market was a considerable one, wherein were vended all commodities necessary for the life of man." It is now a considerable market for corn as well as other articles. The tolls are let at 147l. 10s. per annum. The number of inhabitants in this town was 3,788 in 1801; in 1811, only 3,686, according to the returns made to parliament at those two periods. In King Henry VIII.'s reign, Leland described it as a poor village. It first rose to consequence from its vicinity to Polgooth and other considerable mines: it is now a considerable thoroughfare; the great road from Plymouth to the Land's-End was brought through it about the year 1760. The principal villages in this parish are Carvath, Corbean, Pentewan or Pentuan, Porthpean, Rescorla, Tregonissy, Tregorick, Trenarren, Trethergy, and Charles-

^a Dugd. Monast., II. 9.

^r Polwhele's History of Cornwall, II. 174.
town.

town. The last-mentioned place was formerly called Porthmear, and was too inconsiderable to be mentioned in Martyn's map. In 1790, it contained only nine inhabitants. In consequence of the commodious harbour, the docks and shipwrights yard, and the pilchard fishery established by Charles Rashleigh, Esq., it has gradually increased to be a large village, containing at present nearly 300 inhabitants.

The town of St. Austell, in which part of the Earl of Essex's army had been quartered, was taken by King Charles I. not long before the capitulation of that army near Lostwithiel, in 1644.

Captain Jonathan Upcot, of this town, distinguished himself by his bravery under King William III. in Flanders, where he and the greater part of his company lost their lives in an attempt to storm the enemy's camp at Enghien.

The manor of St. Austell or Austell-Prior, belonged to the prior and convent of Tywardreth. Upon the dissolution of religious houses, it was annexed, with other manors, in 1540, to the duchy of Cornwall, in lieu of the honour of Wallingford. During the interregnum in the seventeenth century, it was sold to Edmund Bourne, but at the Restoration was restored to the duchy. It is now the property of Charles Rashleigh, Esq., having been purchased under the land-tax redemption act in 1799.

The duchy manor of Tewinton, which extends into the parishes of St. Blazey and Roche, and formerly gave name to a hundred, was purchased also, under the land-tax redemption act, by Charles Rashleigh, Esq., who is the present proprietor. The lands in this manor are held by two descriptions of persons, called free-tenants and conventional or customary tenants; the free-tenants hold lands of inheritance, subject to a high rent payable to the manor: the others hold by copy of court-roll from seven to seven years, under a small reserved rent, and suit and service to the court; the widow has a life-estate in these tenements, which descend to the eldest son, and in default of male issue, to the eldest daughter.

The manor of Trenans-Austell belonged, in the reign of Edward III., to the equestrian family of Hiwis, a Devonshire family, whose coheirs brought most of their Cornish estates to the Colehills; afterwards, it was for several generations in the family of Chywarton. In 1634, it was the joint property of Ezekiel Arundell, and Thomas Trewren, Esquires. Oliver Sawle, Esq., ancestor of Mr. Joseph Sawle Graves, a minor, to whom one moiety now belongs, was possessed of it as early as the year 1640; the other moiety was purchased of the Arundells, in

* Hals quoting the history of the Flanders war, Lond. 1695, p. 35.

* Except certain lands and tenements, parcel of the said manors, previously purchased under the said act, by Thomas Carlyon, Esq., and others.

the year 1724, by Henry Hawkins, Esq., of St. Austell, grandfather of the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne, the present proprietor.

The manor of Tregorrick was purchased, in 1771, by the present proprietor, Charles Rashleigh, Esq., of Sir Edward Dering, Bart., Sir Rowland Wynn, Bart. and William Strickland, Esq., representatives of Edward Henshaw, Esq., who married the heiress of the Ropers of Eltham, in Kent. It is probable that it was, at an earlier period, in the Lowers of St. Winnow, whose estates were inherited by the Ropers.

The manor of Treverbin belonged to an ancient family of that name*, who had a free chapel upon it, which Hals speaks of as "lately extant, and of public use before the church of St. Austell was erected." This family became extinct in the reign of Henry VI., when the estate was divided into moieties, having passed by coheiresses to the families of Courtenay, and Trevanion of Caerhayes. Treverbin-Courtenay having been forfeited to the crown by the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter, was, with other manors, annexed by King Henry VIII., in 1540, to the duchy of Cornwall, in lieu of the honour of Wallingford. The other moiety, which constituted the manor of Treverbin-Trevanion, still continues in the Trevanion family, being now the property of J. P. T. B. Trevanion, Esq. Knight, now a farmhouse on this estate, was a seat of the Trevanions.

The manor of Penrice belonged, for many generations, to the ancient family of Sawle, and is now vested in trustees for Mr. Joseph Sawle Graves a minor, whose mother was one of the coheiresses of that family. Tewan (or Towan, as Hals spells it) was the ancient seat of the Sawles, who had been settled in Cornwall ever since the Norman conquest. Tonkin speaks of it as gone to decay; it has been since rebuilt, and is now occupied as a farm-house. Lavrean, another seat of the Sawles, and still belonging to their representative, is now also a farm-house. Penrice, which has a deer-park, is now the seat of Mr. Graves.

The manor of Trenarran or Trenarren was given or confirmed to the prior and convent of Tywardreth by Robert de Cardinan, in the reign of Richard I.; this estate, no longer considered as a manor, has been many years in the family of Hext; the old mansion has been taken down, and a new house built by Thomas Hext, Esq. of Lostwithiel, the present proprietor, who occasionally resides in it.

Norden describes Polruddon in St. Austell, as "the ruynes of an auntient howse fomtymes the howse of John Polruddon, whoe was taken out of his bed by the Frenche in the time of Henry VII., and caried away with violence, and then began the house to decaye; and Penwarne, the house of Mr. Otwell Hill, was builded with Polruddon stones. The howse (as by the ruyns it appeareth) was a fayr

* See the account of St. Winnow.

Walter Treverbyn was sheriff in 1225.

howse,

howse, and by the arched free-stone windowes which it had curiouslye wroughte, testifieth it to be for the time elegant." The house was afterwards rebuilt, and became a seat of the Scobells; it now belongs to Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart., who is descended from that family in the female line; being occupied as a farm-house.

Mena-Gwins, now also a farm-house, was the seat of Richard Scobell, clerk of the parliament to Oliver Cromwell; it belongs to Thomas Carlyon, Esq. to whom it descended by a coheirefs from the Scobells: Mr. Carlyon is proprietor also of the bartons of Porthtowan and Penventon, both occupied as farms, which belonged to the same family. Boscundle, which belonged to the family of Trewbody, is now a farm-house, the property of their representative, Mr. Carlyon. Merthen, formerly a seat of the family of Laa*, belonged afterwards to that of Hext, and is now a farm-house, the property, by purchase, of Thomas Carlyon, Esq. Trevi-fick, some time the seat of a younger branch of the Moyles, of Bake, and afterwards of the Slades, is now a farm-house, the property of W. Slade Gully, Esq. Tregangeves, some time the seat of the Goldsworthy family, now belongs to Lord Mount Edgcumbe. Rescorla, in the village of that name, the seat of the ancient family of Rescorla, has been pulled down. George Rescorla, the present representative of this reduced family, is a day-labourer at Roche. The present gentlemen's seats in this parish are, Duporth, the seat of Charles Rashleigh, Esq., Penrice already mentioned, Trevarnick, the seat of H. Lakes, Esq., and Trewiddle, the seat of Francis Polkinhorne, Esq. as lessee under Lord Mount Edgcumbe.

In the parish church, which has a handsome tower, are some monuments of the ancient family of Sawle, the last heir-male of which, John Sawle, Esq., died in 1789; his monument was put up by his maiden sister, Mrs. Mary Sawle, the last survivor of the family: another sister brought Penrice, as before-mentioned, into the family of Graves. There is a memorial also for the family of May.

The church of St. Austell was given to the prior and convent of Tywardreth by Robert Fitzwilliam; the lay-impropriation is now divided between Charles Rashleigh, Esq.[†] and the Rev. H. H. Tremayne. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown. In or about the year 1291, Philip Cornwallis, Archdeacon of Winchester, gave the church of St. Clether for the endowment of a chantry chapel in the church-yard of St. Austell[‡]. There was a sanctuary at St. Austell, which Robert Fitzwilliam, by his deed bearing date 1169, discharged of a payment to which it had been before subject.[§]

* The last of the family of Laa during the civil war. (Hals.)

† By purchase from the late Lord Camelford.

‡ Esch. 20. Ed. I. n. 73.

§ Dugd. Monast., I. 587.

At Menacuddle farm is the site of an ancient free chapel, which was subject to the priory of Tywardreth; the last incumbent of this chapel had a pension of 5*l.* per annum allowed him in the reign of Edward VI. The lands belonging to this chapel, which are tithe-free, were granted by that monarch to Sir Thomas Pomeroy and Hugh Pomeroy; they are now the property of Charles Rashleigh, Esq. Under the hill, upon the same estate, is the chapel-well, over which is an ancient Gothic building. There was a chapel of St. Mary also at Millinse, in St. Austell^b, and another at Treverbin-Courtenay. In this town are meeting-houses for the Quakers, the Independents, and the Westleyan methodists. An alms-house, with six apartments for poor persons, was erected in the year 1809; it is not endowed.

Polgooth mine, esteemed in Hals's time the richest that had ever been worked in England, is partly in this parish, in which also is the famous stone-quarry of Pentuan or Port-Towan, from which many of the churches and gentlemen's seats in the county have been built.

ST. BLAZEY, in the eastern division of the hundred of that name, lies about four miles north-east of St. Austell. The principal villages, besides St. Blaze-Highway and the Church-town, are Biscovey and part of Par; the latter is on the east-side of Tywardreth bay and partly in the parish of Tywardreth. There is a fair in this parish on the festival of St. Blaze. (Feb. 3.) The western part of St. Blaze and the Par, having been occupied by some of the Earl of Essex's forces, were taken by King Charles I. not long before the capitulation of the parliamentary army in 1644.^c

The manor of Tregrehan or Tregrahan belonged to the ancient family of Bodrigan; having been forfeited by attainder, it was granted by King Henry VII. to Sir Richard Edgcumbe^d, from whom it has descended to the present Lord Mount Edgcumbe. Tregrehan barton has been for many years a seat of the Carlyons, now of Thomas Carlyon, Esq.; the present mansion was built in the early part of the last century. Restineas, in this parish, some time also a seat of the Carlyons, and now the property of Thomas Carlyon, Esq., is occupied as a farm-house. The manor of Biscovy or Boscovey was anciently in the Copplestones. In 1563 it was sold by Christopher Copplestone, of Warleigh, in Devonshire, Esq. to Richard Trehawke, of St. Blaze; it is now the property of William Rashleigh, Esq., Thomas Carlyon, Esq., and others.

The manor of Lanestock, partly in this parish and partly in Tywardreth, has passed of late years by the same title as Trenans-Austell, one moiety belonging

^b Borlase's MSS. from the Exeter Registers.

^c Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion.

^d Sir Richard Edgcumb died seised of it, 5 Hen. VII.

to the representative of the Sawles, and the other to the Rev. H. H. Tremayne. This manor, or a manor of this name, appears to have been formerly in the Arundells, of Trerice, by inheritance from the Durants.^e

Rofelian, successively the seat of the Trehawkes, Kellios, and Scobells, belonged afterwards to John Deeble, Esq., by whom it was devised to John Rogers, father of Richard Rogers, Esq., the present proprietor; it was some time the residence of Shadrach Vincent, Esq., in right of his wife, a coheiress of the Kellio family. Mr. Vincent signalized himself whilst serving as a volunteer in the navy, under the brave Earl of Offory, and afterwards as a major of horse in Flanders under Sir John Fenwick^f; he sat in parliament for the borough of Fowey, and died about the year 1700. Trenavifick, a seat of the Kellios, was sold to the Williams family, who rebuilt it about the latter end of the seventeenth century; it is now the property of Mr. Edward Carthew, of Liskeard. In the parish church is a monument, without date, for Henry Scobell, Esq., first treasurer and paymaster of the farm-tin to Queen Anne. The great tithes of St. Blazey were appropriated to the prior and convent of Tywardreth; the impropriation is now vested in Thomas Carlyon, Esq.; it has passed through various hands since the dissolution of monasteries. Mr. Carlyon is patron of the vicarage.

BLISLAND, in the hundred of Trigg, and deanery of Trigg-Minor, is situated about five miles north-north-east from Bodmin, and about eight miles south-south-west from Camelford: Bodmin is the post-town. The principal villages are the Church-town, Pendrief or Pendrift, and Tregenna or Tregennow. There is a cattle-fair at Blisland on the Monday after September 22, and another at a place called Poundscawse, in this parish, on the last Monday in November.

The manor of Blisland was granted by King Henry VII. to the Stanhopes, and afterwards passed successively to the families of Parker, Reynolds, Spry, and Molesworth; it is now the property of Sir Arscot Oury Molesworth, Bart. An ancient mansion-house, which was formerly the residence of the lords of the manor, is now occupied by labourers. The manors of Barlandew, Cassacawen, and Trehudreth, belonged, for several years, to the family of Treise, formerly of Castle-Milford, in the parish of Tremayne. They are now the property of John Wallis, Esq. of Bodmin, having been purchased by him, in 1809, of Sir John Morshead, Bart., whose father married the sole heiress of the Treises; Lieutenant-General Morshead, brother of Sir John, occupies Levethan, in this parish, which was the seat of the Kempes^g, and afterwards of the Treises. Trewardla,

^e Pedigree of Arundell, of Trerice, communicated by J. T. Austen, Esq.

^f Tonkin's MSS.

^g Norden.

in this parish, is the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Collins, widow of the Rev. John Basset Collins.

In the parish-church are some memorials for the Kemp family, and William Thomas, Esq. barrister at law, who died in 1669. The Rev. William Pye is patron and incumbent of the rectory. The Rev. Charles Morton, ejected from Blisland by the Act of Uniformity, was author of "A Discourse on improving the County of Cornwall" (the seventh chapter of which, on the utility of sea-fand as a manure, was printed in the Philosophical Transactions, for 1675), "Considerations on the New River," "a Letter to prove Money not so necessary as imagined;" besides several sermons, and biblical and theological Tracts^b. The tutelar saint of this church is said, by Borlase, to have been St. Proto, or St. Pratⁱ. About a mile north of the church is a decayed ancient chapel, which has been fitted up as a meeting-house for the Methodists; the field in which it stands, is called the Chapel-Park.

BOCONNOC or BOCONNOCK, in the hundred and deanery of West, is situated about four miles east from Lostwithiel, which is the post-town, and between seven and eight south-west from Liskeard^k. The manor of Boconnoc belonged, as it appears,

^a Nonconformists' Memorial.

ⁱ Borlase's MSS.

^k There is a curious account preserved in the Augmentation-Office, of the annual value of the property of all persons, spiritual or temporal, in the hundred of West, and of the arms possessed by the temporal men, in the early part of the reign of King Henry VIII., being returns made to the King's commission, issued for that purpose. The following being the return made for Boconnoc, is here given as a specimen of this interesting document:—

"The p'ysche of }
Boconnok. }

The yerely vaylo^r of the spirituall^r men is possessions inh'ityng^r w'yn the feid p'ysche according to the Kyngs Com'ission^r.

Henricus Tredenec Cl'icus Rector ejusdem eccl'ie }
valet ut in decimis oblacōib^r garbis & alijs } x. li'
emolument^r eidem Rectorie p'tin^r p' annū - - }

Sm^r spiritualiū
hujus p'ochie

The vaylo^r of the feid spirituall^r men is goods and their harnys by their othis accordyng to the Kingis Com'ission.

P'd'cus Henricus Tredenec valet in bonis - - - xx. li'

Sm^r bonor^r spiritualiū
hujus p'ochie.

The

appears, in the reign of Henry III., to the ancient family of De Cancia or De

The yerely vaylo^r of the tempall's men
is londis w'yn the said p'ysche ac-
cordyng to the Kyng is Com'ission.

Nich'us Opy,	}	Henricus Comes Devon' D'ns	}	xxx. li'
Senl' ib'm.		Man'ij de Boconnok		
Rog'us Greynfeld'	}	D'na Hastyngis D'na Man'ij	}	vij. li' vj. s' viij'
Senl' ib'm.		de Botelyate		
		Petrus Eggecombe miles		vj. s' viij. d'

Sm' t'rar' temp'aliū
hujus p'ochie.

The vaylo^r of the temp'all' men is goodis
and harnys inh'ityng w'in the feid
p'ysche by their othis accordyng to
the feid Com'ission.

t' Comit' Devon' ar'	{	Joh'es Robyn x. li' full harnysed.		
		Will'ms Hoigge x. li' full harnysed.		
		Rog'us Benet iij. li' full harnysed.		
		Will'ms John iij. li' a bowe xij arows falett * splyntts.		
		Thomas Nycoll' iij. li' a bowe xij arows falett splyntts.		
		Joh'es Hoigge iij. li' vj. s' viij. d' full harnysed.		
		Joh'es Coythe iij. li' a byll' falett splynts.		
		Joh'es Hykke xvj. li' byll' falett splynts.		
		Joh'es Due vj. li' full' harnysed.		
		Will'ms Cragowe, C. s' full' harnysed.		
t' D'ne Hastyngs ar'	{	Reynold Hykke	}	xl. s' full' harnysed.
		Joh'es Laurens		
		Jacob' Waryn xl. s' a cote a bowe xij arows.		
		Joh'es Hykke iij. li' a byll' falett splynts.		
		Ric'us Sagemo ^r	}	vj. li' full harnysed.
Thomas Sagemo ^r				
t' Comit' Devon' ar'	{	Joh'es Gayche xl. s' a bowe xij arows.		
		Joh'es John' xl. s' a bowe xij arows falet splyntts.		
		Ric'us Coche xl. s' falet splynts a bowe xij arows.		
		Will'ms Coche jun' iij. li' a cote a bowe xij arows.		
		Ric'us Coleford xl. s' a bowe xij arows.		

Matheus Turney xl. s' a cote a byll'
Sm' bonor' temp'aliū
hujus p'ochie

Numerus Armator' }
Numerus abil' }

* Salett, a sort of Helmet.

Cant¹, who had their chief residence at Cant, in Minver; it was soon afterwards a feat of the Carminows^m, having passed with one of the coheiresses of Thomas Carminow, at that time the elder male representative of the family, to Sir Hugh Courtenay, who settled at Boconnoc, and lost his life at the fatal battle of Tewksbury, in 1471. It is probable that, upon becoming vested in the crown, in consequence of an attainder in the Courtenay family, it was granted to John Lord Russell. It is certain that Francis Earl of Bedford sold it, in 1579, to William Mohun, afterwards Sir William Mohun, Knt., who died seised of it in or about the year 1587. Boconnoc became the chief feat of his descendants; his son, Reginald, was created a baronet in 1512, and his grandson, John, a peer, in 1628, by the title of Baron Mohun of Oakhampton. The title became extinct in 1712, by the death of Charles Lord Mohun, the third baron, who was slain in a duel with the Duke of Hamilton, which proved fatal to both the parties; his widow, to whom he bequeathed all his estates, sold this manor, and the rest of his Cornish property, in or about the year 1718, to Thomas Pitt, Esq. of Dorsetshire, governor of Fort St. George, common ancestor of the Pitts, some time Earls of Londonderry, the Earls of Chatham, and the Lords Camelford. Governor Pitt's name is well known as the original and fortunate purchaserⁿ of the celebrated jewel, still known by the name of Pitt's diamond, which was sold to the Regent of France, and which now adorns the hilt of Napoleon Buonaparte's sword. His grandson, Thomas Pitt, Esq., was Lord-Warden of the Stannaries, in 1750. His great-grandson, of the same name, was, in 1784, created Lord Camelford, Baron of Boconnoc. His son, the second Lord Camelford, dying without issue, in 1804, Boconnoc passed, in marriage with his sister and sole heir, to the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, who is the present proprietor.

William de Worcester, who visited Cornwall in the reign of Edward IV., speaks of Boconnoc, which he calls Blekennoc House, as a turretted old mansion, then lately the feat of Sir Hugh Courtenay.^o

Boconnoc House, previously to the month of August, 1644, was occupied by the parliamentary army: some time before King Charles came into Cornwall, a party of his horse, under the command of Bernard Gascoyn, surprised the garrison here, and took the Earl of Essex's Lieutenant-colonel, and other officers,

¹ Thomas de Cancia appears to have been possessed of the advowson, which has always been annexed to the manor, in 1268. (Exeter Registers.)

^m Sir John de Carminow, presented to the rectory in 1320. (Ibid.) Ralph Carminow died seised of Boconnoc, 10 Ric. II. (Esch.)

ⁿ This extraordinary jewel, which weighs 127 carats, was purchased a rough stone, for 20,000l. sterling, and sold for 135,000l. sterling.

^o Itin. p. 96.

prisoners: after this, Prince Maurice made Boconnoc House his head-quarters^p, and on his arrival in Cornwall, it became the head-quarters of His Majesty^q. Lord Mohun, its owner, was of the royal party, and one of the generals in the west; but after the unfortunate turn which the King's affairs took, in that quarter, in the year 1645, he submitted to the Parliament. Prince Charles, afterwards King Charles II., was at Boconnoc in 1646, as appears from a warrant for fishing in the river Larren, signed by him, and dated "from our court at Boconnoc," November 10th, 21 Car. I. The present noble owner occasionally resides at Boconnoc. The present Boconnoc House, built by the Mohuns, was newly modelled by Governor Pitt, who added a wing to the old structure. The first Lord Camelford added, from his own design, another wing, which, with the end of the old building, forms a south front of 110 feet. In this wing is a gallery sixty-five feet in length, in which, among many family and other portraits, are those of Sir Reginald Mohun, supposed to be by Cornelius Jansen, of the Duchess of Cleveland by Sir Peter Lely, given by the Duchess to the family; Governor Pitt, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, George Lord Lyttelton, Bishop Lyttelton, the first Earl Stanhope (who was made a peer for his eminent military services in Spain), by Kneller, and William, Earl of Chatham.

The manor of Bodulgate, which gave name to an ancient family, and was afterwards in the Hastings family, is partly in this parish, and partly in that of Lanreath. In the parish-church is a memorial for one of the daughters of Sir Reginald Mohun, who died in 1637. The advowson of the rectory, which is a peculiar, has always been attached to the manor. It was consolidated with Broadoak in 1742. The parsonage and glebe, which were situated in the middle of Lord Grenville's park, were annexed to the Boconnoc estate by a late act of parliament. A new and much more commodious parsonage-house has been built at Broadoak, and a suitable glebe annexed to it.

BODMIN, formerly spelt BODMAN, a considerable market and borough town, in the hundred of Trigg and deanery of Trigg-Minor, is situated 334 miles and a half from London, twenty miles and a half beyond Launceston, on the road to the Lands-End. The late learned Mr. Whitaker, in his history of the cathedral of Cornwall, has, with much ability, proved the fallacy of the grounds upon which it was supposed to have been a bishop's see; an error into which Dr. Borlase, Browne Willis, and other eminent antiquaries, had fallen; and has shewn very satisfactorily, that it was not the monastery at Bodmin, but another religious house dedicated to St. Petroc, near the sea-side, at Padstow, that was burnt by the

^p Whitelocke.

^q Clarendon.

Danes.

Danes. The priory of Bodmin is said to have owed its origin to the circumstance of St. Petroc, its founder, having taken up his abode in a valley, now occupied by the town of Bodmin, then the residence of St. Guron a solitary recluse, who having resigned his hermitage to St. Petroc, it was by him enlarged for the residence of himself and three other devout men^r, who accompanied him with the intention of leading a monastic life according to the rules of St. Benedict. Here St. Petroc died before the middle of the sixth century. His shrine was preserved in a small chapel attached to the east end of Bodmin church, as we learn from Leland and William of Worcester. The hermitage, which he had founded, continued to be inhabited by monks of the Benedictine order, till the reign of King Athelstan, who, in 926, founded, on or near the same spot, a priory of Benedictines; this convent having been dissolved at an early period, and their possessions fallen into the hands of secular canons, Robert Earl of Moreton and Cornwall seized them to his own use, and, after the death of his son, William Earl of Moreton and Cornwall, they became vested in the crown. Algar, to whom it is probable they had been granted, with the King's licence and that of William Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter, re-founded the monastery, and replenished it with Austin canons, who continued till the general dissolution of religious houses, when its revenues were valued at 270l. os. 11d. per annum, clear income. The prior had, among other privileges, a market and fair, gallows, pillory, &c. as proved in a *quo warranto*, in the reign of King Edward I. The site, with the demesnes, was granted to Thomas Sternhold, one of the first translators of the Psalms. In 1567, it was the property of Nicholas Pescod and Judith his wife, and William Pydderley and Philippa his wife, by whom it was sold, that year, to John Rashleigh, of Fowey, merchant. The immediate site was purchased of the Rashleigh family by the late William Pennington, Esq., and is now the seat of Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Esq., who married his niece, Miss Hosken.

The convent of Grey Friars, at Bodmin, is said to have been founded by John de London, under the patronage of Edmund Earl of Cornwall. William of Worcester dates its foundation in 1239, and calls its original founder John, son of Ralph, Lord of Kayryshays^r. In another place he tells us, that the church of the Grey Friars was consecrated by Bishop Grandison in 1352.^t Sir Hugh and Sir Thomas Peverell (of Park in Egloshayle), two principal benefactors to this convent, were buried in the Friary church. The site was granted, in 1546, to William Abbot, who, the next year, conveyed it to William Vyvyan and others. In 1566, it was conveyed by the said William Vyvyan, described as of Trehunsey, in Quethiock, and John Hewet of Bodmin, to the corpo-

^r Probably St. Credanus, St. Medanus, and St. Dacanus, who are all said to have been buried at Bodmin. (Leland.)

^s Itinerary, p. 99, 100.

^t Ibid. p. 111.

ration of this town, to whom it still belongs. We are told that, in Queen Elizabeth's time, it was used as the House of Correction for the county*. The refectory, the only part of the conventual buildings which now remains, was fitted up as an Assize-hall in the early part of the last century; and Hals speaks of it as the fairest and best in England, after that of Westminster, being 60 feet in height, and 150 in length; he says that it was used also as a market-house, and that several fairs for all sorts of merchandize were kept there; and in the adjoining church-yard, a fair for cattle. The two ends of this room are now occupied by the courts of justice; in the intermediate space, is transacted, on market-days, the business of the corn-market, and over head is the grand-jury room, and a large ball-room, which is opened at the races.

The first remarkable historical event connected with this place is, that it became the head-quarters of Thomas Flammanck and Michael Joseph, the ringleaders of the rebellion of 1496, both of whom, indeed, appear to have been inhabitants of this parish. Perkin Warbeck, after his landing in Cornwall, in the year 1498, assembled, at Bodmin, a force of 3000 men, with which he advanced to attack Exeter. In 1550, the Cornish rebels, under the command of Humphry Arundell, who were much favoured by the townsmen of Bodmin, encamped at Castle Kynock, near this town, and marched thence to the siege of Exeter; after the suppression of this rebellion, which soon followed, Sir Anthony Kingston, the provost-marshal, came, with the King's commission, to punish some of the chief offenders; and it is said, that he hanged the mayor at his own door after partaking of the hospitalities of his table. A story is also told of his hanging a miller's man, who had personated his master.†

Bodmin does not appear to have had any garrison during the civil war; it was occasionally occupied by both parties. General Fairfax finally took possession of it for the parliament in 1646, a few days before the capitulation with Sir Ralph Hopton, near Truro.

In the year 1179, the burghesses of Bodmin paid a fine of one hundred shillings for setting up a gild without licence*. Not many years afterwards, they obtained a charter, from Richard Earl of Cornwall, for a gild-merchant, with exemptions from toll, throughout Cornwall. This charter was confirmed by King Edward I. and King Edward III.; the latter granted the burghesses the privilege of buying and selling wool and other merchandize, with exemption from toll, throughout Cornwall†. The corporation of Bodmin formerly consisted of a mayor and thirty-six burghesses, the twelve senior of whom, now called aldermen, are styled in Queen Eliza-

* Tanner.

† Madox's History of the Exchequer.

See Carew's Survey.

Rot. Cart. 9 Ed. 3. m. 10.

beth's charter, of the year 1563, capital burgesſes and counſellors, and twenty-four common council-men, called, in the charter, capital burgesſes, and a town-clerk or recorder, called, in the charter, the common-clerk. The mayor, together with the mayor of the preceding year, and the town-clerk, are juſtices of the peace, with the powers uſually exerciſed in corporation-towns. The corporation having been diſſolved in conſequence of neglect, a new charter was granted to the town by His preſent Maſteſty in the year 1798. The borough of Bodmin has ſent members to parliament ever ſince the reign of Edward I.; the election is veſted in the corporation.

Among the ancient corporation-accounts, are the following curious items, relating to the election of members of parliament, and the payment of their wages, in the reign of Henry VII. :

- “ 19, 20 Hen. VII., paide to Richard Watts and John Smyth, burgesſes of the parliament for the towne, 13s. 4d.
- “ Paide for the endentes for the burgesſes of the parliament, 20d.
- “ Paide and yeven in malmesey to the under-ſheriff, 4d.
- “ Paid for the making a payr of endentes and an obligation, 12d.
- “ It. Paide and yeven onto Thomas Trote in rewarde, 20d.
- “ It. Paide to Sir Richard Downa, the wich was promyſed by the maier and the worſhipfull in a reward towards his wagys, 13s. 4d.”

There was a market at Bodmin when the ſurvey of Domeſday was taken, the profits of which, belonging to the prior, were then valued at thirty-five ſhillings per annum: the tolls were afterwards let at a fee-farm rent to the burgesſes, in whom the market and fairs are now veſted. Leland ſpeaks of the market at Bodmin as being like a fair for the confluence of people. Hals compares it, in point of ſupply of all kinds of proviſions, &c. to thoſe of Exeter and Tauiſtock. It is ſtill a very conſiderable market for corn, fiſh, and all ſorts of proviſions, and well attended. It has always been held on Saturday, as at preſent. The fairs, which are great marts for cattle and horſes, are on the feaſt of the Converſion of St. Paul, Saturday after Mid-lent Sunday, Saturday before Palm Sunday, Wednesday before Whituſuntide, and on the feaſt of St. Nicholas the Biſhop (December 6.). Leather-ſhoes are made in great quantities at this town, and expoſed to ſale in ſtandings at the markets and fairs.

Bodmin is ſaid to have been one of the coinage towns which had the privilege of ſtamping tin; but it appears that it had been loſt before the year 1347, when the burgesſes petitioned parliament, complaining, that although by royal charters they were authorized to deal in all kinds of merchandize, tin as well as other, in the county of Cornwall, they had of late been hindered by the Prince and his men from buying or coining tin; they were unſucceſſful in their application, the an-
ſwer

swer of parliament being, that the Prince might order the tin to be sold where he pleased^a. The summer-assizes for the county have been held at Bodmin ever since the year 1716, except for the years between 1727 and 1738. The Michaelmas quarter-sessions also are held at this town. The Cornish sessions are not attended by barristers.

About five and thirty years ago, it was resolved to remove the county-prison from Launceston to Bodmin; a commodious and well-arranged structure for that purpose, from the designs of the late Sir John Call, and upon the principles recommended by Mr. Howard, was completed in the year 1780. The act of parliament under which it was erected, passed in 1778.

It has recently been determined to build a Lunatic-asylum at Bodmin, near the county prison.

Some centuries ago, Bodmin appears to have been of much greater extent than it is at present; it was probably most populous about the fourteenth century. It is by no means certain, that it contained only sixty-eight houses at the time of the Domesday survey, because that number is stated among the possessions of the priory of St. Petrock. In 1351, the town was so populous, that 1500 persons died there of a pestilence^a. Mr. Whitaker justly observes, that this has been very erroneously adduced as a proof of the unhealthiness of the town, whereas the pestilence, which happened that year, was general, not only in England, but throughout Europe; and the great number which died at Bodmin only proves, that its population must, at that time, have been much greater than it is at present. Indeed the observations made by Camden, Carew, and others, as to the unhealthiness of this town, are totally inapplicable to what has been known of it within the memory of man. Brice of Exeter, who published his Geographical Dictionary in 1759, speaks of Bodmin as a town remarkably healthy, and noted for the longevity of its inhabitants. Carew, writing in Queen Elizabeth's reign, says, that the many decayed houses in this town prove it to have been once very populous^b; he intimates, at the same time, that, in point of population, it still retained its precedence among the Cornish towns. It is not now so populous as some others. In 1801 it contained 1,951 inhabitants, and in 1811, 2,050; which is a smaller number than those of Helston, Liskeard, Mevagissey and Penryn, and considerably smaller than those of St. Austell, Truro, Redruth, Penzance, and Falmouth.

^a Rot. Parl., Vol. II. 180.

^a William de Worcester, who visited Cornwall in the reign of Edw. IV., speaks of this, as recorded in the Registry of the Friars; it was added, that there died, during that year, in various parts of the world, 13,883 of the order of Friars. (Itinerary, p. 113.)

^b It was one of the decayed towns, for the repair of which, an act of parliament was passed, 32 Hen. VIII., but, as it appears, with little effect. See the account of market and borough towns, in the General History,

The parish-church was rebuilt in the years 1469, 1470, and 1471. William of Worcester speaks of the old church as considerably larger than the conventual church; the parish-church being ninety paces by forty, and that of the priory, only fifty-seven by thirty. The present church is a handsome structure, of which more particular mention will be found under the head of *Ancient Church Architecture*. A very particular account of the expences of rebuilding the church is preserved among the town records. The whole cost of the building, exclusively of presents of timber, amounted only to 194l. 3s. 6½d. The timber for St. John's aisle cost 20l. 13s. 4d. Sir John Arundell gave several timber-trees for the building. The lead for roofing the church came to 16l. 2s. 3½d. The rate of wages appears at this time to have been for a labourer four-pence by the day; for a mason hewing stones, five-pence; for making the pillars, &c. sixpence; for a plaisterer, five-pence halfpenny. The following is a specimen of some of the charges:—"Forty-nine journeys (days work) for the windows above the Vyse, 24s. 6d.; fourteen journeys on the gabell window, 7s." There was formerly a spire on the tower, said to have been built by Prior Vivian, and esteemed, as Tonkin tells us, the loftiest and finest in the west of England. It was destroyed by lightning in the year 1699; the damage then done to the tower was repaired at the expence of 227l. 9s. 1½d.

The most remarkable monument in Bodmin church, is that of Thomas Vivian, prior of Bodmin, and nominal bishop of Megara in Greece, who died in 1533; here are also monuments or other memorials for the families of Flamank of Bocarne, Michell, Hoblyn, and Pennington of the priory; and a slab of blue slate, with a cross and shields of arms, in memory of John Vivian, who died in 1545. The remarkable font in this church has been already described.

The church of Bodmin was appropriated to the priory. The rectory and advowson of the vicarage were granted, in 1609, to Thomas Ailworth, Esq. and Robert Duke, Gent. The impropriation is now vested in George Francis Collins Browne, Esq., except the tythes of hay, which were given to the corporation by one of the Opie family. Lord De Dunstanville is patron of the vicarage. Jasper Wood, thirty-seven years vicar of Bodmin, who died in 1716, a man, as we may suppose, of deranged intellects, fancied himself bewitched, and that he was delivered from the witches' power by his guardian-angel. Mr. Tonkin says that there was a printed account of this man, but we cannot meet with any one who has ever seen a copy. Various traditions relating to him are still current in the town.

There were formerly several chapels in the town of Bodmin: that of the Bery was built by the parishioners in the reign of Henry VII., and appears to have been connected with the parish-church; the site of this chapel, with the yard adjoining, is the only glebe belonging to the vicar. In the accounts of building the Bery chapel, mention is made of procuring the bishop's pardon for the Bery,

“and a testimony of the Bery pardon ;” payments to the Amatory, and the south Amatory are spoken of, and gifts to the Bery clerks. The tower of the chapel, the only part of it which still remains, was begun in the year 1501. Mention is made of the new gild at the Bery, and the gild of the Holy-rood at the Bery. There was also the gild of St. Christopher in this chapel.

The gilds, or religious fraternities, who contributed to the building of the parish-church, appear to have been very numerous, and from the account of these we derive an intimation of some chapels or chantries, not mentioned elsewhere. We find enumerated, the gild of St. Anne in the Wood ; those of St. George and the Virgin Mary, in the chapel of St. George ; of St. Thomas the Martyr, in the churchyard ; of St. Petrock, in Fore-street ; of All-Saints, in Pole-street ; of St. Leonard and the Holy Trinity, at St. Leonard’s ; of St. Margaret, St. Anne, St. David, All-Saints, and St. Matthew, at the Bore ; of the Virgins of Bore-street, of the Virgins of Fore-street, and of St. Nicholas and St. Anne, at St. Nicholas. Mention is made also of the gilds of Corpus-Christi, in the parish-church ; of the Virgin Mary, in the chancel ; and of Erasmus the Bishop, St. Mary of Walsingham, St. Luke, St. Catherine, St. Stephen, St. Loy, St. Martyn, and St. Anyan the Bishop, not particularly described. The stewards of the Ridyng-Gild appear also among the contributors.

Dr. Borlase speaks of the ruins of St. Leonard’s chapel, as existing in his time at the west end of the town ; and those of the chapel of St. Nicholas, at the south-east extremity. The former were visible within the memory of persons now living, near the turnpike-house.

In the year 1474, Stephen Nayler had the King’s licence to found a chantry, either in the parish-church of St. Petrock, or in the conventual church of the priory of St. Petrock^c. The lands belonging to this chantry were valued, in the reign of Henry VII., at 7l. 17s. 4d. per annum. In the ancient parish-accounts before-mentioned, are the following curious items : —

“ 20, 21 Hen. VII. Paid and yevyn in rewarde onto Harry Kyngge, and his cumpany, for ther disportes in the Ilde^d halle, 5s.

“ ————— In Wyne yevyn to the Kynges herbynger, and peefantes, 12d.

“ ————— Wyne to my Lord Treasurer, Sir Thomas Brandon, and other, 3s. 4d.

“ Paide and yevyn unto a berewarde for a rewarde, 5s.

“ 21, 22 Hen. VII. Paide to John Walshe is servantis, when the hadde delyvered a privy seale to the Maier, upon the fyne for escape of Thomas Vaghan, 12d.

^c Pat. 14 Edw. IV.

^d Ilde is frequently written for Gild in these accounts.

“ Item. Paide to the Maier for his costys to ryde to Truru for the payment of the C.sh. to John Walshe.

“ Paid for 2 galons of wyne yevyn to my Lord Broke, 16d.

Among the receipts is the following : —

“ Of the players in the church-hay, William Mafon and his fellowes, 5s.”

There are meeting-houses in Bodmin for the Independents and the Wesleyan Methodists, both built within the last ten years.

The grammar-school at Bodmin, situated in the church-yard, was founded by Queen Elizabeth, and endowed with 5l. per annum, payable out of the Exchequer ; to which, in Tonkin's time, the corporation added 15l. per annum (now increased to 30l.) out of the market-tolls.

About a mile east from the town, is the ancient hospital of St. Lawrence, which was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1582. Her charter recites, that there had, for a long time, been a great company of Lazar people in this hospital, known by the name of a Prior and Brethren and Sisters^c ; but that they had never been incorporated by her or her predecessors. They are incorporated in this charter, by the name of “ the master or governor, and brethren and sisters (thirty-nine in number) of the hospital of St. Lawrence of Ponteboy,” the poor men and women to be leprous people, and to elect one another. King James I., a few months after his accession to the throne, granted them a weekly market, on Wednesdays, and an annual fair, with a court of Piepowder, on the festival of St. Luke. The market has been long discontinued, but the fair, which is held on the 21st of August, is still kept up, and is a great mart for horses and cattle ; there is another fair at St. Lawrence, for horses, bullocks and sheep, on the 29th and 30th of October. The lands with which this hospital was endowed, are worth about 140l. per annum. In consequence of the great abuse of this ancient endowment, it having been wholly diverted from its original object, the support of the sick and infirm, a Chancery-suit was instituted some years ago, which terminated in a decree, by which the corporation was dissolved, and the lands appropriated to the hospital for sick and hurt, lately established at Truro. There were two other ancient hospitals at Bodmin, dedicated to St. Anthony and St. George^d. Dr. Borlase mentions the nuns of the chapel of St. Anthony, about the middle of the town. The chapel of St. George before-mentioned, belonged, it is probable, to the hospital of that name.

The jurisdiction of the borough of Bodmin is separate from that of the parish, and extends about a mile round the town ; the parish is extensive, its principal villages are Bodiniel, Dunmere, St. Lawrence, and Nantallan.

^c They are called by that name in a deed bearing date 29 Hen. VIII.

^d See the will of Thomas Killebrew (bearing date, 1500.) in the Prerogative Office.

Besides

Besides that of the corporation, which belonged to the priory, and appears by the Domesday survey to have been an honor, there was another manor of Bodmin, also belonging to the priory, which passed with the site of that monastery to the Rashleighs, of whom it was purchased by Richard Barwell, Esq.; and of the latter, in 1789, by its present proprietor Lord de Dunstanville. Another manor of Bodmin was many years in the family of Robartes of Lanhydrock, and is now vested in their representative, the Honourable Mrs. Agar. A fourth, being of very small extent, has been for a considerable time in the Trefusis family, and is now the property of Lord Clinton. The manor of Bodmin and Boscarne, which belonged to the Mohuns, is now, in right of his lady, the property of Lord Grenville. The manor of Bodmin-Francis, which belonged to the Hoblyns, and passed by marriage to the Peters, has been lately sold in parcels. The manor of Bodmin and Kirland, spoken of by Tonkin, is not known to exist as a manor. Kirland, in Bodmin parish, is the property and residence of James Kempthorne, Esq.; the house was built by Mr. Hugh King, in 1740. The manor of Bodiniel, which belonged to the prior and convent of Bodmin, and afterwards to the Chamonds, is now in the Moleworth family.

The manor of Lancarfe or Lancoff, held of the honor of Bodmin, or the honor of St. Petrock, belonged, in the reign of Richard II., and for several years afterwards, to the family of Walesborowe, who then held it under the Bevilles^s: it is now in severalties. In the fifteenth century, the barton belonged to the family of Opie; afterwards successively to the Crossmans and Bullocks. In 1685, it was purchased of the Bullock family, by John Mounsteven^h, Esq., secretary to the Earl of Sunderland, when secretary of state; his descendant, Mr. Hender Mounsteven, now of Bodmin, sold it, in 1787, to Francis John Hext, Esq., father of F. J. Hext, Esq., the present proprietor; by whose brother, Capt. William Hext, of the Royal navy, the old mansion is now occupied.

The barton of Bokarne, Boscarne, or Boskarne, in this parish, was for many generations the seat of the ancient family of Flamanc, or Flamank, who had been settled there for at least seven generations before Barnard Flamank, who died in 1656. Hals supposes the Flamanks of Bokarne to have been lineal descendants of Mark de Flamank, who lived in the reign of Henry II., and of Thomas Flamank or Flamockⁱ, one of the leaders of the rebellion in 1496: in the former conjecture probably he is right, but in the other, erroneous; the present family of Flamank being descended from John, a younger brother of Thomas Flamank above-mentioned, who left no male-issue. Boscarne is now the property of William

^s Esch. Rich. II., Hen. V., &c.

^h The Mounstevens had been a long time resident in the parish of St. Mabyn.

ⁱ This Thomas Flamock is described by Holinshed, as "a gentleman lerned in the lawes of the realme."

Flamank, D.D., the representative of this ancient family: the old mansion is occupied by a farmer.

Not far from Bodmin, is a moor called Halgaver, where a kind of low festival, called Bodmin Riding, was formerly held annually in the month of July, and attended by a great concourse of people: on this occasion there was elected a mock-mayor, who held a court, before which they presented any person "charged with wearing one spurre, or going untrussed, or wanting a girdle, or some such like felony; and after he hath been arrayned and tryed, with all requisite circumstances, judgment is given in formal termes, and executed in some one ungracious pranke or other, more to the skorne than hurt of the party condemned. Hence is sprung the proverb, when we see one slovenly appareled, 'He shall be presented in Halgaver court.' " It is probable that this custom was very ancient, and it is not unlikely, that the riding-gild before-mentioned had some connection with it.^k

Bodmin races, which had been discontinued upwards of twenty years, were revived in 1807.

Castle-Kynock, or as it is called in some ancient deeds, Canyke, a considerable entrenchment to the east of Bodmin, is in this parish: William of Worcester, in his Itinerary of Cornwall, describes it thus:—" *Castellum de Keynock, dirutum, cum tribus wardis.*"

BOTUS-FLEMING, or BLO-FLEMING, lies in the deanery and in the south division of the hundred of East, being situated six miles south-west of Callington, and three miles north-west of Saltash, which is the post-town. Hals says, that this parish takes its name from the family of Flandrensis or Fleming, lords of Botus-Fleming, whose heiress married into the Copplestone family. It does not appear, nevertheless, by any records that we have been able to discover, that they were ever lords of the manor. The only manor in this parish is that of Modeton, now called Moditonham, which was held by Philip de Vautort, under the Earl of Cornwall: it was afterwards in the Dauney family, passed with its heiress to the Courtenays, and was, at a later period, in the Waddons. In the year 1689, Moditonham, or as it was commonly called Muttonham, being then the property and seat of John Waddon, Esq., John Earl

^k Some remains of this custom still exist among the lower orders of people, who make a procession on horseback, carrying garlands. About twenty years ago, on the Monday nearest to the feast of St. Thomas à Becket, the principal inhabitants used to go in procession, with the emblems of their trades, preceded by music; and two men, one with a garland, the other with a pole, which they had previously deposited at the priory, and received again from the master of the house, as representing the Prior. (From the information of Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Esq.) In the *Magna Britannia* of 1720 (Vol. I. p. 310.), it is said that "in the middle of July, a kind of carnival was kept at Bodmin, to which thousands of people came to see the sports and pastimes. King Charles II. honoured it with his company, in his journey to Scilly, and became a brother of the society, which it seems derives its origin from the times before the conquest." It may be observed, that the season of the year in which Prince Charles journeyed towards the Scilly Islands does not accord with this tradition.

of Bath there treated with the Prince of Orange's commissioners, about the surrender of Pendennis and Plymouth castles. Moditonham was purchased of the Waddons by the grandfather of the Rev. William Batt, by whom it was sold, a few years ago, to Charles Carpenter, Esq., the present proprietor. Mention is made in the Bishop's registers at Exeter, of a chapel at Motton, in this parish, dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

Hatt, an ancient mansion in this parish, was, for many generations, the residence of the Symons family; it is now in the occupation of the Rev. Charles Tucker, who married one of the sisters of William Symons, Esq., the last heir-male of that family, who died in 1802. The Rev. William Batt, the present incumbent, is patron of the rectory.

BOYTON, in the hundred of Stratton, and deanery of Trigg-Major, lies six miles north of Launceston, which is the post-office town. The principal village in this parish, except Boyton church-town, is Bennacot. The manor of Boyton, which had been purchased for the abbey of Tavistock, out of the church property, by Suetricius, abbot of that convent, was taken away by Robert Earl of Cornwall, who held it in consequence of this forcible usurpation, at the time of the Domesday survey¹; it afterwards became parcel of the possessions of Henry de Bodrugan, who died in 1308: not many years after, it belonged to the prior and convent of Launceston^m; and having been given, with other manors, to the Duke of Cornwall, in 1540, in lieu of the honor of Wallingford, is still attached to the duchy. During the interregnum, in the seventeenth century, it was sold to William Comeby. The manor of Darracot, which belonged to the late Richard Wymond, Esq., was bequeathed by him to his widow, Mrs. Ann Wymond, with remainder to his son William, to whom he bequeathed the barton of Bearden, in this parish, formerly a feat of the family of Loviceⁿ: part of the house on this barton is occupied by the tenant of the farm; the other part being fitted up as a gentleman's residence, and let to temporary tenants.

The barton of Bredvofy or Bradridge belonged also to Launceston priory, and was attached, at the same time, to the duchy, under which it has ever since been held on lease. The Symons family were lessees, and resided there in the seventeenth century. William Symons, Gent., who died in 1692, gave the sum of 100l. towards rebuilding the tower of the church; it was completed in 1769, as appears by a tablet on the outside. The heiress of Mr. Symons brought Bradridge to John Hoblyn, Esq., who died in 1706: his widow sold it to Sir William Pendarves, who made it one of his feats. After his death, the estate passed to his sister Grace,

¹ Exeter Domesday. ^m It belonged to that convent as early as 20 Edw. III. ⁿ Norden.

who married Robert Coster, Esq.; the lease is now vested in John Prideaux, Esq.: the mansion has been long occupied as a farm-house.

The great tithes of this parish, which were appropriated to Launceston priory, belonged, with the exception of those of the hamlet of Northcott, to the late Richard Wymond, Esq., who bequeathed them to his only daughter Henrietta. Mr. Prideaux is patron of the curacy; the curate has the small tithes of Boyton, and the hamlet of Northcott, on the Devonshire side of the Tamar: the great tithes of Northcott have lately been put up to sale, and chiefly purchased by the land-owners.

BREAGE, in the deanery and in the west division of the hundred of Kirrier, is situated three miles west of Helston, which is the post-office town. The principal villages in this parish, besides the church-town, are, Kannegy or Kenegy, Portleven, Rinsey, Tregunno, Trescow, Trevorian, Trevorvas, and Trew.

The manor of Godolgan, or Godolphin, was, from an early period, in the ancient family of that name^p, in whose representatives it continued, till the death of Francis Lord Godolphin in 1758, when it passed to the late Duke of Leeds (grandson of Francis Earl of Godolphin), and is now the property of his son, the present Duke.

The Godolphin family appear to have been settled at Godolgan-Hall for some descents, when it became extinct in the male-line, by the death of David Godolgan, whose only daughter married John Rinsey, Esq. This John took the name of Godolgan, and was great great-grandfather of John Godolgan or Godolphin, sheriff of the county in 1504, supposed to have been the first of the family who adopted the present spelling of the name^q. Sir William Godolphin, grandson of John, was several times chosen knight of the shire, and five times served the office

^p Hals says, that the manor and barton of Godolphin were "fold, temp. Hen. VI., by Edmund Arundell, Knt., to one Stephens, upon condition of a kind of domineering, lording, or insulting tenure and reservation of rent, to his manor of Lambourne, in Peransand, viz.; 'That once a year for ever, the Reeve of the said manor should come to Godolphin, and there boldly enter the hall, jump upon the table, or table-board, and there stamp or bounce with his feet, or club, to alarm and give notice to the people of his approach, and then and there make proclamation aloud three times; O, yes! O, yes! O, yes!—*I am the Reeve of the manor of Lambourne, in Peransand, come here to demand the old rent, duties, and customs, due to the lords of the said manor from the lands of Godolphin.*' Upon which notice, there is forthwith to be brought him 2s. 8d. rent, a large quart of strong beer, a loaf of wheaten bread worth sixpence, and a cheese of the like value; which the Reeve having received, he shall drink of the beer, taste the bread and cheese in the place, and then depart, carrying with him the said rent, and remainder of those viands, to the lords of the manor aforesaid." (Hals's Parochial History of Cornwall, p. 35.) It is still held of Sir John St. Aubyn, as of his manor of Lambourne, by the payment of a gammon of bacon.

^q His name appears thus spelt in the list of sheriffs. Carew, whose work was published in 1602, says, "Godolghan, a house so intitling his owner, though lately declined (with a milder accent) to Godolphin."

of

of sheriff, he distinguished himself by his military prowess, particularly at the siege of Boulogne. Mr. Carew says, "he demeaned himself very valiantly beyond the seas, as appeared by the scars he brought home, no less to the beautifying his fame, than to the disfiguring his face." Dying without male issue, Godolphin passed to Francis Godolphin, son of his brother Thomas, who had served with him, and been wounded at the siege of Boulogne. Sir Francis Godolphin was the contemporary of Mr. Carew, and contributed his assistance towards the survey of Cornwall. Mr. Carew speaks in high terms of his bravery, in the defence of his country against the Spaniards, when they landed in Cornwall, in 1593; of his skill in minerals, and the improvements introduced by him in the tin-works. Sir William Godolphin, his son, distinguished himself against the Irish rebels, in the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign. Sir William's sons were all loyalists during the civil war. Sir Francis, the eldest, was governor of the Scilly Islands, which he delivered up to the parliament, when the King's cause became hopeless. Sidney lost his life, in battle, at Chagford, in Devonshire; Sir Francis was created one of the knights of the Bath at the Restoration; his son, William, was created a baronet, in 1661, and died in 1710, without issue. Sidney, a younger brother of Sir William Godolphin, Bart., became a political character of considerable note, and, although he had been a leading person in the administration, during the latter part of King Charles II.'s reign, and that of his successor, was made first Lord Commissioner of the Treasury by King William, in 1690; continued to have the chief management of the Treasury department, during the remainder of that reign, and was appointed by Queen Anne, in 1702, to the office of Lord High Treasurer of England. On the union of England and Scotland, in the effecting of which he had a principal share, he was constituted Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain; which high office he held till the year 1710, two years before his death, which happened in the month of September 1712, at the Duke of Marlborough's house at St. Alban's. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument (with his bust) was erected to his memory. In 1706, the Lord Treasurer, who had been created a baron in 1684, by the style of Baron Godolphin of Rialton, was advanced to the dignity of an Earl, being created Earl of Godolphin, and Viscount Rialton. These titles became extinct by the death of Francis, the second Earl, in 1766, when Godolphin passed to his cousin, Francis, son of Dr. Henry Godolphin, Dean of Windsor, who succeeded to the title of Baron Godolphin of Helston; a patent for which barony had been procured in 1735, by Francis Earl of Godolphin, with remainder to the heirs-male of Dean Godolphin. This Francis, who inherited the title of Lord Godolphin of Helston, died without issue, in the month of May 1785, as before-mentioned, when the Godolphin family

became extinct in the male line. Godolphin Hall is now occupied as a farm-house. The portico was built of white moorstone, from Tregoning, by Francis Earl of Godolphin^a. The rooms over it were never fitted up. There is a view of this house in Borlase's Natural History. William of Worcester, whose Itinerary of Cornwall was written in the reign of Edw. IV., speaks of a castle at Godolphin, which he calls Godollen, and describes it as in a state of dilapidation. Leland says, "Carne Godalcan, on the top of an hille, wher is a dicke, and there was a pile and principal habitation of the Godolcans. The dicke yet apperith, and many stones of late time hath beene fetchid thens."^r

The manor of Spernon and Pengelly belonged to the family of Spernon, who had their seat at Pengelly, now a farm-house: the estate was purchased by the late Mr. Justice Buller, and is now the property of his grandson, a minor. The manor of Methleigh was formerly the property of Sir Thomas Arundell, of Truthall in Sithney. About the year 1702, it passed, by sale, to the family of Coode, and is now the property of Edward Coode, Esq., of St. Austell.

The manor of Pengerfick, in the reign of Henry VIII., became the property, by purchase, of the Militon family. Job Militon, son of the purchaser, was made governor of St. Michael's Mount in the year 1547, in the room of Humphrey Arundell, who was executed for rebellion. His only son, William Militon, Esq., who was sheriff of Cornwall, dying in 1565, without issue, the inheritance of this estate passed to his six sisters, and has, ever since, continued in severalties. Sir Nicholas Hals, at his first coming into Cornwall, purchased some of the shares, and resided occasionally at Pengerfick; his son, John, sold them to the Godolphin family. The Duke of Leeds, as representative of the Godolphins, has now one-third and a sixth; James Buller, Esq., of Downes, in Devonshire, possesses a third, and Messrs. Beard and Pascoe, the remaining sixth, by purchase, from Mrs. Hunt, heir-at-law of the late Earl of Radnor. There are considerable remains of an ancient castellated mansion on this estate, called Penderfick-castle, the principal rooms in which are made use of as granaries and hay-lofts; one of them, which is nearly entire, is wainscotted in pannels; the upper part of the wainscot is ornamented with paintings, each of which is accompanied with appropriate verses and proverbs in text hand. The manor of Pengwedna, which belonged to the Arundells of Lanherne, was purchased, a few years ago, of Lord Arundell of Wardour, by Christopher Wallis, Esq., the present proprietor.

Breage is the mother-church of Cury, Germoe, and Gunwalloe. The great tithes, which were appropriated to the abbey of Hayles, in Gloucestershire, in 1246, are now vested in the representatives of James Richards, Gent., and others.

^a Borlase's Natural History, p. 99.

^r Itin. III. p. 16.

The King is patron of the vicarage. There was formerly a chapel at Godolphin, dedicated to the Virgin Mary^s, of which there are now no remains.

Leland says that the ancient name of this parish was Pembro, and that the church was removed by St. Breaca from a place called Trenewith to its present site.^t

On Tregonin-hill, in this parish, formerly called Pencaire-hill, is the site of a circular fortrefs thus mentioned by Leland: "Cair Kenin, alias Gonyn and Conin (Castrum Conani), stooode in the hille of Pencair. There yet apperith two diches."^u

ST. BREOCK lies in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, seven miles west of Bodmin and the same distance east of St. Columb. The market, at Wade-bridge, was granted by King Edward II., in the year 1312, to Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, to be held on Friday, within his manor of Pawton, and two fairs, one on the festival of St. Vitalis the Martyr^w, the other at Michaelmas. The market, although now inconsiderable, is still held at Wadebridge for butchers'-meat and other commodities; there are now three fairs, May-day, June 22, and Michaelmas-day.

Wade bridge, which consists of sixteen arches over the river Alan, was built about the year 1485. It is partly in this parish and partly in that of Egloshayle. There are certain estates belonging to this bridge, vested in the lord of the manor of Pawton, the rector of St. Breock, and the vicar of Egloshayle, as trustees, with the rents of which, aided by certain tolls (from which the inhabitants of the two parishes in which it is situated are exempt), the bridge is kept in repair^x. The principal villages in this parish, exclusively of Wade-bridge (which is the post-office town), are Great Burlawn or Burlorne, and Trevanson.

The paramount manor of Poulton or Pawton belonged, from a very early period, to the Bishops of Exeter. By some exchange it is probable, and at a period, as Tonkin thinks, not much earlier than the Reformation, Pawton became the property of the Prior of Bodmin, and having been seized by King Henry VIII., on the suppression of religious houses, continued in the crown till the year 1606, when it was granted by King James I. to Sir Arthur Gorges^y; after this, it passed, by successive sales, to the families of Opie, Fownes, Gibbons, and Briggs; to Lord Dunlace and the Dukes of Buckingham his wife; to the family of Dawes, and that of Opie, a second time; and from the latter to Sir William Morice, secretary of state to King Charles II., having had, as Hals observes, sixteen lords

^s Borlase's notes from the registers of the See of Exeter.

^t Itin. III. 15.

^u Ibid.

^w Cart. 5 Ed. II. No. 41.

^x See the account of Egloshayle.

^y Records in the Augmentation Office.

in about sixty years, being a greater mutability of property than could be instanced in all Cornwall, except in the descent of the manor of Fentongollan. A granddaughter of Secretary Morice, Barbara, daughter of Sir Nicholas Morice, Bart., became heiress to her brother Sir William, the last baronet of that family, and brought this manor, by marriage, into the family of Moleworth. It is now the property of her great-grandson, Sir Arscott Ourry Moleworth, of Pencarrow, Bart. The bishops of Exeter had extensive privileges belonging to this manor, which was one of the nine franchises enumerated by Carew²; a market and two fairs at Wade-bridge, as before observed, and a prison at Tregunnow in this parish, now converted into a dwelling-house. The barton of Pawton was one of their country-seats, to which was attached a deer-park. There are still some remains of the old mansion and the out-buildings occupied by the tenant of the demesne farm. This barton did not undergo the same alienations as the manor, but continued many years in the family of Opie. In the year 1701 Mr. Nicholas Opie, being in reduced circumstances, sold it to Dr. Vincent, of Plymouth, who possessed it when Hals wrote his parochial account (about 1730). It afterwards became re-united to the manor, and is now the property of Sir A. O. Moleworth, Bart.

Hurstyn or Hurston, a small manor held under that of Pawton, belonged at an early period to the Carninows, from whom it passed to the family of Vyell, and from the latter, by marriage of a coheiress, to that of Prideaux. It is now the property of the Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune, of Place, near Padstow. The ancient mansion belonging to this manor was a seat of the Carninows, and had a chapel. What remains of the buildings is fitted up as a farm-house. Part of a small manor called Padstow-Penkevill, belonging also to the Prideaux family, lies within St. Breock parish. The manor of Penlees, which belonged to the Arundells, is now the property of Thomas Rawlins, Esq., of Padstow.

Trevorder, in this parish, was anciently a seat of the family of Tregago or Treiago, from whom it passed, by successive female heirs, to the families of Trenowith, Carminow, and Vyell. One of the coheiresses of Vyell brought this estate to the Prideaux family, by whom it was sold to Sir John Tregagle; a descendant of Sir John resold it to the Prideauxes in the reign of George I., and it is now the property of the Rev. C. Prideaux Brune. Tredinick, in this parish, was the seat of the ancient family of that name, which became extinct in the reign of Charles II., when it passed by sale to Lord Robartes. The Earl of Radnor, his descendant, was possessed of it in 1736; it is now the property of Sir A. O. Moleworth. Mr. Tonkin describes the ruins of this mansion as those of a stately

² See his Survey, f. 86.

pile of buildings, and speaks of the hall windows as the largest of the kind in the kingdom^a: it has long ago been destroyed, and a farm-house occupies the site.

Dunveth, a seat also of the Tredinicks, was sold by Lewis Tredinick to Robert Wilton, whose grandson conveyed it, in 1702, to Sir John Moleworth; it is now a farm-house, the property of Sir A. O. Moleworth, Bart. Treraven, belonging to Sir A. O. Moleworth, some time a seat of the Pierces, as lessees, is now a farm-house.

In the parish-church of St. Breok are some grave-stones of ecclesiastics, with crosses-flory and inscriptions nearly obliterated. There are memorials also of the Tredinick family, with dates of 1578, 1642, &c., and the Tregagles^b, 1678, 1708. In the chancel is a large monument for the family of Vyell, with figures, on slate, of a man in armour and his wife, without date.

The advowson of the rectory, which has always been annexed to the manor of Pawton, is vested in Sir A. O. Moleworth, Bart.

BRIDGRULE lies partly in this county, and partly in Devonshire, in the hundreds of Stratton and Black-Torrington, five miles west from Holfworthy, in Devonshire, and nearly the same distance, south-east-by-east, from Stratton. The church is in Devonshire, in the deanery of Holfworthy. There are distinct rates and separate officers for the Cornish and Devonshire parts of the parish. The principal villages, in the Cornish district of the parish, are, Bridgrule-bridge, Merrifield, Burrow, Knowle, and Little-Bridge.

The manor of Tacabre, or Takkebere, was given to the abbot and convent of St. Mary de Graces, by the feoffees of its founder, King Edward III., but we find it afterwards granted, as having been the property of James Lord Audley, to John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon: it was seized by King Richard III., in the first year of his reign, having been the property of the Duchess of Exeter, sister to King Edward IV. This manor, which extends into Whitstone, Tamerton, and St. Stephen's, Launceston, in Cornwall, and Sourton in Devon, seems afterwards to have acquired the name of Merrifield (a corruption probably of Mary-field), by which it is now known. The barton of Tackbear, with the manor of Merrifield, passed from the Gilberts, by marriage, to the family of Amy: it is now vested in the committee of Mrs. Ann Amy, a lunatic, only surviving daughter (her sister Lady Phillipps, widow of Sir Jonathan, being dead without issue,) of Mr. Cotton

^a Tonkin's MS.

^b John Tregagle, Esq. of Trevorder, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir William Hooker, alderman of London; Jane, wife of John Tregagle, Esq. and daughter of Sir Paul Whichcote, Bart., of Qui-Hall, in Cambridgeshire.

Amy, of Bottreaux castle: the house is now occupied by George Harward, Esq., a descendant of the Gilberts, who is entitled to a moiety of this estate on the death of Mrs. Amy. Newacot is the property and residence of John Braddon, Esq., in whose family it has been for a considerable time. The Rev. T. S. Kingdon is patron and incumbent of the vicarage.

BROADOAK or BRADOCK, in the hundred of West, lies about six miles west from Liskeard, which is the post-office town, and about five north-east of Lostwithiel.

The manor of Broadoak, having been in the Courtenay family, was granted, in 1573, as parcel of the possessions of the attainted Marquis of Exeter, to Thomas Prideaux and Thomas Willyams: in 1619, it was solely in Willyams; and, at a later period, in the family of Watton, by whom it was sold, to Governor Pitt, soon after his purchase of Boconnoc: it is now the property of Lord Grenville. The benefice, which is a discharged rectory, was consolidated with Boconnoc in 1742; the patronage is in Lord Grenville. There was formerly a chapel, dedicated to St. James, at a place called Bellafize, in this parish. The historical circumstances spoken of as connected with Bradock-down, appear to belong to the parish of St. Pinnock^c. Penventon, a barton of this parish, formerly a seat of the Spillers, after passing through some intermediate hands, is now a farm-house, the property of Lord Grenville.

St. BREWARD or SIMON'S WARD, in the hundred of Trigg, and deanery of Trigg-Minor, lies six miles south-by-west from Camelford, and about the same distance from Bodmin, which is the post-office town. It is said, that the church was built by William Brewer, who was consecrated Bishop of Exeter in 1224, and that the parish takes its name from him: but although that prelate, who was distinguished as a soldier as well as a divine, fought at the head of 100,000 men against the infidels in Palestine, we have no account of his having been canonized; and, indeed, it seems too modern a circumstance to have been the origin of the name of the parish. The principal villages in St. Breward are, Lank-Major, Lank-Minor, and Swallock: in this parish is the ancient manor of Hamethy or Hametethy, which, in the reign of Edward II., was held by John Peverell of Roger Le Jeu^d. Hugh Peverell held it 23 Edw. III.; the coheiresses of Peverell married Bassett and Hungerford; and it appears, that this manor was some time in moieties between the Killigrews, and Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, as representative of the Hungerfords. Five-sixths of this estate now belong to Mathew Mitchell, Esq., by bequest from the late Samuel Michell, Esq., having been before successively in

See the Appendix.

^d Originalia, 7 Edw. II. Rot. 12.

the Billings and Lowers. The other sixth part is the property of Samuel Keckwick, Esq., by bequest of his uncle, the late John Trehawke, Esq. Mr. Michell inherits also the manor of Penrose-Burden, in this parish, and Michaelstow. This manor, which took its distinctive name from the family of Burden or Burdun, who possessed it in the reign of King John^g, is of large extent, comprising the whole of Roughtor, and the adjoining moors. It is probable that it continued some time in the Burden family^h. It was afterwards successively in the families of Copplestone, Speccot, and Billing. From the latter it passed, with Hametethy, to the Michellsⁱ. The benefice is a vicarage, endowed with a small portion of the tithe-sheaf; the impropriation belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, who are patrons of the vicarage. Rough-Tor, commonly called Router, and Brown-Willy, two lofty hills, from which may be seen a great part of the north-west of Cornwall, and the north and south channels, are in this parish. Brown-Willy is the highest land in Cornwall.

ST. BUDOCK lies in the deanery and in the east division of the hundred of Kirrier, two miles west of Falmouth. Greenbank or Dunstanville town, a populous suburb of Falmouth, is in this parish, from which Falmouth itself was taken, having been made a distinct parish in the reign of Charles II. Some houses adjoining the borough of Penryn, are also in this parish.

The manor of Pennance, which belonged to Sir Nicholas Slanning, and passed, by inheritance, to the Heywoods, of Maristow, in Devonshire, was purchased of that family, in the year 1788, by the Rev. Joseph Richards, and Shuldham Peard, Esq., captain in the Royal navy, who have purchased also (subject to a lease for lives granted to Peter Browne Harris, Esq.) the impropriation of the great tithes, which formerly belonged to the college of Glaseney. The Bishop of Exeter is patron of the vicarage, which is united with that of St. Gluvias.

Rosmeran, in this parish, was formerly a seat of the Killigrews; it was afterwards leased by them to the Knyvets, who continued to inhabit it for three descents, after which it passed, by successive purchases, to the families of Chapman and Mason, and is now the seat of Peter Browne Harris, Esq. It was purchased by Captain Browne, in 1773.

The manor, or reputed manor, of Penwerris, in which Greenbank or Dunstanville town is situated, is the property of Lord de Dunstanville, who inherited it,

^g Peter Burdun, 3 Joh., gave sixty marks and a palfrey for seisin of Penros. (Madox's History of the Exchequer, p. 406.)

^h Nicholas Binden is said to have held it, 20 Edw. III., in the feodary, printed in Carew's Survey, f. 42.; but there are so many names misspelt in that record, that it is most likely that Burden or Burdon was meant.

ⁱ See the Account of Hengar, in St. Tudy.

with other estates, from his grandmother, Mary Pendarves. It had been purchased by her great-uncle of the Killigrews, about the year 1660.

Tre-on, Trone, or Trewoone, was the seat of a branch of the family of Thomas of Roscrow, who took the name of Carnfew, upon fixing their residence at Carnfew, in Mabe; about the time of the Revolution, it was mortgaged by Mr. John Carnfew to the Rev. Joseph Trewinnard, rector of Mawnan; it has since been in the family of Rundle, and is now a farm-house, the property of James Moor, Esq., of Falmouth.

Trescobays or Triscobays, formerly the seat of a younger branch of the family of Grosse, is now also a farm-house, the property of the Right Hon. Lord Wodehouse, in right of his lady, who is representative of the Killigrews. In the parish-church are some monuments of the Killigrew family, whose chief seat, Arwenick or Arwenack, now adjoining Falmouth, was in this parish, before Falmouth was separated from it in 1663. John Killigrew, Esq., who died in 1567, was made, by King Henry VIII., the first governor of Pendennis-castle. Sir John Killigrew, his son, succeeded him in that command, and died in 1584. The monument of Sir John Killigrew, which was put up by his grandson in 1617, has kneeling figures of himself and his lady, Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Wolverston, of Wolverston Hall, in Suffolk.

On a slab of slate against the south-wall of the chancel, is a Latin inscription in memory of Sir Nicholas Parker, Knt., who succeeded Sir John Killigrew in the government of Pendennis-castle, and died in 1603.

Mr. Robins by his will, bearing date 1768, gave the interest of stock, amounting to nearly 7l. per annum, for the support of a school in the parish of St. Budock.

ST. BURIAN, commonly called BURIAN, in the hundred and deanery of Penwith, about six miles south-west from Penzance, which is the post-town, and about two miles from the western extremity of the island. It contains, exclusively of the Church-town, the small villages of Bolleit, Boscawen-Oon, Boscawen-Rose, Penberth-Cove, Rosemoddris, Treeve, Tregadgwith, Trelew, Trevorgans, and Trevorrian. There was formerly a market on Saturday at St. Burian, granted to the dean by King Edward I., together with two fairs, one at the festival of St. Burian, and the other at that of St. Martin, in the winter.¹

King Athelstan is said to have built and endowed a collegiate church at this place in honour of St. Burian or Burien, a holy woman who came from Ireland in company with St. Breaca and other devout persons, and received sepulture here. The foundation is attributed to a vow made by that monarch at the Oratory of St. Burian, before he went on an expedition to the Scilly Islands, and he is said to

¹ Cart. 30 Edw. I. 26.

have granted to it the privilege of sanctuary. An ancient building on an estate called Bostiven, of which the walls are now remaining, about twelve feet high, overgrown with ivy, is said, by what is most probably a groundless tradition, to have been the sanctuary, and is held in much veneration^k. It stands about a mile east from the church, and about two miles from the sea. It appears by the Domesday survey that there were secular canons in this church at the time of the conquest. When the Lincoln taxation was made, the establishment consisted of a Dean and three prebendaries, as it continued till the Reformation. The collegiate estate was held by the service of saying 100 masses and 100 psalters for the souls of the King and his ancestors^l. The deanery having been seized by King Henry VI., because its incumbent was an alien, was given by that monarch to King's College, in Cambridge, and not many years afterwards, by King Edward IV., to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, but neither of those societies long possessed it. The deanery of the royal chapel of St. Burian^m is a dignity held immediately under the crown; the Dean exercises an independent jurisdiction in all ecclesiastical matters within the parish of St. Burian and its dependent parishes of St. Levan and Sennen. The three prebends belonging to the church of St. Burian were called Prebenda Parva, Prebenda de Respermel, and Prebenda de Tirthneyⁿ; the former is now in the gift of the Bishop, the two others are annexed to the deanery of St. Burian.

The manor of Treviddron, still the property of the Vyvyan family, was their original seat, and continued to be their residence till they removed to Trelowarren. The fee of this manor appears to have been in the Champernownes in the reign of Edward III.^o On this estate, by the sea-side, are the ruins of an old chapel, called that of St. Loy or St. Dillower.

The manor of Trefidor belonged formerly to the family of Whalesborowe^p; it is not now known as a manor: the barton belonged for many years to the Trefilians, and was sold by their representative, Mrs. Jenkins, to Mr. John Weymouth and Mr. John Permewan, jun., who are the present possessors.

^k The sanctuary no doubt, as was usual, comprised the church itself, the church-yard, and perhaps a certain privileged space beyond it. The remains of the building to which the tradition attaches are probably those of an ancient chapel.

^l Esch. 20 Edw. III. ^m The incumbent is called in old records Dean of the King's free chapel of St. Burian. (See Cart. 30 Edw. I.)

ⁿ Unless it were the same as Tirthney, it appears that there was formerly a fourth prebend belonging to this church, called Trethin or Trethyn, on which was a chapel. By certain proceedings relating to it in the year 1328, it appears to have been in or near St. Burian. (See Rot. Parl., II. 19.)

^o See Carew's Survey, f. 39, b.

^p Esch. 5 Ric. II. 5 Hen. V.

The manor of Rosmoddris was in severalties in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when four-fifths of it were granted to St. George Carye, and sold by him to Ezekiel Groffe, Esq. This manor is now partly the property of Lord Falmouth, and partly of James Buller, Esq. M. P. by descent from Mr. Groffe.

Boscawen-Rose was the original seat in this county of the ancient family of Boscawen, who took their name from it. It appears that they were possessed of this place, which is still the property of their descendant, Lord Viscount Falmouth, as early as the reign of King John. The Boscawens removed to Tregothnan, their present seat, in consequence of the marriage of their ancestor with the heiress of the Tregothnan family in the reign of Edward III. Boscawen is now a farmhouse. On Boscawen-downs is the circle of stones called *Boscawen-oon*.

Trou or Trewoof, beautifully situated on the side of a woody hill, overlooking a romantic valley, which is terminated by Lamorna-cove, was the seat of the family of Levelis, which is said, by what appears to have been an erroneous tradition, to have been settled there before the Norman conquest^a, and which became extinct in 1671, when Trewoof passed by marriage to the family of Vosper, since extinct. Hals speaks of two coheiresses of the Vospers, to one of whom this estate was assigned. It has since been divided into severalties: the house is occupied by a farmer. Within this barton is a triple entrenchment, in which is a subterraneous passage, and it is said that during the civil wars a party of royalists were here concealed from the observation of Sir Thomas Fairfax's army by Mr. Levelis. There is a chalybeate spring on this estate.

Pentrea or Pendrea, in this parish, was for many years a seat of the Pendreas, whose coheiresses married Donnithorne and Noy. The latter inherited this place; and here, says Hals, was born William Noy, attorney-general to King Charles I., a learned lawyer^r, who died in the year 1634; his grandson sold Pendrea to Mr. Christopher Davis, from whose family it passed to that of Tonkin, in which it is still vested. Burnuhall in this parish, another seat of the Noys, which was sold also to the Davis's, belongs now to the Boscawen family; this house is said by some to have been the birth-place of William Noy. Pendrea and Burnuhall are now both farm-houses. Leah or Leigh, now also a farm-house, was a seat of the Groffe family, and afterwards of the Usticks. It is now the property of John

^a It appears to have been the family-tradition by a monument in St. Burian church, but the pedigrees of the family do not trace them higher than six generations above the year 1620. They were originally of Castle-Horneck, whence they removed to Trewoof, on marrying the heiress of that barton, which match, according to Hals, took place in the reign of Henry VIII.

^r Author of the "Grounds and Maxims of the Law," "The compleat Lawyer," &c.

Scobell, Esq., who married the heiress of the family last-mentioned. Boskennan, in this parish, formerly belonging to the Carthews^s, is the seat of John Paynter, Esq. whose family have been settled there ever since the reign of Charles II.; they were originally of Deverel, in Gwinear, afterwards of Trelisick, in St. Erth.^s

The parish-church stands on the highest ground in that part of the county, 467 feet above the level of the sea^u. In this church is a handsome roodloft; an ancient tomb in memory of Jane wife of Geffery de Bolleit; and a memorial of the family of Levelis, the last of whom, Arthur Levelis, Esq., died in 1671. The Dean of St. Burian is rector of the parish, and is entitled to all the tithes: a visitation court is held in his name, at which the churchwardens are sworn, wills proved, &c.; the appeal from this court is directly to the King in Council. This preferment is in the gift of the crown as a royal peculiar, and is tenable with any other. The deanery was, through Bishop Ward's interest, annexed to the see of Exeter, but was separated from it again before the year 1709.

St. Loy's chapel has been already spoken of; there are the ruins of another on an estate called Vellanferga. A school has lately been instituted, under the management of certain trustees, who provide a house for the master, and pay him eight guineas per annum for teaching seven poor boys.

CALLINGTON, in the hundred and deanery of East, anciently called Calweton, Calvington, and Killington, is a market and borough town, 213 miles from London, and about fourteen from Plymouth. The market was granted by King Henry III., in the year 1267, to be held on Wednesdays; an annual fair was granted at the same time, to be held at the festival of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary^w. The market is still held on Wednesdays, for corn and provisions: the Lady-day fair has been discontinued: the present fairs are, the first Tuesday in March, May 4th, September 19th, and November 12th; they are chiefly for sheep and cattle. The first-mentioned fair has been recently established.

Callington first sent members to parliament in the 27th year of Queen Elizabeth; the right of election is vested in persons possessed of freehold property, whether resident or non-resident; and in resident lease-holders. The number of votes, which was sixty at the last election, has been since increased to about seventy. The Portreeve is the returning officer. The number of inhabitants in the town and parish of Callington, in 1801, was 819; in 1811, 938; according to the returns

^s Norden.
in the Transactions of the Geological Society.

^t Hals.

^u Dr. Berger's Paper on Cornwall,
^w C. 52 Hen. III.

made to parliament at those periods. The only village in the parish of Callington, is Frogwell.

The manor was in the Ferrers family when the market was granted as above-mentioned: Joan, daughter and heir of Martin Ferrers, brought it into the Champernowne family; Sir Robert Willoughby, Lord Willoughby de Broke, became possessed of it by marrying an heiress of the Champernownes. From the Willoughbys, it passed, by successive marriages, to the families of Pawlet (Marquis of Winchester), Dennis, and Rolle; the heiress of Samuel Rolle, Esq. brought it to Robert, the second Earl of Orford; on the death of whose son, the late George Earl of Orford, without issue, in 1791, it passed to Robert George William Trefusis, Esq., the representative of Bridget, sister of Samuel Rolle above-mentioned, who afterwards succeeded in establishing his claim to the barony of Clinton, as derived from the said Samuel Rolle's mother, Arabella, daughter of Theophilus, Earl of Lincoln, and Lord Clinton. The manor of Calstock is now the property of his son Robert Cotton St. John, Lord Clinton.

The parish church was built chiefly at the expence of Nicholas de Asheton, serjeant-at-law, who died in 1465, and lies buried in the chancel, where are the figures of himself, his wife and children, engraved on brass plates. In a chapel on the north side of the chancel, is the monument of Robert Willoughby, Lord Willoughby de Broke, lord of the manor, and steward of the duchy of Cornwall, who died in or about the year 1502. Hals erroneously supposed it to be the monument of George Brooke, Lord Cobham, who inherited lands at Callington by marrying Anne, the eldest sister of John Lord Bray. Sir Robert Willoughby, who was created Lord Willoughby de Broke by King Henry VII., in the first year of his reign, was at the siege of Boulogne with that monarch, and was one of the chief commanders against the Cornish rebels in 1497. He acquired the manors of Callington, Bere-Ferrers, &c. by marrying the heiress of Champernowne, as before-mentioned. It appears that he occasionally resided, and that he died, at the manor-house of Callington, for he directed by his will, that he should be buried in the church of that parish in which he should die. His son Robert, by whose death the title became extinct, lies buried at Bere-Ferrers, in Devonshire.

Callington passes under the same presentation with Southill, the mother-church. It is esteemed a parochial chapel.

CALSTOCK, in the deanery and in the middle division of the hundred of East, lies about five miles from Callington, and about the same distance from Tavistock in Devonshire, which is the post-office town. The principal villages in this parish, exclusively of Calstock itself, which contains between four and five hundred inhabitants,

habitants, are Albeston, Chilsworthy, Harrobear, Latchley, and Metherell. The manor of Calstock was given by Roger Valletort to Richard, Earl of Cornwall, from which time it continued to be vested in the Earls and Dukes of Cornwall; till the year 1798, when it was purchased, under the land-tax redemption act, by John Pierfon Foote, Esq. In 1806, it was conveyed by Mr. Foote to John Williams, Esq. of Scorrier-house, near Redruth, who is the present proprietor.

The fishery, which was formerly on lease to the Carew family, is now rented under the duchy, by the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.

The manor of Harwood, which had been held under the duchy of Cornwall, by the family of Foote, about fourscore years, was purchased in fee, under the land-tax redemption act, in 1798, by J. P. Foote, Esq., who conveyed it to Thomas Bewes, Esq.; it was purchased of the latter by William Roberts, Esq., the present proprietor and occupier.

Cotehele or Cuttele, a singular ancient mansion, beautifully situated on the west bank of the Tamer, came into the possession of the Edgcumbe family, by the marriage of Hilaria, daughter and heir of William de Cotehele, with William de Edgcumbe, in the reign of Edward III.* After this marriage, Cotehele became for a while the chief residence of the Edgcumbe family. In the reign of Richard III., Sir Richard Edgcumbe, who was attached to the house of Lancaster, is said to have concealed himself from the resentment of that monarch, amongst his woods at Cotehele, and to have built afterwards, a chapel on the spot, in grateful remembrance of his preservation. Carew, speaking of this place, says, "the buildings are ancient, large, strong, and fayre, and appurtenanced with the necessaries of wood, water, fishing, park, and mills, with the devotion of (in times past) a rich-furnished chapel, and with the charity of alms-houses, for certain poor people, whom the owners used to relieve".

Cotehele-House, which retains its ancient form, has been fitted up with furniture corresponding with its appearance, and is occasionally visited by its present noble owner, the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. Their present Majesties, with the Princess Royal, and the Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth, honoured the late Earl and Countess of Mount Edgcumbe with a visit at this house, on the 25th of August 1788.

Harrobear or Harraburrow, which was the seat of a younger branch of the Carews of Anthony, is now a farm-house, the property of Mr. John Worth.

In the parish-church is a burial-chapel of the Edgcumbe family, built by Richard Edgcumbe, Esq. in 1588. In this, among others, are monuments for Piers Edgcumbe, Esq., who died in 1666, and Jemima, Countess of Sandwich, widow of the brave Earl, who lost his life in the action with De Ruyter, in 1672. The Countess died in 1674.

* Collins's Peerage, VII. 267.

† Ibid.

‡ Survey of Cornwall, f. 114.

The rectory is in the gift of the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall. The parsonage-house was built, about the year 1720, by Lancelot Blackbourn, then rector and Bishop of Exeter. He was afterwards Archbishop of York.

CAMBORNE, now become a market and post-office town, in the deanery and east division of the hundred of Penwith, lies four miles to the west of Redruth, and eight miles to the north of Helston. The market, which is a considerable one for butchers'-meat and other provisions, on Saturday, was established in the year 1802. The market-house was built at the expence of Lord de Dunstanville. There are four fairs for cattle, &c. ; March 7th, Whit-Tuesday, June 29th, and the second Tuesday in November. The principal villages in the parish, exclusively of the Church-town, are, Berippa, Penpons, Trewithan, and Tucking-mill : the whole parish is scattered over with cottages belonging to the miners, and contains, according to the last returns, 4,714 inhabitants. Lord de Dunstanville's manors of Nancekuke and Tehidy (in Illogan) extend over great part of this parish.

The manors of Berippa and Penpons have long been in the St. Aubyn family, and are now the property of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. The manor of Tresborthan belonged to the Pendarves family, and has passed with Pendarves, which was for many generations their seat. This estate was bequeathed, by Sir William Pendarves, Knt., the last heir-male, to his sister, Mrs. Grace Percival, wife of Samuel Percival, Esq., who, dying in 1763, left it by will to John Stackhouse, Esq., a younger son of Dr. William Stackhouse, of Trehane. It is now, by his father's gift, the property of Edward William Stackhouse, Esq.

Menadarva, many years the seat of a branch of the Arundells of Trerice, is now a farm-house, the property of Lord de Dunstanville, whose father purchased the estate, about the year 1755, of the Arundells. John Arundell, in the early part of the seventeenth century, described this estate in his will as the manor and barton of Menadarva^y ; but we have not seen it described as a manor in any other record, nor has it, of late, been considered as such.

Trefwithan, the seat of the ancient family of De Bray, escheated, on the death of the last heir-male, in the reign of Charles I., to Sir Francis Basset, as lord of the manor of Tehidy, and is now the property of Lord de Dunstanville ; there are no remains of the ancient mansion, which is described by Norden, as the seat of George Brea. Roswarne and Crane, both seats of families who took their names from those bartons, now farm-houses, were sold, in the reign of James I., to Mr. Ezekiel Groffe ; they have since passed together, and having undergone various aliena-

^y Hals.

tions,

tions, are now the property of Lord de Dunstanville, having been purchased, in 1811, of the Willyams family.

In Camborne church are several memorials of the family of Pendarves. The monument of Sir William Pendarves has his bust in armour, with a flowing peruke. The altar-piece, which is of Sienna marble, was put up, in 1761, at the expence of Samuel Percival, Esq.

The benefice is a rectory, in the patronage of Lord de Dunstanville, the advowson having, from time immemorial, been annexed to the manor of Tehidy; in ancient records, the church is called Mariadoci.

Borlase mentions the walls of a chapel on the tenement of Treun, a few paces from a well, called Fentoner, noted for its medicinal qualities. He mentions also the chapels of St. James, St. Ye, St. Derwe, St. Margaret, and St. Anne². Mrs. Grace Percival, before-mentioned, founded a school at Camborne for twelve boys and eight girls, to be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. The endowment consists of a house, and twenty guineas per annum.

CARDINHAM, in the hundred and deanery of West, lies about four miles nearly west from Bodmin, which is the post-office town; about six, south-by-west, from Loftwithiel, and about ten, nearly east, from Liskeard. The principal villages in this parish are, King's-wood, Old-Cardinham, and Mill-pool.

The honor of Cardinham or Cardinan, which was of very extensive jurisdiction, and of which several manors, both in distant parts of this county and of Devonshire, were held, belonged, in the reign of Richard I., to Robert de Cardinan, who appears to have acquired the whole of the large estates of Robert Fitz-William, in marriage with his heiress^a. Ifolda, the representative (probably the grand-daughter) of Robert de Cardinan^b, appears to have married Thomas de Tracy, who, in the year 1257, was in her right (as we must suppose) one of the

² Borlase's Notes from the Exeter Registers, among his MSS. in the possession of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

^a It appears by the *Liber Niger* and *Lib. Ruber de Scaccario*, that Robert de Cardinan, who is said to have married the daughter of a Fitz-William (see Leland), held seventy-one knights-fees in Cornwall, the largest landed property in the county, and the same number that were held by *Robertus filius Willielmi*, temp. Hen. II. In the year 1169, we find *Robertus filius Willielmi* joining in a deed with Agnes his wife and Robert his son. (Dug. Monast., I. 587.) Robert, the son, died probably *sine prole*.

^b It appears that Robert, Baron of Cardinan, left male issue; to his younger son, Robert, he gave an estate in Devonshire, which passed, with his daughter and heir, to the Treverbins. (Sir W. Pole's Collections, p. 302, 303.) Hugh Treverbin, the representative of this Robert, released Cardinham to Oliver de Dinant, 27 Ed. I.

greatest landholders in Cornwall. In 1259, his widow, styling herself Ifolda de Cardinan, who had been the wife of Thomas de Tracy^c, conveyed this manor and Bodardle, in Lanlivery, to Oliver de Dinant^d, or, more properly, Dinan^e; his family taking their name from Dinan, in Brittany, where they had a castle, and founded a monastery^f. The ancestor of this Oliver is said to have come into England in the train of William the Conqueror: his descendant, of the same name, was in arms against King Henry II., but was afterwards reconciled to his favour. The brother of this Oliver, Geffery, was a great benefactor to Hartland Abbey, of which he seems erroneously to have been reputed the founder^g. Geffery, son of Oliver, was father to Oliver who became possessed of Cardinham. It is most probable, that he was a relation of the Cardinan family, who, being originally a younger branch of the Dinans, on acquiring this estate by the match with Fitz-William, as before-mentioned, might have given their name to the castle, which was the seat of the honor^h. The son of the last-mentioned Oliver, inheriting his name and his estate, was summoned to parliament as a baron in the year 1295. The family-name was occasionally written Dynam, and Dinham, at an early period, and, in course of time, the latter was constantly used. Sir John Dinham, the immediate descendant of Oliver, was a distinguished character during the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster; he was instrumental in conveying the Duke of York's friends, the Earls of March, Salisbury, and Warwick, from Exmouth to Guernsey, and thence to Calais, from the pursuit of King Henry VI.: after this, he attacked, in Sandwich harbour, a fleet which was destined to reduce Calais, took Lord Rivers, the admiral, prisoner, and, sailing with the fleet to Calais, placed it at the disposal of the Earl of March, who immediately embarked, and directed his course to Ireland. On the accession of King Henry VII., Sir John Dinham, who had been summoned to parliament by writ in 1466, as Lord Dinham of Cardinham, was, in 1485, created Lord Dinham, and made Lord-Treasurer. He died without issue-male,

^c Probably of Wollecombe-Tracy, in Devonshire: this family of Tracy became extinct, in the male line, about 2 Edw. III.; partition was then made between the coheiresses, one of whom was Ifolda. (Sir W. Pole's Devonshire Collections, p. 512.)

^d From a copy of the deed, communicated by J. T. Austen, Esq.

^e The distinction is the more necessary, as there is a town called Dinant, in the Austrian Netherlands.

^f This monastery was partly endowed, by the Dinan family, with lands in Devonshire. (Sir W. Pole.)

^g See Dugdale's Monasticon, II. 285.

^h See the account of the Cardinans, under the head of Extinct Peers, and Baronial Families, in the *General History*.

his estates were divided between his four sisters or their representatives; Catherine, the third, married Sir Thomas Arundell, in whose family, eventually, by inheritance and purchase, seven-eighths of the manor became vested. These portions, and a small manor, called Newland Prayse, were purchased, about the year 1800, of Lord Arundell by E. J. Glynn, Esq., the present proprietor, whose ancestor, Denys Glynn, Esq., had purchased the greater part of an eighth of the Cardinham estate, inherited by the Wreys. There are no remains of Cardinham castle, the seat of the Dinham; but the site is still called the Castle. Leland speaks of it as standing in the reign of Henry VII., and observes, "to this castell longith many knights services."^c

The custom of free-bench, similar to that at Chaddleworth and Enborne, in Berkshire, as described in the Spectator, prevailed in this manor. Hals, who wrote about the year 1736, says, that instances of a widow recovering her lands, by riding on the black sheep, had occurred within the memory of persons then living.

The manor of Glynn belonged, for many generations, to the ancient family of that name; the elder branch of which became extinct in the early part of the fourteenth century, when the heiress of that branch brought Glynn to the Carminows^f; a coheiress of Carminow married into the Courtenay family, of whom this manor was purchased, by a younger branch of its ancient possessors, and having ever since continued in the male line of that family, is now the property of Edmund John Glynn, Esq., elder son of John Glynn, Esq., serjeant-at-law, some time recorder of London, and member for Middlesex, who possessed and resided at Glynn.

The manor of Carballa or Cabilla, which belonged anciently to the Archdekes, was afterwards in the Roscarrocks, from whom it passed to the family of Robartes Earl of Radnor: it is now the property of their representative, the Hon. Mrs. Agar. This manor was held by the service of attending the Duke, whenever he should come into Cornwall, at his expence, and carrying for his use, during the whole time of his remaining in the county, a grey cloak, which cloak was to be delivered to the lord of this manor at Poulston-bridge, on the Duke's entry into the county, by the owner of Pengelly in St. Neot^g. The Robartes family had a park in this parish, called Pinchley, which has been many years disparked: the estate belongs to Mrs. Agar.

The duchy manor of Grediowe is partly in this parish and partly in Luxulion: it belonged to the priory of Tywardreth, and was one of those annexed to the duchy in lieu of the honor of Wallingford, in 1540.

^c Itin., vol. iii.

^f Sir Ralph, son of Sir John Carminow, by Alice Glynn, died seised of this manor, 10 Ric. II.

^g Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I., in the possession of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

Devioc, a farm-house, in this parish, was the seat of the family of Hanne, who removed into Dorsetshire, and are now extinct in the male line.

In the parish-church are some memorials of the family of Glynn, and a small brass plate in memory of Thomas Awmarle, some time rector. The fee of the advowson belongs to Mr. Glynn, subject to certain leases for lives, now vested in the Rev. Thomas Trevenen, the present incumbent. There are the remains of a small ancient chapel at a place called St. Bellarmins-Torr. Tradition speaks of another at a place called Vale, and a third at Holywell (probably an oratory), where are some small ruins over an arched spring of very fine water.

ST. CLEATHER, in the hundred of Lefnewth and deanery of Trigg-Major, lies about six miles nearly west of Launceston, and about the same distance east of Camelford. Basil, in this parish, spoken of by Hals as a manor, had been many years, and continued in his time, to be a seat of the Trevelyan family: it is now the property of Robert Fanshawe, Esq., commissioner of Plymouth Dock, who purchased it, about the year 1790, of Arthur Tremayne, Esq. of Sydenham, in Devonshire; the house is occupied by a farmer.

The church of St. Cleather was in ancient times considered as part of the manor of Treglasta, and was held as such in the reign of Edward I. by John de Ripariis, who conveyed it to Philip Cornwallis, Archdeacon of Winchesterⁱ; the latter made it the endowment of a Chantry chapel, in the church-yard of St. Austell^k; the great tithes are now annexed to the church of St. Thomas, near Launceston, having been purchased for that parish with Queen Anne's bounty. The advowson of St. Cleather, and the chapel of Menacuddle, in St. Austell parish, were granted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1596, to William Bourne and James Grence^l. There was an ancient chapel in this parish, the ruins of which are still visible. The present patron of the vicarage is John Carpenter, Esq.

ST. CLEER, in the hundred and deanery of West, lies two miles and a half north-north-east from Liskeard, which is the post-office town, and about eight west from Callington. The principal villages in this parish, exclusively of the Church-town, are, Crowneft, Tredinneck, Tremellick, and Tremarr.

The manor of Rescaddock or Roscraddock, which belonged anciently to the family of Bray^m, and afterwards successively to the Dernefordsⁿ, Mayows, and Langfords; and the manors of Treworrick, Redgate, St. Cleer-Colehill, (which belonged to the ancient family of Colehill^o;) Bulland, and Penquite, are now all

ⁱ See Esch., 22 Edw. I., N. 82.

^k Ibid.

^l Records in the Augmentation Office.

^m Esch., 1 Edw. III. ⁿ Esch., 6 Hen. VI.

^o 12 Ric. II.

vested in Mrs. Arminel Inch, widow, and Mrs. Anne Hodge, spinster, as devisees of the widow of the late Nicholas Connock, Esq., the last of a family whose ancestors had possessed the greater part of them for a considerable time. Bulland was purchased of the late Philip Rashleigh, Esq. Treworgy in St. Cleer, now the residence of Mrs. Inch and her sister, was the seat of the Connocks in Queen Elizabeth's reign.^p

The manor of Forfnewth, in this parish, the property of the Rev. Edward Morshead, has been in his family ever since the year 1706. Mr. Morshead has also the barton of Trethake. The manor of Trethewye came into the Killigrew family by a match with the heiress of Kentebury: it was afterwards in the Bodrugans, and having been forfeited by the attainder of Sir Henry Bodrugan, was granted, by King Henry VII., to Robert Willoughby, Lord Willoughby de Brooke^a: it is now the property of the Rev. Philip Lyne, LL.D., whose ancestor purchased it of the Ingram family, in 1678.

Trenowth was the seat of the ancient family of Bray, who continued to reside there so lately as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and afterwards of the Kingdons: the late Mr. Samuel Kingdon, devised Trenowth in trust for his nephew, Mr. Samuel Davey, who has lately sold it to the Rev. William Fookes.

John Pollexfen Bastard, Esq. is impropiator of the great tithes, which were formerly appropriated to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown.

At Cradoc, in this parish, was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Winwalloc^r. On St. Cleer common, are some alms-houses for poor widows, built at the expence of the late Mrs. Mary Connock, widow; but not endowed.

ST. CLEMENTS is in the deanery of Powder, and in the west division of the hundred of that name. The church-town lies about two miles from Truro, but the parish extends to that town, and comprises a considerable part of its suburbs.

The duchy manor of Moresk, comprising the greater part of this parish, was sold under the land-tax redemption act, in 1799, to Henry Prynne Andrew, Esq., subject to the remainder of a lease of thirty years, granted to Sir William Lemon, Bart. William of Worcester, whose Itinerary of Cornwall was written in the reign of Edward IV., speaks of the castle of Moresk, then in ruins, as having been the residence of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall. There are now no remains of the buildings. This manor was given by Edward the Black Prince, to his usher of the chamber, Sir Walter de Woodland, who died without male issue.^s

The manor of Trewythenick (commonly called Trennick) belonged to a family

^p Norden.

^a Dugdale.

^r Borlase's MS. notes from the registers of the See of Exeter.

^s Sir William Pole's Devonshire Collections, p. 278.

of that name, whose heirefs married Sir John de Treiago ; it passed afterwards successively to the Chamonds, Porters, and Boscawens : it is now the property of Lord Falmouth. The barton passed into other hands, and was successively in the families of Wayte, Avery, and Harris : it is now the property of Mr. Bate, who farms the estate, and has built a cottage on it for his own residence.

Polwhele, the seat of the ancient family of that name, is now the property of the Rev. R. Polwhele, the learned author of the Histories of Cornwall and Devonshire, and other works ; whose ancestors are said to have been settled there before the Norman conquest. Drugo de Polwhele was chamberlain to the Empress Maud. William of Worcester, who wrote in the reign of Edward IV., says, that Polwhele castle, which he describes as the property of Otho Philip, was then in ruins. It appears by the pedigree of Polwhele, that their ancestor, who then possessed the estate, was Otho Polwhele, who married a Killigrew. The present manor-house, which has of late years been occupied by the tenants of the farm, is now enlarging and fitting up for Mr. Polwhele's residence.

Lambeflo, where, according to Hals, was formerly the duchy prison for the manor of Morek^t, was several years the seat of the family of Lambeflo, whose heirefs married Ralph Tredenham : it was afterwards in the family of King, from whom it passed, by devise, to the Footes, in the reign of Charles II. This barton is now the property of Henry Foote, Esq. : a part of the old mansion has been lately repaired, and is now occupied by Mr. Wright ; the other part is occupied by the farmer who rents the estate.^u

Penarth or Penair, formerly a seat of the Launces, was sold by them to the Boscawens, and having since passed through several hands, is now the property of John Vivian, Esq., by whose family it was purchased of Mr. Edward Cregoe, in 1767. Rear-Admiral Reynolds, who was lost in the Baltic in the month of December 1811, had a lease of the estate, and built a good house on it : it is now the property and residence of his son, Captain Barrington Reynolds, of the Royal navy.

Tresimple, which is described by Hals as some time belonging to the Vincents, is now the property of John Vivian, Esq. of Pencalenick. This estate was in severalties, which were purchased at various times by Mr. Vivian and his father ; the house is occupied by a farmer.

Condurro, for many generations in the family of Catcher, was sold by them, about the year 1700, to the Rows ; having since passed through several hands, it is now the property of Mr. Wallis, of St. Ives.

^t There is no appearance or tradition of this.

^u This estate is said to have been some time parcel of the possessions of the priory of St. Michael's Mount, and as such, claims an exemption from tithes. The tradition seems to have originated in a circumstance explained in note (x) on the opposite page.

Park, formerly a feat of a family of that name, was afterwards successively in the families of Harris, Coven, and Long. It was purchased of the latter by Mr. Peters, who bequeathed it to one of his daughters, the wife of Mr. Christopher Warrick, in whose representatives it is now vested, the house being the residence of his two unmarried daughters.

Penhellick, or Penmont, a large barton in this parish, was purchased of the Rev. Mr. Collins by William Macarmicke, Esq., who built on it a capital mansion for his own residence, but being soon afterwards appointed deputy-governor of Cape Breton, he sold it to the late Sir George Richardson, Bart. It was purchased of his family by Mr. Manning of Exeter, and by him sold to Mr. Williams, an opulent yeoman of St. Enoder; the house having scarcely ever been inhabited, and being in a very dilapidated state, the present proprietor is about to pull down a great part of it, and fit up the remainder for his own residence.

The barton of Tregolls was many years in the family of Thomas. The late Samuel Thomas, Esq., who died in 1796, bequeathed it to his sister, the wife of Thomas Spry, Esq., Admiral of the White. The house is at present occupied by Rear-admiral William Lake.

Penkalenick, in this parish, the seat of John Vivian, Esq. was purchased, by his great uncle, Mr. Johnson Vivian, in the year 1758, of the Rev. Edward Foote. It has of late years been much ornamented and improved. Bodrean, the seat of H. P. Andrew, Esq., who has purchased the duchy manor of Morefk, as before-mentioned, was acquired by marriage with the family of Prynne.

In the parish-church is a monument by Bacon, in memory of Samuel Thomas, Esq., who died in 1796, and a tablet for Honor, wife of Mr. John Thomas, who died in 1777, at the age of ninety-three.

The tithes of this parish were appropriated to the monastery of Syon, as parcel of the possessions of St. Michael's priory*. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown.

COLAN, in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, lies about four miles south-west from St. Columb, which is the post-office town. The principal villages in this parish are, Bezoan, Melancoose, and Mountjoy. The barton of Colan belonged to the ancient family of Colan, or St. Colan, whose last heir-male, about or before the year 1500, left two daughters married into the families of Blewett (of Holcombe-

* The church of St. Clements was given by King Edward IV., as parcel of the possessions of the monastery of St. Michael's Mount, and was granted by Queen Elizabeth, in reversion, to Robert Earl of Salisbury, whose son William, the succeeding Earl, in 1666, conveyed the whole, with the exception of those of the barton of Lambello, to Sir James Smyth, Knight. In 1712, Sir Nathaniel Napier and others, conveyed the same to John Collins, by whose family they were sold, a few years ago, to Hugh Andrew, Esq. Mr. Vivian of Penkalenick, has since purchased of Mr. Andrew, the great tithes of about half the parish, in which his own estate lies.

Rogus, in Devonshire), and Trefufis^y, between whom the estate was divided. The Blewetts resided for some generations at the barton. Major Colan Blewett distinguished himself as an active officer under King Charles I., and is said to have had four brothers engaged in the same service. A moiety of the estate was purchased of the Blewetts by the Hoblyns, of Nanswhyden, in the seventeenth century. The whole is now the property of the Rev. Robert Hoblyn, the other moiety having been purchased, many years ago, of the representatives of the last Earl of Radnor, whose ancestors were possessed of it (probably by purchase from Trefufis) as early as the year 1620.

The barton of Cofowarth, or Cofwarth, belonged for many generations to a family of that name. John Cofwarth, of this place, is said to have been knighted by King Henry VIII., "for that with equal courage and hazard he took down the Pope's bull, set up at Antwerp against his sovereign."^z John Cofwarth, Esq., receiver-general of the county, who died in 1575, has a monument in the church. The last of this family, Sir Samuel Cofwarth, left an only daughter, married to Henry Minors, Esq. The sole heiress of Minors, in 1698, married Captain Francis Vyvyan^a, who possessed this barton, and left an only daughter, married to Sir Richard, ancestor of Sir Carew Vyvyan, Bart., the present proprietor. What remains of the ancient seat of the Cofwarths is occupied as a farm-house.

The great tithes, which had been appropriated to the college of Glaseney, are now the property of Sir Carew Vyvyan, Bart. The Bishop is patron of the vicarage, which is endowed with the great tithes of the manor and barton of Colan.

ST. COLUMB-MAJOR, in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, is a considerable market-town, eleven miles from Bodmin, and 243 from London. The principal villages in the parish are, Glivian, Halloon or Halewoon, Lanhinzey, Rosedinick, Rosevanion, Ruthvos or Ruthoes, Tolkedy, Tregameer, Tregaswith, Tregatilian, Trekening, Trepadannon, Trevarron, Trevolvas, and Trugo. A market at St. Columb was granted by King Edward III., in the year 1333, to Sir John Arundell, to be held weekly, on Thursday, together with an annual fair, at the festival of St. Columba the Virgin^b. The principal market-day is still Thursday; there is a market also on Saturday in the summer. There are two fairs; on Mid-lent Thursday, for cattle and sheep; and on the Thursday before Nov. 13, principally for sheep.

The manor of St. Columb, which had belonged to the Priory of Bodmin, and was afterwards in the Arundell family^c, was purchased of Lord Arundell about the year 1806, by Thomas Rawlings, Esq., of Padstow.

^y Tonkin.

^b See Cart., 7 Edw. III.

^z Carew's Survey, f. 144, b.

^a Hals.
● See Esch., Henry V. Edw. IV., &c.

The manor of Tregamere, in this parish, which belonged formerly to the Courtenay family, having been forfeited to the crown, was, in the year 1540, annexed by King Henry VIII. to the duchy of Cornwall, together with other manors, in lieu of the honor of Wallingford. In this parish, also, is the ancient duchy manor of Tolskedy, or Talskedy, in which the custom of free-bench, similar to that at Cardinham, &c. prevails.^d

Bodeworgy, Bosworthgy or Bosworgy, in some old records called a manor, belonged, for several generations, to the family of Bottreaux, who had a grant of an annual fair at this place for two days, at the festival of St. Mary Magdalen°. Hals speaks of Bosworgy as having been in his time, for four or five descents, in the family of Keate; and says that, on the death of Captain Ralph Keate without issue, it devolved to Sir Jonathan Keate, of the Hoo, in Hertfordshire. It was afterwards in the family of Crews, of whom it was purchased, by Mr. William Drew, the present proprietor.

The manor of Denzell and Glivian belongs to the Vyvyan family, who have long had two seats in this parish, called Trenowth and Trewan: they were originally of Trenowth, which is now a farm-house. The heiress of Trenowth married Denzell, of whose representatives the Vivians purchased. The heiress of Vivian of Trenowth and Cofwarth^e, brought these estates to the Vyvyans of Trelowarren, since which time Trewan has been the seat of a younger branch of that family. On the death of the late Thomas Vyvyan, Esq., in 1812, these estates passed to Richard Vyvyan, Esq., late of Annery House, in Devonshire, who now resides at Trewan.

The manor of Ruthvos, and the manor of Treliver, both now the property of Sir William Lemon, Bart., were purchased by his grandfather, of Sir Edward Dering, Sir Rowland Wynne, and William Strickland, Esq., who married the coheiresses of Edward Henshaw, Esq., and, through the Ropers, were representatives of one branch of the Lower family.^g

The manor of Burlace-Vath, which, in the reign of Charles II., passed by sale from Typsett to Hawkey^h, has lately been advertised for sale.

The manor of Gaverigan belonged, for several generations, to the family of Gaverigan, whose coheiresses, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, married Godolphin and Trefusis. This manor is now in moieties between Sir John St. Aubyn, as representative of one branch of the Godolphins, and Lord Clinton. Thomas Grylls, Esq. has purchased a moiety of the barton, on which is now a farm-house.ⁱ

^d See p. 57.

^e Rot. Cart. 8 Ed. II.

^f See p. 62.

^g See the account of St. Winnow.

^h Borlase's MSS.

ⁱ Lord Clinton's moiety has been lately advertised for sale.

The manor of Bosuen, now the property of Dowager Lady Arundell, has been long in the Arundell family.

The manor of Nanfwhyden was purchased, about the year 1581, of the representatives of John Nanfwhyden, by the Hoblyn family, and from that time till within these few years has been their chief residence. The present mansion, a large and handsome stone-edifice, was built, from the designs of Potter, at the expence, as it is said, of 30,000*l.*, by Robert Hoblyn, Esq., who formed there a valuable library, a catalogue of which was printed, with the portrait of the owner prefixed, under the title of *Bibliotheca Hoblyniana*^k. Mr. Hoblyn, who died in 1756, represented the city of Bristol in three parliaments; he was a man of considerable literary attainments, and actively engaged in public business, particularly in what related to the important concerns of the tin-mines, having been speaker in two convocations of Stannators, and having published an edition of the Stannary laws, as appears by the inscription on an handsome monument in St. Columb church, which is ornamented with his bust. Nanfwhyden house was set on fire by accident on the 1st of December 1803, when the whole of the interior part was destroyed; no lives were lost, but the melted lead, which ran down copiously from the roof (the house being covered with that valuable material), rendered it extremely hazardous to attempt saving the furniture, the greater part of which was destroyed. The shell has ever since remained unrepaired, the walls being nearly entire. This estate is now the property of the Rev. Robert Hoblyn, of Bath. There is a view of the house in Dr. Borlase's Natural History.

The manor of Trevithick, in this parish, near Nanfwhyden, now the property of the Rev. Robert Hoblyn was purchased by his ancestor of the Noys in 1675. The barton of Trevithick, in another part of this parish, was, for several generations, the seat of a branch of the Arundells of Lanherne, from whom it passed, by marriage, about the year 1740, to the Rawes of Endellion. It is now a farmhouse, the property of Richard Rawe, Esq.

Higher Trekyninge, which appears to have been, in the reign of Edward III., divided between the Arundells and Hamelys^l, was at a later period, for some generations, in the family of Jenkin, whose coheiresses married St. Aubyn, Slanning, Trelawney, and Cary. It is now the property of Richard Rawe, Esq. The greater part of the ancient mansion was pulled down in the reign of James I. The site is supposed, from the name, to have been a royal residence^m. Lower Trekyninge, which belonged to the Bishops, is the property and residence of Francis Paynter, Esq.,

^k This library was sold by Baker and Leigh, in London, in the month of March 1778. The sale lasted twenty-five days.

^l See Carew's Survey, f. 43.

^m See Whitaker's Cathedral of Cornwall,

Trefadern belonged, anciently, to a family of the same name, the heirefs of which brought it to the Bonithons; it paffed afterwards, by fucceffive fales, to the families of Nankivell, Bligh, and Hoblyn¹, and is now a farm-houfe, the property of William Harris, Efq.

William of Worcester, whose Itinerary of Cornwall was written in the reign of Edward IV., fpeaks of a caftle, then in ruins, at Carloygas (Carloggas), in this parifh, and of a turretted manfion, which had belonged to John Tregoos, Efq.

In the parifh-church are feveral monuments and graveftones of the families of Arundell, Hoblyn of Nanfwhyden, Hoblyn of Trefadern (a younger branch), Pendarves of Pendarves, Vyvyan of Trenowth and Trewan, Sir Richard Bealinge, 1710, &c. Tonkin fays, that the Arundell chapel was built by Renfrey Arundell, who died in 1310, for whom there was a memorial, deftroyed in the year 1676, when the church was much damaged by the blowing up of a barrel of gunpowder belonging to the parifh, which was kept in the roodloft: it was occafioned by the careleffnefs of fome fchool-boys, three of whom loft their lives; the windows of the church, which were of painted glafs, were entirely deftroyed. Sir John Arundell, in the reign of Henry VI., founded a chantry of five priefts, in a chapel called the Arundell chapel, allowing the warden 6l. 13s. 4d., and the other four 5l. 6s. 8d. per annum^m. Thefe priefts probably formed the college of Black monks, fpoken of by Hals, who had their refidence adjoining to the church-yard. The college-houfe was burnt down by accident, in 1701. Hals fays, that Archbifhop Arundell was educated in this college; he was a younger fon of Renfrey or Humphrey Arundell, a younger branch of the Lanherne family, who married the heirefs of Colefhill, and was fheriff of Cornwall 3 Edward IV. There are no remains of buildings on the fite of the college.

Hals fays, there were anciently four free-chapels in this parifh, called Tregoos, Trefithny, Lanhinzy, and Ruthos, of which in his time there were no remains. The cemeteries had been converted into gardens and orchards. He mentions, alfo, the ruins of a chapel, called Bepalfan, or Bifpalvan, called in old writings Bofpolvan. The rectory is in the patronage of Lord Clinton; the parfonage-houfe, which is pleafantly fituated at the foot of a hill, about a quarter of a mile from the church, is faid to have been built by Bifhop Arundell. Mr. Whitaker fupposes that the college was originally the rectory-houfe.

Castle-an-dinas, a remarkable ancient fortification, defcribed under the head of *Camps and Earth-works*, is in this parifh.

ST. COLUMB-MINOR, in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, lies about five miles weft from St. Columb-Major, which is the poft-office town; it is about twelve miles

¹ Tonkin.

^m Records in the Augmentation-office.

north-east from Truro. The principal villages in this parish are, Towan, now called the New Quay, where there is a considerable pilchard fishery; and Porth, a sea-port, chiefly for the importation of coals from South Wales.

The manor of Rialton, which had been given by one of the Earls of Cornwall to the Prior and convent of Bodmin, was leased by Queen Elizabeth, with the manor of Reterth or Retraigh and the bailiffry of the hundred of Pyder, to Richard Senhouse; they were afterwards in the Munday family^a, who continued to be lessees under the crown, till 1663; at which time, the lease expiring, it was granted to Sir Francis Godolphin. When Sidney Godolphin was made a peer, in 1684, he was described in the patent as Lord Godolphin of Rialton. The lease of this estate, having been renewed from time to time in the Godolphin family, is now vested in the Duke of Leeds, who inherits all the Cornish estates which belonged to the Godolphins. The old mansion of Rialton, of which mention has been already made, is now occupied as a farm-house. Borlase says, that a considerable part of it was destroyed by a fire not many years before the date of his writing^o. There is an annual fair at Rialton, on the 9th of June, on a green, which, from the Munday family, still bears the name of Munday's green.

The manor of Treloy, which was one of the earliest possessions of the Arundell family^p, has been divided into severalties. The site belongs to Mr. Silas Martyn. The manor of Bezuen, which belonged also to the Arundells, has been divided piece-meal. The manor of Gusteven, which belonged also to the Arundells, has probably shared the same fate. The name is not now known. The Arundells had a seat at the barton of Trebelzew, now a farm-house, in this parish, sold a few years since to Mr. John Henwood, the tenant of the farm. There was formerly a manor of Trebiljew or Treveljewe attached to this barton, when it belonged to the Arundells.

The manor of Crugantarran or Cragantallan, partly in this parish, and partly in Newlyn, belonged to the Arundells of Trerice; it is now the property of Sir Thomas Ackland, Bart.

Trencreek was for many years a seat of a younger branch of the Bonithons, still extant in Tonkin's time. Trelawgan was a seat of the Cofwarths, of which branch there was a Vincent Cofwarth, living at Margate, in Kent, in 1732. Trevethick was a seat of the Pollamounters or Polamonters, and was, in 1736, in the possession

^a Hals says, that the Mundays had been stewards of the manor from the time of King Henry VIII., and that Rialton was their seat. It is described as such by Norden; but (his spelling being generally very erroneous) he makes the name Myntaye. The Mundays were a branch of the Derbyshire family of that name.

^o MS. notes to Carew, in the possession of Sir John St. Aubyn.

^p They held it, 20 Edw. III. (See Carew, f. 13.)

of Mr. Richard Pollamounter. Hendra was a feat of the Cock family, afterwards of the Tonkins. John Tonkin, Esq., of Hendra, died without issue, in 1734; all these are now farm-houses.

The patronage of the curacy and impropriation of the great and small tithes, which, it is probable, formerly belonged to the priory of Bodmin, as parcel of their great manor of Rialton, are vested in trustees under the will of the late Sir Francis Buller, Bart., one of the justices of the King's-Bench.

There were formerly chapels at Treloy, Chapple, and Trebeljew, of which there are now no remains.

There is a small school in this parish, founded about the year 1780, by Mr. John Martyn, and endowed with 4l. per annum: a like sum was added by the Buller family.

CONSTANTINE, in the hundred and deanery of Kirrier, lies about five miles east from Helston, which is the post-office town, and about the same distance south-west from Penryn. The principal villages in this parish, exclusive of the church-town, are Calmanjak, Dergon, and Gweek.

The manor of Carwithenack, in this parish, belonged anciently to the family of Stapleton^a: it is now the property and seat of Peter Hill, Esq., whose grandfather purchased it, about the year 1730, of the Chapmans. Hals relates an extraordinary escape of one of the Chapman family, who fell into a mine twenty fathoms deep, and was taken out alive.

The manor and park of Merthen belonged, in ancient times, to the Carminows, and passed, in marriage with one of the coheiresses of Sir Thomas Carminow, to the Trevarthians; it afterwards came to the Reskymers, and was purchased, in or about the year 1626, of that family, by the ancestor of Sir Carew Vyvyan, Bart., the present proprietor; Merthen is now a farm-house: it had become dilapidated before Leland's time; he describes it as "a ruinous maner place, with a fair park well wodded."

The manor of Tucoise, which belonged to the Mohuns, was sold, in 1777, by the representatives of William Mohun, Esq., the last heir-male of that family, to James Vivian, Esq., uncle of John Vivian, Esq. of Pencallenick, who is the present proprietor. Lord Clinton has two manors in this parish, called Treveses and Treworvac. The Trefusis family had formerly a seat in this parish.

Trewardreva, in this parish, was the seat of the family of Rife, whose heiress, about the year 1500, brought it to the ancestor of Thomas Trewren, Esq., whose son-in-law, Charles Scott, Esq., now resides at Trewardreva. Before this match,

^a See Inquis. 4 Edw. II., and Cart. Edw. II.

the Trewrens had resided for several generations at Driff. Budockvean was the seat of the late Benjamin Pender, Esq.; Bosvathack is the residence of Mrs. Moor; and Bosverran, of Mrs. Boulderfon. Trethouan, formerly the seat of the Trethouan family, has long been the property of the Vyvyans, and occupied as a farm-house. Benallack, the seat of the ancient family of Benallack or Benethlake, passed with its heiress, in the early part of the fourteenth century, to the family of Gerveys, whose heiress, in 1671, married Charles Grylls, great grandfather of the Rev. Richard Gerveys Grylls, of Helston, the present proprietor. The old hall at Benallack, which has painted glass in the windows, and retains other vestiges of having been a mansion of considerable consequence, is now a farm-house.

In the parish-church are monuments of the families of Gerveys^r and Pendarves.

The church of St. Constantine appears to have been collegiate at the time of the Domesday survey. It has been conjectured, indeed, that the church there spoken of might have been the dilapidated church at Constantine in St. Merryn; but in the *Inquisitio Geldæ*, at Exeter, a record coeval with the Domesday survey, the collegiate church of Constantine is stated to be in the hundred of Winnenton, now Kirrier. This church became afterwards vested in the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, to whom it was appropriated in the reign of Edward I.^s The Dean and Chapter are patrons of the vicarage.

There are sites of decayed chapels at Benallack and Budockvean.

CORNELLY, in the deanery of Powder, and in the western division of the hundred of that name, lies about three quarters of a mile nearly west of Tregony.

The manor of Grogoth, which was the ancient name of the parish^t, is the property of J. T. P. Bettsworth Trevanion, Esq., of Carhayes, in whose family it has been long vested^u. The manor-house, which is now occupied by a farmer, was formerly one of the seats of that family. This manor has been lately offered for sale.

The manor and barton of Trewarthenick were purchased, in the year 1640, of Thomas Seely^w, of Lyme-Regis, by Mr. John Gregor, of Truro, ancestor of Francis Gregor, Esq., of Trewarthenick, some time one of the representatives for the county.

^r Richard Gerveys, Esq., 1574; John Pendarves, 1616, &c. ^s Esc. 13 Edw. I. 93.

^t The church is called Grogoth, in Wolfey's Valor.

^u Jane Hull, at her death, 6 Hen. VI., held the manor of Grogoyth, in dower from her husband, Sir John Trevanion; it was held of the prior of Bodmin, as of his manor of Rialton.

^w Seely purchased of Mary, widow of Richard Peynell, one of the daughters and coheiresses of John Penham, of the city of Exeter.

Kellio, in this parish, was formerly a seat of a family of that name, whose heiress married Tredenham, of Probus; after this, Kellio was for several generations a seat of the Tredenams. It has since belonged to the Trevanions, and has been lately purchased by Lord Falmouth. The old mansion is occupied as a farmhouse.

The great tithes of this parish are vested in Francis Gregor, Esq. as lessee under the church of Exeter. The vicarage is in the patronage of the crown.

CRANTOCK, in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, lies about ten miles north from Truro and about eight west from St. Columb, which is the post-office town: the principal villages in this parish are Trevelveth and Trevimber.

The manor of Triago, in this parish, belonged anciently to the family of Triago or Treago, who built the south aisle of the church; in the reign of Edward IV., the heiress of Triago married Mynors, and in that of Queen Elizabeth the heiress of Mynors brought Triago to the Tregians. In 1605 this estate was purchased by the Cokes, of Trerice, in St. Allens. In the reign of Charles II., the Cokes sold it to Hugh Boscawen, Esq., of Tregothnan. It is now the property of his descendant Lord Viscount Falmouth. This manor, among other extensive privileges long since disused, had formerly a prison.*

Tregonell, in this parish, was the ancient seat of the family of that name, whose coheiresses, in the reign of James I., married into the families of Bauden, Pollamont, and Penpoll. It now belongs to Mr. Martyn and Mr. Tynney.

The collegiate church of St. Carantoc, which consisted of a Dean and nine prebendaries†, afterwards reduced to four, was given by the Earl of Moreton to the Prior and convent of Montacute, who, in 1236, conveyed it to the church of Exeter‡. The college was dissolved in 1534. The collegiate estate, in the reign of Charles I., belonged to the Cokes of Trerice, afterwards successively to the families of Lewis, Goldingham, and Luttrell; it is now the property of Mr. Johns.

The great and small tithes, which were appropriated to the Prior of Bodmin, were many years in the Buller family, and are now, together with the patronage of the curacy, which is annexed to that of Lower St. Columb, vested in the representatives of the late Sir Francis Buller, Bart. one of the justices of the King's Bench. In this parish is a small harbour called the Gonell.

CREED, in the deanery and in the western division of the hundred of Powder, lies about two miles north of Tregony, and about a mile south of the borough of Grampound, which is the post-office town, and the greater part of it in this parish.

* Hals.

† There were nine prebendaries in 1294. (Inquis. Benefic.)

‡ Dugdale, II. 910.

The manor of Tybesta, in this parish, was one of the ancient manors belonging to the Earls and Dukes of Cornwall; it continued to be attached to the duchy till the year 1798, when it was sold, under the land-tax redemption act, to Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart. the present proprietor.

Carvennick, a farm in this parish, now the property of Zaccheus Andrew, Esq. is described, in some ancient records, as a manor; it belonged, in the fifteenth century, to the family of Reskymer.^a

Pennance, belonging formerly to the family of Huddy or Hody, was sold by them to Mr. Thomas Lower, "brother of the famous Dr. Lower," and by Lower to the Hawkins family: it was the seat of Dr. John Hawkins, master of Pembroke-College, in Cambridge, who died in 1736. Pennance is now a farm-house, the property of Thomas Carlyon, Esq., of Tregrehan.

Trevelleck was some time the seat of a branch of the Boscawens, which became extinct, in the male line, in the reign of Charles I. This place passed, by female heirs, to the families of Towson and Collins^b; it was afterwards successively in the Polkinhornes and Trevanions, and has lately been sold by J. P. B. Trevanion, Esq. to the Rev. George Moore: Trevelleck is now a farm-house.

Trencreek, formerly a seat of the family of that name, passed by marriage to a younger branch of the Mohuns; the house having gone to decay in the early part of the last century, Warwick Mohun, Esq. removed his residence to Luny, in St. Ewe. Trencreek is now a farm-house, the property of Lord Mount Edgumbe.

Nancor, some time the seat of the Quarmes, is now the property of John Peters, Esq.

Garlinneck, which was for many years a seat of the Woolridges, was purchased, a few years ago, of Captain Woolridge, by the Rev. George Moore, who is building, on the site of the old house, a mansion for his own residence.^c

Nantellan, which belonged successively to the Vincents, Woolridges, and Edgumbes, is now a farm-house belonging to the Rev. George Moore, who purchased it of Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart.

Trewinnow, which was a seat of the Seccombs, is now a farm-house, the property of Mr. Samuel Trethewey; there is another estate of the same name belonging to Francis Gregor, Esq. and the Rev. Francis Bedford.

In the parish-church are some monuments of the family of Quarme, of Nancor. The church is a rectory in the patronage of Sir Christopher Hawkins, who

^a Esch. 11 Edw. IV.

^b Tonkin.

^c It was purchased by Woolridge, of Shropshire, 2 P. & M. (Borlase's MSS.)

purchased

purchased the advowson of the duchy, together with the manor of Tybesta, as before-mentioned.

The borough of *Grampound*, in this parish, is situated on the great road from London, through Plymouth, to the Land's-end, being 247 miles from London, about 43 from Plymouth, eight from Truro, and about 40 from Penzance. The borough is of ancient origin, although it does not appear that it ever sent burgeses to parliament before the reign of Edward VI.

John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, granted a gild-merchant to the burgeses of Grampound in the year 1332, and at the same time, among other privileges, a weekly market, on Tuesday, and two fairs, one at the festival of St. Peter in *Cathedrá* (January 18), and the other at the festival of St. Barnabas^d. Tonkin says, "the market is come to little or nothing, St. Austell having ruined this and done much hurt to that of Tregony. Of late they have endeavoured to recover a small market, for victuals only, on Saturday in the morning, as subordinate to that of Tregony, on the same day." The market, which is still held on Saturday, continues to be inconsiderable. The fairs are held on the 18th of January and the 15th of June; another fair, called Grampound fair, formerly held on the 25th of March, in that part of the borough which is in the parish of Probus, has for many years been transferred to the village of Probus: these are all cattle-fairs. The corporation of Grampound, which exists by prescription, there being no charter extant, consists of a mayor and eight aldermen, a recorder, and town-clerk. The mayor is elected on the Sunday before Michaelmas. The mayor for the time being chooses two aldermen, who are styled *eligers*, and have the power of choosing eleven freemen. These form a jury, who make presentments, appoint persons to municipal offices, and have the power to choose new freemen, the number of whom is indefinite. The members of parliament are chosen by the magistrates and freemen. The number who polled at the general election in 1812, was 63. The number of inhabitants in Grampound were 525 in 1801; in 1811, 601, according to the returns made to parliament at those periods.

The chapel of St. Naunter, in this borough, belongs to the corporation. Divine service is performed in it on Sunday afternoons, by the rector of Creed.

The sum of 15l., out of certain funded property, given by John Buller, Esq. of Morval, in the reign of Queen Anne, for charitable uses, was, for many years, appropriated for the support of a school in the borough of Grampound, and 2l. 2s. every two years towards the clothing of the children; but the fund from which it was supported being in the long annuities, the establishment ceased upon their expiration.

CROWAN, in the hundred and deanery of Penwith, lies about four miles south from Camborne, which is the post-office town, and about five miles south from

^d Pat. 1 Ric. II. pt. 6. m. 7.

Helston. The principal villages in this parish are, the church-town, Cargenwen, Drym, Praze-an-beoble, Trethannas, and Trevoole. The manors of Helligan and Clowance belonged to the ancient family of Helligan, who had their residence at the former place. The heiress of Helligan married into the family of Kemyell of Kemyell, in St. Paul. In the reign of Richard II., Geoffrey St. Aubyn became possessed of this estate by marrying with Elizabeth, daughter of Piers Kemyell. Clowance has ever since been the chief seat of the ancient family of St. Aubyn, now represented by Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., whose ancestor of the same name was raised to that dignity in the year 1672. There is a view of Clowance house in Borlase's Natural History. This place has been much improved by extensive plantations, both by the last and the present Baronet. The manor of Binnerton belonged, in the reign of Richard II., to the Beauchamps, afterwards to the Despencers: it is now the property of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., whose ancestor purchased it, in 1567, of Sir George Speke; the manor-house is now occupied by a farmer.

Tregeare, in this parish, was for many generations the seat of an ancient family of that name, which became extinct by the death of Richard Tregeare, in the year 1732: it is now a farm-house, the property of Sir John St. Aubyn, by purchase from the Honourable Mrs. Boscawen, about the year 1781.

Kerthen, formerly a seat of the Cowlins, from whom it passed, by a female heir, to the Godolphins, was, in Leland's time, the residence of Mr. Godolphin (son of Sir William), to whom, at this place, that industrious antiquary was for some time a guest: he calls it in his Itinerary, Cardine. Kerthen is now a farm, belonging to the Duke of Leeds, as heir of the Godolphin family. The barton of Bolitho belongs to the family of the late Mr. Justice Buller.

In the parish-church are several memorials of the family of St. Aubyn.

The church of Crowan was given, by William Earl of Gloucester, to the priory of St. James, in Bristol (which was a cell to Tewksbury Abbey), and confirmed by King Henry II. Sir John St. Aubyn is now impropriator of the great tithes, and patron of the vicarage. There was formerly a chapel of ease at Binnerton, of which there are no remains. The charity-school in this parish was endowed with the interest of 100l., by the St. Aubyn family, about the year 1730.

CUBERT, in the hundred and deanery of Powder, lies about nine miles south-west of St. Columb, and about eight north-west of Truro, which is the post-office town. The principal villages in this parish, exclusive of the church-town, are Trescaw and Treveal.

The manor of Hellanclase, in this parish, or, as it is now written, Ellenglaze, belonged formerly to the family of Trencreek, and passed, with other estates, to Digory Polwhele, who sold it to Sir Richard Robartes. In 1736, it belonged to

his descendant, the Earl of Radnor: it has been many years in the family of Hosken, and is now the property of Joseph Hosken, Esq., who has built a handsome house on the estate, for his own residence.

Chynoweth, in this parish, was for many generations the residence of an ancient family of that name, by whom it was at length conveyed to the Angoves: it has since been sold in parcels. On the site of the barton, which still retains the name, is a small modern farm-house, the property and residence of Mr. Robert Glaffon. The family of Chynoweth is reduced to the situation of mechanics, still remaining in the neighbourhood. The immediate representative is a blacksmith, in the adjoining parish of Newlyn.

Carynes, formerly the residence of the Davis family, is now the property of Joseph Hosken, Esq., and occupied by his brother, Richard Hosken, Esq. The great tithes, formerly appropriated to the priory of Bodmin, are now vested in Joseph Hosken, Esq.: this estate belonged, some years ago, to the Prideaux family. The Rev. T. Stabback is patron of the vicarage, by purchase from Richard Edwards, M.D.

This small parish, the population of which does not now exceed 290 souls, was, in 1564, visited with a great pestilence, of which seventy persons died, as appears by an ancient parish-register.*

CUBY, in the deanery, and in the western division of the hundred of Powder, adjoins the borough of TREGONY^f, which forms part of the same parish. This borough sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I., and, after a long disuse, recovered its ancient privileges in the year 1559; the right of election is vested in the townsmen who are housekeepers; the number of voters who polled in 1812, was 183. The number of inhabitants at Tregony, in 1811, was 923. The burgesses of this town were incorporated by King James I., in the year 1620, by the style of "mayor, recorder, and eight capital burgesses," the senior of whom is a justice of peace. The market, which is on Saturday, for butchers'-meat and other provisions, is held by prescription. Henry de Pomeroy certified his right to it in the reign of Edward I.; King Henry III., in the year 1266, had granted to the said Henry, a fair at the festival of St. Leonard^g. There are now five fairs; Shrove-Tuesday, May 3, July 23, September 1, and November 6. Both the fairs and market have for many years been in a declining state; before the middle of the last century, they were very considerable, and particularly noted for the sale of woollen cloth, of which there was then an extensive manufactory at Tregony.

* This register has been lost.

^f Tregony lies a little out of the great road to Plymouth, eight miles from Truro, and 248 from London.

^g Cart., 51 Hen. III.

Mr. Whitaker has taken great pains to shew that Tregony was formerly a place of considerable consequence, and a sea-port^b. He mentions also that Charles Trevanion, Esq., of Crega, procured, in the reign of Charles II., an act of parliament to convey the tide as high as Crowe-hill, in St. Stephens, but failed in his attempt to carry it into execution.ⁱ

The manor of Tregony was, at a very early period, in the ancient family of the Pomeroy^k, who are supposed to have acquired it by the marriage of Joel, son of Ralph de Pomeroy, who came over with William the Conqueror, with a natural daughter of Henry I., and sister of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall^l. His descendant, Henry de Pomeroy, was summoned to parliament, as a baron, in the reign of Henry III., being the only one of the family who was thus distinguished. This manor, which appears to have been very extensive, continued, for several descents, in the Pomeroy^s. The elder branch of the Pomeroy^s of Tregony became extinct, in the male line, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when, according to Hals, this manor passed, with its heirs, to the Penkevils. In the reign of Charles I., the manor of Tregony-Pomeroy was purchased by Hugh Boscawen, Esq.^m, ancestor of the Right Hon. Lord Falmouth, who is the present proprietor.

Tregony-Castle, of which there are no remains, is said to have been built by Henry de Pomeroy, on behalf of John Earl of Cornwall, at the time that King Richard I. was in the Holy Landⁿ: it was standing, and was the seat of the Pomeroy^s, in the reign of Edw. VI.^o: its site was at the lower end of the town, a little below the hospital.

The manor of Goveyley or Govilly, in this parish, belonged to an ancient family of that name, the heirs of which brought it to the Arundells of Trerice, under whom it was some time held by the Petyts^p: it has since passed with the Trerice estate, and is now the property of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart.

The manor of Carvath, in this parish, belonged, in 1483, to John Litton^q: there is now only a tenement of the name, which belonged, in 1727, to J. Tanner, Esq., afterwards to T. Hearle, Esq., some time vice-warden of the Stannaries, from

^b In his Cathedral of Cornwall, II. p. 41—53.

ⁱ We presume that this was the act passed in 1677, "for making navigable the river Fale *alias* Vale, in the county of Cornwall," enumerated among the titles to the private acts in the "Statutes at large."

^k Henry de Pomeroy had twelve knights-fees in Tregony, 20 Edw. III. (Carew's Survey, f. 44.)

^l See Willis's Notit. Parl.

^m It has been said that it was purchased immediately of the Pomeroy family, but we find John Luxton, Gent. in possession of Tregony-Pomeroy in 1620. (Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I., in the collection of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.)

ⁿ Hals.

^o William de Worcester.

^p Esch., 8 Hen. VI.

^q Esch., 1 Rich. III. (under the name of Killigrew.)

whom it descended, by a coheirefs of the Hearles, to the prefent proprietor, Samuel Stephens, Efq.

In the parifh-church of Cuby, which ftands juft above the town, is a memorial for Hugh Pomeroy, Efq., of Tregony-Pomeroy (of a younger branch, it is probable, of the ancient family of that name), who died in 1674.

On the north fide of the town ftood, what is called Old Tregony, where was a church, dedicated to St. James; the walls of which were ftanding when Tonkin made his collections (about the year 1736); part of the tower remained many years later^a. This church was a rectory, the advowfon of which belonged to the Abbey de Valle, in Normandy, and was given by that convent, in the year 1267, to the Prior and convent of Merton, in Surrey, in exchange, together with the priory of Tregony, a fmall cell to that alien monaftery^r. Mr. Whitaker fays, that the fite of the priory of Tregony was oppofite the old mount of the caftle, and fpeaks of a door-way belonging to a ftable, as having been the gate-way of the priory^s. The rectory of St. James is held with the vicarage of St. Cuby.

There was alfo, in the borough of Tregony, a chapel of St. Anne, which was a chapel-of-eafe to the church of St. James.

The great tithes of St. Cuby, which were appropriated to the priory of Merton, in Surrey, were, for many years, in the Prideaux family, and are now vefted in the Earl of Darlington, who is patron of the vicarage.

In the year 1696, Hugh Boscawen, Efq. founded a hofpital for decayed houfe-keepers, and endowed it with lands, now let at 30l. per annum, but capable of being foon raifed (at the expiration of the prefent leafe) to about three times that fum.

CURY, in the deanery and the western divifion of the hundred of Kirrier, lies about five miles from Helfton, which is the poft-office town. The principal village in this parifh, is called Crofs-Lanes.

The manor of Bochym, in this parifh, belonged anciently to a family of that name; in the reign of Henry VIII. it belonged to John Winflade^t, who was executed for being concerned in the rebellion of Humphrey Arundell, in 1549. Norden fays, it was “the houfe, in which that inftrument of rebellion, Winflade, dwelled, at the time wherein he undertook to be one of the leaders of the Cor-

^a Whitaker fays, that an angle of it remained within the reach of memory. (Cathedral of Cornwall, II. 48.)

^r Manning's History of Surrey, Vol. I. p. 251.

^s Cathedral of Cornwall, II. 51.

^t See more of the Winflades, in the account of Pelynt parifh, and under the head of *Ancient Families*.

nish rebellious troops." King Edward VI. granted this manor to Reginald Mohun, who gave the barton, in marriage with one of his daughters, to Francis Bellot, the last of which family (Renatus Bellot, Esq., who died about the year 1730,) sold it to Mr. George Robinson. The late Thomas Fonnereau, Esq. purchased it of the son of Mr. Lancelot Hicks, who was devisee of Mr. Robinson, and had, pursuant to his will, assumed that name. It is now the property of the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, Bart., by purchase from Mr. Christopher Wallis, to whom it had been conveyed by the representatives of Mr. Fonnereau. The old mansion is now occupied as a farm-house. Sir Harry Trelawny has the manor also, which, in Hals's time, continued in the Mohun family.

The manor of Skewis belonged to an ancient family of that name: the barton is now the property of Sir William Lemon; the house is occupied by a labourer. The manor was dismembered about the year 1770.

Bonython or Bonithon, for many generations the seat of an ancient family of that name, the elder branch of Bonython of Carclew, was sold to Humphrey Carpenter, about the year 1720. It was, of late years, some time the seat of John Trevenen, Esq., from whom it passed, by sale, to Graham, and, from the latter, to Thomas Hartley, Esq., the present proprietor.

Cury is a daughter-church to Breage, and is held under the same presentation: the great tithes belong to Thomas Grylls, Esq. There was a chapel at Bosham (Bochym), in the parish of St. Corentine, dedicated to St. Mary*. In the *Valor* of Pope Nicholas, this parish is called St. Ninian; in the King's books, the chapel of Corantyn *alias* Cury.

DAVIDSTOW, in the hundred of Lesnewth, and deanery of Trigg-Major, lies about three miles from Camelford, which is the post-office town. The principal villages in this parish are Trevivian and Tremeal. The site of the manor of Treglasta, which lies chiefly in Alternon*, seems to have been at Treglasta, in this parish.

The manors of Halwell and Hendravernick, held formerly under Launceston Castle, and the manor of Tremeal, partly in this parish and partly in St. Juliot, which had belonged to the Grenville family, were, in 1620, the property of Richard Piers or Pierce, Esq., of Halwell.

The barton-house of Davidstow, adjoining to the church, now inhabited by labourers, and Trehane, now a farm-house, were formerly seats of the family of Pearse, and passed, in marriage, to that of Nicholls: they have long since passed again to the family of Pearse, and are now the property of William Pearse, Esq., who is impropriator of the great tithes formerly belonging to the priory of Ty-

* Borlase's Notes, from the Registers of the See of Exeter.

* See p. 13, 14.
wardreth.

wardreth. The advowson of the vicarage was annexed to the duchy of Cornwall in 1540, when several estates were settled on that duchy, in lieu of the honor of Wallingford. The registers of the see of Exeter record three chapels in this parish, dedicated to St. Augustine, St. Ellen, and St. Michael.*

ST. DENNIS, in the deanery and in the east division of the hundred of Powder, lies about four miles south-east from St. Columb, which is the post-office town. The principal village in the parish is Hendra.

The manors of Ennis-Caven and Dimiliock, which had long been in the family of Arundell, were purchased, a few years ago, by Thomas Rawlings, Esq., of Padstow, who is the present proprietor. Dimiliock was held under the Arundells, by Sir Hugh Courtenay, in the reign of Henry VI.†

The manors of Hendra and Menna have long been in the Boscawen family, and are now the property of Lord Falmouth.

St. Dennis is held under the same presentation with St. Michael-Carhayes, which is the mother-church, and St. Stephen, in Brannell. The incumbent has the great and small tithes of the three parishes, of which he is spiritual vicar and rector, *sine curâ animarum*. Lord Grenville is patron, in right of his manor of Brannell, Robert Dunkin, incumbent of this parish, who was dispossessed by the Puritans, and lived to be restored to his benefice, was a learned divine, and published some tracts against Milton.

ST. DOMINICK, in the deanery and in the middle division of the hundred of East, lies about three miles south-east from Callington, which is the post-office town, and six north from Saltash. Hals says, that the manor of Halton belonged to an ancient family of that name, whose heiress, in the reign of Edward II., married Wendyn; that the heiress of Wendyn married Whitlegh, of Efford, in Devonshire, whose coheiresses, in the reign of Henry VII., brought this estate to Grenville and Hals. Mr. Tonkin, on the contrary, supposes Halton to have been the seat of the Inkpens, and, indeed, it appears by record, that the manor belonged to that family in the reigns of Edward I. and Edward III.‡; Hals's account of the Haltons and Wendyns possessing the manor at that period, must, therefore, be incorrect. The manor was soon afterwards in the family of Fichet§; in the fifteenth century, it was in severalties, two of which appear to have passed, by marriage, to the families of Hill and Keryel¶. At a later period, the whole became vested in the family of Rous of Edmerston, in Devon-

* Borlase's Notes.

† Esch.

‡ Esch., 33 Edw. I., and a record of 25 Edw. III., in Carew's Survey, f. 41, b.

§ Esch., 14 Ric. II.

¶ See Esch., 1 Hen. VI., and 12 Edw. IV.

shire, a younger branch of the ancient family of Rous of Little Modbury. It was purchased by John Rous, uncle of Sir Anthony. Francis, son of the latter, was born at Halton, in 1579. This Francis became a distinguished character in Cromwell's time; was a speaker of the Little parliament, a member afterwards of the upper house, and provost of Eton college. He died, in the month of January 1659, at his house at Acton, in Middlesex, and was buried with great funeral pomp at Eton^d. The manor of Halton passed, not many years afterwards, together with that of Tynall, in this parish, to the family of Clark. They are now the property of Mrs. Bluett, wife of the Rev. ——— Bluett, and daughter of the late John Clark, Esq., who is also patroness of the rectory. The old mansion at Halton is occupied as a farm-house.

Westcote, in this parish, some time a seat of the Brendons, is now the property and residence of William Pode, Esq., who possesses the manor of Ashton or Ash-torre-Barrett. This manor passed, with the heiress of the ancient family of Barrett, to the Prestwoods, in 1707. It has since passed, by successive sales, to the families of Huddleston, Rashleigh, and Spurrell, and from the latter, by bequest, to Mr. Pode.

Charles Fitz-Geoffrey, rector of this parish, published a life of Sir Francis Drake, "written in lofty verse, when he was Bachelor of Arts," Latin poems, a collection of poems out of his own and the works of others, made in the early part of the reign of James I., under the name of "Choice Flowers and Descriptions," a book which appears to have been extremely scarce, even in Anthony Wood's time; and several sermons, amongst which were those preached at the funerals of Sir Anthony Rous, of Halton (1622), and Philippa his lady (1620), and "The Curse of Corn-hoarders; with a Blessing of seasonable Selling," in three discourses. Mr. Fitz-Geoffrey died, and was buried at St. Dominick, in the year 1637.^e There were formerly chapels of St. Ethelred and St. Ildraet in this parish^f. The sites are not known, but it is probable that one of them was at a place called Chapel, near the Tamar.

DULOE, in the hundred and deanery of West, lies five miles and a half from Liskeard, and three and a half from Looe, which is the post-office town. The principal villages in this parish, exclusively of the Church-town, are Higher, and Lower Tredinneck.

The parish of Duloe is divided into three districts; west, north, and south. Almost the whole of the west district is held under the Hon. Mrs. Agar, (as represen-

^d Thomas Bate Rous, Esq. of Courtyralla, in Glamorganshire, the immediate descendant and representative of this family, has an original portrait of Francis Rous. There is another at Eton College, from which Faithorne's fine engraving is taken.

^e Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon.

^f Borlase's Notes from the Register of the See of Exeter.
tative

tative of the Robartes family). A yearly court is held for this estate at Pendriscot; but the several proprietors of estates in fee in this district, exercise manerial rights over their respective lands.

The manor of Treworgye belonged, for many generations, to the ancient family of Kendall, who had their seat there. It was sold, in the seventeenth century, to the family of Williams^c, who were merchants at Bodenick; a descendant of this family sold it to the father of Mr. John Eliot, of Bartholomew-Close, in London, who is the present proprietor. The manor-house is occupied by the tenant of the demesne farm.

The manor of Tremoderet, now called Tremadart, belonged, at an early period, to the family of Hewis or Hiwis. Emmeline^f, the heiress of this family brought it to Sir Robert Trefilian, Chief Justice of the King's-Bench, who was executed at Tyborn, in 1388, for having been the adviser of arbitrary measures, which his misguided Sovereign had not the power to enforce. In the year 1391, Sir John Colehill, second husband of Emmeline, procured a grant to him, his wife, and their heirs, of this and some other manors, which had been forfeited by the Chief Justice's attainder^g. Sir John Colehill, their son being then about twenty-three years of age, was slain at the battle of Agincourt, leaving an infant son, who died without issue in 1483, being then Sir John Colehill, Knt.; his only sister, Joanna, was thrice married, to Sir Renfrey Arundell, a younger son of the Lanherne family, Sir John Nanfan, and Sir William Haughton. By the former she had two sons, Sir Renfrey, and John, who was made Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in 1497, and, in 1501, translated to Exeter. On the death of Sir Edmund Arundell, grandson of Sir Renfrey, without issue, Tremoderet and several other estates in Cornwall, devolved to the two sisters of Sir Renfrey Arundell the younger (married to Stradling and Whittington), and their half-sister (the daughter of the heiress of Colehill, by her second husband Sir John Nanfan^h), married to Bolles, or their representatives. A descendant of Whittington (a Gloucestershire family) left six daughters coheiresses, married to Poole, Berkeley, Bodenham, Throgmorton, St. Aubyn, and Nanfan. The latter having no issue, her share in the inheritance of the Colehills was divided among her sisters. John Arundell, Esq., of Trerice, having purchased Bodenham's share, left it to his second son Thomas, younger brother of John Arundell, the brave defender of Pendennis-castle. This Thomas settled at Tremoderet, and purchased, not only the smaller shares which had belonged to the Pooles and Berkeleys, but the two-thirds of the estate which had been purchased of the families of Danvers (heirs of Stradling) and Bolles by the

^c Hals.

^f Called in some records, Emma.

^g Pat. 15 Ric. II. pt. 1.

^h She had no issue by her third husband, Sir William Haughton.

Bevilles, and had descended to the Grenvilles. Thomas Arundell died in 1648, being possessed of the whole of the estate, except St. Aubyn's inheritance and that of Throgmorton, which had been purchased by the St. Aubyns^b. In 1708 John Arundell, Esq. (the last of this branch of the family) bought what belonged to the St. Aubyns, and in 1711 sold the whole to Sir John Anstis, Garter King of Arms, from whom the present proprietor, Thomas Bewes, Esq., of Tothill, near Plymouth, is descended in the female line. The manor-house is now occupied by the tenant of the demesne farm. William of Worcester, who wrote an Itinerary of Cornwall in the reign of Edward IV., speaks of a dilapidated castle, called Bodleitⁱ, near Sir John Colehill's mansion, at Tremoderet.

The manor of West-North was given, in marriage with a daughter of the Kendall family, in the reign of Edward IV., to Kelliow, whose daughter brought it to Bastard. In 1671, William Bastard, Esq. sold West-North to Sir John Anstis, before-mentioned, author of the Register of the Garter, and other heraldic works, and an industrious topographical collector, who made West-North his principal residence. The old mansion, which is much decayed, is occasionally visited by Mr. Bewes, the present owner of the estate, for the purpose of meeting his tenants, and holding his courts.

The manor of Great-Trenant was, at an early period, in the Hiwis family, from whom it descended, with Tremoderet, to the Colehills, Arundells, and Whittingtons. In 1620, it was in moieties between the St. Aubyns, in right of a coheirefs of the Whittingtons, and the Gifford family^k. At a later period, the whole became vested in the family of Treise, from whom, after the decease of Sir Christopher Treise without issue, it passed to the Morsheads. John Morshead, Esq., of Trenant-Park, was created a Baronet in 1783. In 1806, he sold this estate to Rear-admiral Sir Edward Buller, who was created a Baronet in 1808.

The manor of Bodbrane, which belonged to the Arundells of Lanherne, is now the property, by a late purchase, of Mr. Joseph Grigg. Killigorick or Kilagoric, in ancient records called a manor, belonged formerly to the baronial family of Bottreaux^l. It is now the property of Richard Hall Clarke, Esq., of Bridewell, in Devonshire.

In the parish-church is the monument of Sir John Colehill, the last of that family, who died in 1483; an altar-tomb for John Kelliow, Esq., of West-North; and some memorials of the families of Arundell of Tremoderet, and

^b From papers obligingly communicated by Thomas Bewes, Esq.

ⁱ Probably Botelet, in the adjoining parish of Lanreath, which was a manor of the Bottreaux family.

^k Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. in the possession of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

^l Esch. 2 Edw. IV. It was held under the Archdekanes as of the manor of Penpoll.

Coffin. Sir John Anstis, Garter King of Arms, who died in 1743, and his son, John Anstis, Esq., who succeeded him in that office, and died in 1754, both lie buried at Duloe; but there is no monument for either. The advowson of the rectory of Duloe, which was in moieties between the families of Arundell of Tremoderet and St. Aubyn, was sold by them, in 1701, to the Master and Fellows of Baliol College, in Oxford. The rectory, which is a sinecure with a stipend of fifty pounds per annum, was united to the vicarage about the middle of the last century. There was formerly a chapel at Hille, in this parish, dedicated to the Virgin Mary.^k

EGLOSHAYLE, in the hundred of Trigg and deanery of Trigg-Minor, lies one mile south-east from Wadebridge, part of which is in this parish, and where there is a post-office and market^l, and about six miles nearly west from Bodmin; about eight east from Padstow, and somewhat more north-east from St. Columb. The principal villages in this parish, exclusively of the Church-town and Wadebridge, are Bodeeve or Bodive, Burlawn, Slade's-bridge, Trevilder, and Treworder.

The manor of Burnere or Brenere, where the Bishops had a country-seat, belonged to the fee of Exeter when the survey of Domesday was taken. At a later period, it was held under the fee by the Noseworthy family. The lease having dropped in by the sudden death of Edward Noseworthy, Esq., the last of the family, in 1701, Sir Jonathan Trelawney, then Bishop of Exeter, granted a fresh lease to his own family. The present lessee is James West, Esq., who resides near Swansea in Glamorganshire.

The manor of Treworder belonged to the ancient family of Roscarrock, and was one of the last estates which they had in the county. There is now no manor of that name: the barton of Lower Treworder, which probably was the seat of the Roscarrocks, is now the property of the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne, in right of his wife, one of the coheiresses of the family of Hearle.

Crone or Croan, a seat of the Roscarrocks, was sold, by that family, to the Hills, and by the latter to the Hoblyns. Mrs. Damaris Kirkham, an heiress of the last-mentioned family, bequeathed it to the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne, the present proprietor. The house, which was lately occupied by Francis Hearle Rodd, Esq., is at present inhabited by a bailiff.

The manor of Park was the property and seat of the Peverells, an ancient equestrian family, two of whom were buried in the church of the Grey-Friers at Bodmin. The coheiresses of Peverell brought this estate to the families of Basset

^k Borlase's Notes from the Bishop's registers at Exeter.

^l The market is on the St. Breock side.

and Bottreaux. "My Lorde of Huntingdune," says Leland, "hath a place caulled the Parke, wher Bottreaux had a faire manor castelle, a vi miles by fouth from Bottreaux. The late Lord Hungerford had half the lordship^m." This estate was, at a later period, in the families of Opie and Hickes. In the reign of Queen Anne, it passed, by purchase, to Sir John Moleworth. It was afterwards in the Hoblyns, and passed, by the will of Mrs. Kirkham before-mentioned, to Mr. Tremayne, by whom it has been conveyed, in exchange for other lands, to the late Sir William Moleworth, Bart., father of the present proprietor. A farm-house now occupies the site of the barton: part of the remains of the old mansion has been converted into stables.

The manor of Pencarrow was, at an early period, in the family of Stapleton, nearly a century later in that of Serjeaux, which ended in coheiresses. It is now the property of Sir A. O. Moleworth, Bart. The barton was for many years the seat of a family to whom it gave name. It was forfeited, by attainder, in the reign of Henry VII., and was afterwards, successively, in the families of Walker and Moleworth. John Moleworth, a younger son of a Northamptonshire family, settled at Pencarrow, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth: his grandson Hender, some time governor of Jamaica, was created a baronet in 1689, with remainder to his elder brother, Sir John Moleworth, Knt., of Pencarrow (then Vice-Admiral of Cornwall) and his heirs-male. Pencarrow is now the property and seat of their descendant, Sir Arscot Ourry Moleworth, Bart. The present mansion was built about the year 1730, with stone from a quarry on the barton estate. Borlase speaks of it as perhaps the most capacious mansion in Cornwall.

The manor of Pendavy, which is said to have had extensive privileges with the royalties of the river and the bushelage of coals brought to Wade-bridge, is the property of Sir A. O. Moleworth, Bart. The barton, on which is now a farm-house, was a seat of the ancient family of Kestell, from whom it passed, by marriage, to the Moyles, and from the latter, by sale, to the Usticks.

Kestell, the original seat of the family of that name, as early as the reign of King John, is now also a farm-house of Sir A. O. Moleworth's. It was sold, in 1734, by James Kestell, Esq. Tregleah, a seat of the Keckwich family, and afterwards of the Hoblyns, is now a farm-house, the property of the Rev. H. H. Tremayne, by bequest from Mrs. Kirkham, as before-mentioned.

In the parish-church is the monument of Sir John Moleworth and his lady (without date), and some memorials of the family of Kestellⁿ. The church of Egloshayle was given by William, Earl of Gloucester, to the priory of St. James in

^m Itin. III. 133.

ⁿ In the reigns of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth.

Bristol, and confirmed by King Edward II.^{*} The great tithes of this parish are now appropriated to the Subdean of Exeter cathedral: the Dean and Chapter of that church are patrons of the vicarage. In the registers of the see of Exeter, are records of chapels at Pendavy and St. Wence, in this parish[†]. Two charity-schools, the one for boys, and the other for girls, conducted upon the new system, and combining the plans of Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster, have been lately established, and are supported by voluntary subscription.

Wadebridge, which connects this parish and St. Breock, consisting of seventeen arches, and nearly 320 feet in length, was built in the reign of Edward IV., by public contributions, set on foot by John Lovibond, then vicar of Egloshayle. Hals says, that an indulgence was granted to the contributors to this bridge in the year 1485; but we find no record of any such document in the registers of the see of Exeter. The same author adds, that Lovibond gave lands then worth 20*l.* per annum, for the support of the bridge: these lands are not let now for quite so much. The profit of the tolls is very small. This bridge was made a county-bridge in the reign of James I.

Padstow haven is navigable to Wade-bridge, whither vessels of about forty or fifty tons go up with coals, salt, lime, &c.

Castle-Killibury, an ancient entrenchment, with a treble ditch inclosing about six acres, is in this parish.

EGLOSKERRY, in the hundred and deanery of Trigg-Major, lies four miles north-west from Launceston, which is the post-office town, and nine south-east from Camelford. The only villages, except the Church-town, and part of Tregeare, are Badharlick and Trebeath.

The manor of Penhele, which extends over the whole of this parish, is one of the few which can be satisfactorily traced from the time of the Domesday survey. It was then held, with several other manors, under Robert Moreton, Earl of Cornwall, by Ricardus, whose son, William Fitz-Richard, left a daughter and sole heiress, married to Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, natural son of King Henry I.[‡] This Reginald gave Penhele to William Botterell or Bottreaux, the husband of his aunt, Alice Corbet; and it was afterwards confirmed by him to William Botterell the son[§], who, in 1199, gave a fine of 300 marks and two goshawks, for livery of this manor and other lands in Cornwall[¶]. From that of Bottreaux, Penhele passed, by heirs-female, to the families of Hungerford and Hastings: it

^{*} Dugdale's Monasticon, I. 513.

[†] Borlase's Notes. There are no remains of these chapels, nor is the site of St. Wence known.

[‡] Gesta Stephani, p. 950.

[§] Cart. Antiq. in the Record-office at the Tower.

[¶] Dugdale's Baronage, I. 628.

was fold, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by Henry or George^c, Earl of Huntingdon, to George Grenville, Esq. The latter alienated it to John Speccot^d, Esq., who was sheriff of Cornwall in 1622. The grandson and namesake of this John, who was one of the members of the county in three parliaments of William III., died in 1703, having settled this estate on the heirs-male of his aunt Long. Thomas Long, Esq. of Penhele, was sheriff of Cornwall in 1724. Margaret, daughter and heiress of Mr. Long, brought this estate to the late John Bidlake Herring^e, Esq. who resided at Penhele, and died in 1806. Two-thirds of this estate are now vested in * * * Hill, Esq., a natural son of the late Mr. Herring; the remainder was recovered in a suit at law (after Mrs. Herring's death) of her surviving husband, by the Rev. Charles Sweet, of Kentisbury, in Devonshire. The old mansion is divided in like proportions: Mr. Hill's part is occupied by a servant. The house was new-fronted by the last of the Speccot family.

The barton of Tregeare, partly in this parish, and partly in Laneast and Trefmere, has belonged, for many years, to the family of Baron. The old barton-house is in the parish of Trefmere; a new mansion, built by the late Jasper Baron, Esq., on that part of the estate which is in the parish of Laneast, is now occupied by his widow: Mr. Baron left a son, who is a minor.

The barton of Treludick, in this parish, which belonged also to the Barons, passed, by marriage, to Saltern; of which family it was purchased, by the grandfather of Mr. Peter Hurdon, the present resident proprietor.

In the parish-church, said to have been dedicated to St. Kyryafius or St. Kyriacus, are some monuments of the Speccots. George Owen, Esq., of Tiverton, is patron of the vicarage, and impropriator of the great tithes, which belonged formerly to the priory of Launceston. There is a meeting-house of the Wesleyan methodists at Tregeare.

ENDELYON, now spelt ENDELLION, in the hundred of Trigg and deanery of Trigg-Minor, lies about five miles from Wade-bridge, and about seven from Camel-ford, which is the post-office town. The principal village in this parish is Port-Isaac, where a considerable pilchard-fishery is carried on, and there is a small market on Fridays for butchers'-meat. The principal export of this place is slate, from the Delabole quarries: coals are imported hither from Wales. Norden speaks of

^c George succeeded Henry in 1595.

^d This Mr. Speccot married Lady Essex Robartes, daughter of the Earl of Radnor, by whom he had no issue: he founded a mathematical school now established at Looe. (See the account of St. Martin's near Looe.)

^e Her first husband was Thomas Davy, Esq. She had no issue by either.

Port-Isaac as wonderfully increased in buildings. Port-Guin, which was formerly a large fishing-town, and has since declined, he observes, was increasing also. Leland also speaks of both these havens, and another in the same neighbourhood, called Porth Karne: at "Porthifsk," he observes, "was a pere, and sum focour for fiffchar botes." Norden describes Port-Kerne "as a little cove and haven, where had been divers buildings, all decayed since the growing up of Port-Isaac."

The manor of Trefrike or Trefreke belonged to the family of Serjeaux. On the death of Sir Richard Serjeaux, in 1396, it passed, by a coheirefs, to the Marneys, and was afterwards in the family of Pafselew, descended from another coheirefs of Serjeaux¹. In 1736 the manor of Trefrike belonged to John Hamley, Gent. It is now the property of Frederick Cock, Esq.

The manor of Treore or Treroare belonged to the Boscawens. The heirefs of Hugh Boscawen, Esq., who died in 1701, brought it, in marriage, to Hugh Fortescue Esq., of Pilleigh, in Devonshire, grandfather of Earl Fortescue, who is the present proprietor.

The manor of Roscarrock belonged to the ancient family of that name, as early as the year 1347, at which time John de Roscarrock was one of the representatives of the county. In 1670 it was sold by Charles Roscarrock, Esq., who is supposed to have been the last of the family, to Edward Boscawen, Esq. The manor has since been successively the property of the Earl of Westmorland and Dr. Mean. It was purchased of the latter by Mr. Warwick Guy, the present proprietor and occupier, who had been many years tenant of the barton.

The manor of Bodannan or Bodannon was formerly a feat of the ancient family of Chenduit, corruptly called Cheyney². Sir John Chenduit, of this family, was one of the representatives of the county in the reigns of Henry IV. and Henry V. His son, William, left two daughters coheirefles, married into the families of Trejago and Roscarrock. An ancient uninscribed tomb in the chancel is said to have belonged to one of this family, and is, by a vulgar but groundless tradition, said to be that of a Lord Cheyney. This manor fell to the share of the Roscarrocks, and was sold, in 1586, by John Roscarrock, Esq., to Nicholas Dagge, yeoman, who, in 1597, conveyed it to Henry Rolle, Esq. In 1739, it was purchased of a descendant of the same name by John Lyne, Esq., father of the Rev. Philip Lyne, LL.D., the present proprietor.

¹ Esch. 1 Hen. IV., 13 Edw. IV., &c.

² There was a numerous race of the Cheynes or Cheyneys, anciently De Caisneto, quite a distinct family, dispersed into several counties; chiefly in Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, and Bedfordshire.

To this manor was anciently annexed the bailiffry of the hundred of Trigg, which, by Norden, is said to have been sometimes called the hundred of Bodannan.^a

Strickstenton or Triggstenton, parcel of this manor, said to have been a seat of the Cheynduits, belonged to the Matthew's in the year 1620. It is now the property of Mrs. Clements. There are no remains of any mansion.

The barton of Trefonger or Trefungers, was, in Norden's time, a seat of the Matthew's, who had married the heiress of Trefonger; from the Matthew's it passed, by sale, to the Arthurs. It is now a farm-house, the property of William Wymond, Esq., who purchased the estate of the Arthurs.

Pennant, some time a seat of the Rowes, is now a farm-house, the property of Mr. John George.

Endellion church being situated on high ground, the tower is seen as a landmark at a great distance. The north aisle is the burial-place of the Roscarrocks. The church is collegiate, and has three prebendaries, exclusively of the rector. The rectory, and the prebend called the King's prebend, are in the patronage of the crown; the prebend of Trehaverock, in that of the Hon. Mrs. Agar, as representative of the family of Robartes, Earl of Radnor; and that of Heredum-Marney^b, in the patronage of Richardson Gray, Esq., whose family have possessed the advowson of it for more than a century. The prebends are sinecures; all the prebendaries have portions of tithes; and those of Heredum-Marney, and Trehaverock, houses and glebes.

The manor of Roscarrock pays, in lieu of tithes, a modus of 9l. per annum, which is divided in equal portions between the rector and two of the prebendaries. This modus was formerly paid, according to an ancient custom, on the morning of Michaelmas-day, before sun-rising, in the church porch.

There were formerly chapels at Roscarrock and St. Illick^c, of which the ruins are still to be seen.

At Port-Isaac is a charity school, established about the year 1804, and supported by voluntary subscriptions.

ST. ENODER, in the hundreds of Pyder and Powder, and in the deanery of Pyder, lies about five miles west from St. Columb, and about ten east from Truro, which is the post office-town. The principal villages in this parish, exclusively of the

^a Extent. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.

^b The name points out this prebend to have been formerly in the patronage of the ancient family of Marney, who possessed the manor of Trefrike.

^c In the Exeter Registers called St. Elente. (Borlase's MS. Notes.)

church-town, are Fraddon, Penhale, and Summer-Court. Part of the small borough of Michell, also, is in this parish. There are three great fairs held at Summer-Court for horses, bullocks, sheep, &c. One of these, held on the 28th of July, is of modern date, the others are ancient chartered fairs; and the right of holding them was lately purchased of the Rev. Dr. Luttrell Wynne, by Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart. Both these fairs belonged to the Veres, Earls of Oxford; one of them, attached to the Earl's manor of Polfew in St. Erme, was held at a place called Long-Chepyng on Holyrood day^d; the other, still called Penhale fair, held on the 25th of September, has been transferred from that village to Summer-Court. It belonged, in the reign of Edward II., to John le Seneschall^e, and in that of Edward IV. to the Veres.^f

The manor of Argallez or Arrallas was formerly in the Dinham family^g, afterwards in that of St. Aubyn. Having become vested in the crown, it was granted, successively, to the Duke of Clarence and the Duke of Gloucester^h: it is now the joint property of Sir Carew Vyvyan, Bart., and William Rashleigh, Esq. of Menabilly, by inheritance and bequest from the Carew family. The site of the manor is occupied by a farm-house.

The manor of Borthy was many years in the family of Penrose; afterwards in the Boscawens: it is now the property of Lord Falmouth.

The barton of Carvynick was a seat of the Willoughbys, a Dorsetshire family, whose coheirefs brought it to a branch of the Arundells of Lanherne. The heiress of Zach. Arundell married Anthony Tanner, a younger son of the Tanners of Court in Brannell, one of whose coheireffes brought it to the grandfather of the Rev. Thomas Penwarne, the present lessee of this estate under the church of Windfor. The mansion is occupied as a farm-house.

Pencoose or Pencorse, formerly a seat of the family of Jolly: it was purchased in the reign of Charles II. by Arthur Fortescue, whose descendant, Captain Fortescue of the guards, sold it, about the year 1790, to Mr. William Basset. The house has been modernized by Mr. Basset for his own residence.

Trewhela, some time the seat of a younger branch of the Hoblyns, is now the property of Mr. John Basset, of Chytane, in this parish.

The barton of Treweese, some time a seat of the Trewithicks, an ancient family now extinct, belongs to Sir Carew Vyvyan, Bart., and Francis Retallack, of St. Michell. The latter purchased his moiety of the late Philip Rashleigh, Esq. of Menabillyⁱ. The site of the barton is now occupied by a farm-house.

^d Esch. 4 Hen. V.

^e Esch. 2 Edw. II.

^f Esch. 15 Edw. IV.

^g See Carew's Survey, f. 44.

^h Pat. 2 Edw. IV., and 4 Edw. IV.

ⁱ They purchased, in 1626, of Sir Bernard Grenville and his son Beville.

Gonronfon, the feat some time of a younger branch of the Flamanks, was sold by them, in 1724, to the Hawkins family : it is now a farm-house, the property of Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart. Bofwallow, which was sold by the Richards family to John Stephens, Esq. of St. Ives, is now a farm-house, the property of Samuel Stephens, Esq., of Tregenna Castle.

Goonhaskin, spoken of by Norden as a house of the Cofwarths, is now a farm-house, belonging to a minor of the name of Bennet, as heir of the Gullys.

Bodanna or Bodannan, in this parish, belonged to the Footes of Lambeffo, of whom it was purchased by Mr. Johnson Vivian, great uncle of John Vivian, Esq. of Pencallenick, the present proprietor.

The parish-church, which had fallen down, was rebuilt in the reign of Charles II. Tonkin supposes, that St. Athenodorus gave name to the church and parish. The great tithes, appropriated formerly to the college of Glaseney, are held on lease by Samuel Stephens, Esq., under the Bishop of Exeter, who is patron of the vicarage. At Arrallas are the ruins of a chapel, and a meadow, called the Chapel-meadow ; at Michell and Hendra are meadows of the same name, but no remains of chapels. All these meadows pay great tithes to the vicar.

Partly in this parish as before observed, and partly in that of Newlyn, is the small borough-town of Michell, improperly so called, and still more improperly St. Michael : it is written in ancient records Modeshole. In the year 1301, John de Arundell certified his right to a market and fair in his manor of Modeshole : this market and fair had been granted to Walter de Ralegh, of whose son Peter, his ancestor, Ralph de Arundell, had purchased the manor^k. The market has been long disused ; an annual fair is held on the 15th of October, chiefly for sheep, of which from three to four thousand head are generally offered for sale.

The manor of Michell passed, by sale, from the Arundells to the Scawens of Carlhalton in Surrey : it was afterwards in Sir Francis Basset, Bart. (now Lord de Dunstanville), of whom it was purchased by Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart. This borough, which has sent two members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward VI., is governed by a portreeve annually elected at the court-leet of the High Lord, by a jury consisting of the principal inhabitants of the borough nominated by the High Lord ; which portreeve, by prescription, must be one of the five chief tenants or mesne-lords. The present portreeve (1812) is Mr. Richard Curgenven : the other deputy-lords are the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne ; Thomas Carlyon, Esq. of Tregrehan ; the Rev. T. Carlyon, rector of Truro and vicar of Probus, and the Rev. Richard Hennah, vicar of St. Austell. "The members to serve in parliament," says Browne Willis, "have been elected several ways ; sometimes

^k Placita, 30 Edw. I.

^l Notitia Parliamentaria, published in 1716., II. 157.

by a jury of the principal inhabitants; and at others, by the inhabitants in general; but on the 20th of March 1700, the right of election was settled by a vote of the House of Commons to be in the lords of the said borough, capable of being portreeves, and in the inhabitants paying scot and lot, who were then not above sixteen, but are now twenty-six^d. The present number of voters, exclusively of the lords, is only four.

Richard Carew, Esq., of Anthony, who wrote the survey of Cornwall, was one of the representatives of this borough. It appears by the registers of the fee of Exeter, that there was formerly a chapel at Michell, dedicated to St. Francis; this chapel has been long ago demolished, and a dwelling-house built on the site. The adjoining field is still called the Chapel-field.

ST. ERME, in the deanery, and in the west division of the hundred of Powder, lies three miles and a half from Truro, which is the post-office town. The principal villages in this parish, exclusively of the Church-town, are Trevispan, commonly called Trispan, Stairfoot, and that part of Trefilian which lies west of the bridge, that on the east side being in the parish of Merther. At this bridge was concluded the treaty between Sir Ralph Hopton and Sir Thomas Fairfax, in the month of March 1646, by which the county of Cornwall was surrendered to the parliament. There are two annual fairs at Trefilian bridge; viz. on the second Monday in February, and on the Monday before Whitsuntide, for cattle, &c.

The manor of Polfew or Polzue, called in the Domesday Survey, Polduh, was part of the large estate held under Robert, Earl of Cornwall, at the time of taking that survey by Ricardus, and passed with the daughter of his son William Fitz-Richard, to Reginald, Earl of Cornwall. This manor was one of the estates which came into the family of Vere, Earl of Oxford, by marriage with one of the coheiresses of Serjeaux. It was forfeited by the attainder of John, Earl of Oxford, who held St. Michael's Mount against King Edward IV., in 1471.^e It appears, by an inquisition taken after the death of Richard, Earl of Oxford, in 1416, that the advowson of the church was attached to this manor, and a fair, called Long-Chepyng fair, now held at Summer-Court in St. Enoder, and that it was held of Sir John Dinham, as of his manor of Cardinham^f. At a later period, this manor was successively in the families of Mapowder and Luttrell^g; from the latter, it descended to Richard Wynne, Esq., Serjeant-at-law, father of the Rev. Luttrell Wynne, LL.D., the present proprietor. The barton

^d Notitia Parliamentaria; published in 1716, II. 157.

^e Esch. 15 Edw. IV.

^f Esch. 4 Hen. V. 53.

^g Tonkin.

of this manor is held on lease by Mr. Zaccheus Andrew, whose family have occupied it nearly a century.

The manor of Tregafa or Tregasow became, by purchase, the property of John Coke, Gent., about the year 1600. His son, Thomas Coke, Esq., was sheriff of the county in the latter end of the reign of Charles I.^b His grandson sold this estate to Hugh Boscawen, Esq., ancestor of Lord Viscount Falmouth, who is the present proprietor. Tregasow house was built, but left in an unfinished state, by Thomas Coke the younger: it is now a farm-house.

The manor of Killigrew belonged to the ancient family, now extinct, to whom it gave name. They continued to possess it till about the year 1636, when it was sold to John Jagoeⁱ, Esq. His descendant, Itai Jagoe, alienated it to Mr. Robert Corker of Falmouth, who died in 1731. In 1737, Mr. John Stephens, of St. Ives, (ancestor of Samuel Stephens, Esq., the present proprietor,) bought this manor of Sir John Moleworth and Edmund Prideaux, Esq., who, the preceding year, had purchased of the Prince of Wales all the lands which had been Mr. Corker's, and afterwards Mr. Tregagle's. There are no remains of the ancient mansion, the site of which is now an arable field.

The manor of Trevenen, partly in this parish, and partly in Gorran, belonged to the priory of Tywardreth, and was one of those which, in 1540, were annexed to the duchy of Cornwall in lieu of the honour of Wallingford.

The barton of Ennis was formerly a feat of the Opies^k, and was sold by them, in the reign of James I., to the ancestor of Mr. Samuel Jagoe, who now resides at Ennis. The former residence of the Jagoe family had been at the barton of Truthan, which was held under the Borlases, as lessees under the fee of Exeter, it being parcel of the Bishop's manor of Cargol in Newlyn. Mr. Borlase, who was sheriff of the county the two last years of James II., and is said to have been created a peer by that monarch after his abdication, had built a house on this barton for his own occasional residence^l. He afterwards leased the barton for lives to the family of Williams. John Williams, Esq., of Truthan, was sheriff in 1705; the last of that family who resided there, was John Williams, Esq., who died in 1764. Truthan is now the feat of Edward Collins, Esq., who purchased the lease of John Thomas, Esq., Vice-warden of the Stannaries. The fee of the manor of

^b Hals.

ⁱ The barton had been sold to the family of Michell about the year 1600, and passed afterwards to Jagoe. The Killigrews retained the manor some years longer, but had sold all the lands piecemeal, before 17 Jac. I. (Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub., in the possession of Sir John St. Aubyn.)

^k Opie had it as late as 17 Jac. I. (Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub.)

^l His chief feat was at Treluddra-Park.

Cargol, under which this barton is held, is now (by a late purchase made under the powers of the land-tax redemption act) vested in Sir Christopher Hawkins, Baronet.

The barton of Trevellow, which was for several descents a seat of the family of Laugherne, is now the property and residence of Mr. George Simmons.

The barton of Polglase was sold by the Killigrews in the year 1610; and having been successively in the families of Luxton and Rosogan, was purchased, in 1659, by Thomas Tonkin, Esq., of Trevaunance. This small estate, on which is a farm-house, is now in severalties among his representatives, or persons who have purchased of them.

The barton of Treworgan belonged to the family of Trencreek, from whom it passed, by a female heir, to the Polwheles. John Polwhele, Esq. sold it, in the early part of the last century, to Mr. John Collins: it is now, by purchase from a cousin, the property of Edward Collins, Esq. of Truthan. The house, which was some time a seat of the Polwheles, and afterwards of the Collins family, is now occupied by a farmer.

Treworgan-Vean, which, in Hals's time, was the residence of Mr. Andrew Ley, is now a farm-house, the property of his descendant, Mr. Hugh Ley. Trethane-Vean, in Hals's time, a seat of a younger branch of the Courtenays of Trethurfe, passed, by female heirs through the Bawdens, to the present proprietor, Joseph Beauchamp, Esq. of Pengreep in Gwennap: it is now a farm-house.

In the parish-church are monuments of Robert Trencreek^m, Esq. of Trencreek in Creed, 1594; Joan, wife of John Coke, Esq. of Tregasow, 1630, and John Jagoe, Esq.ⁿ of Truthan, 1652. The benefice is a rectory in the patronage of Dr. Wynne, the advowson having been always attached to the manor of Polfew. There is no endowed school in this parish, but the poor children are taught to read at the expence of the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Cardew, the rector.

ST. ERNEY, in the hundred and deanery of East, lies about two miles north by east from St. Germans. The principal village, exclusively of the Church-town, is Markwell.

^m He married the coheirefs of the families of Vivian and Kingdon, and left four daughters, married into the families of Carminow, Penwarne, Polwhele, and Mohun.

ⁿ Epitaph:—

“ He was more than he seem'd, yet seem'd to be
More than a thousand more; his pedigree
Is drawn in Heaven, where, if ere you come,
You'll see more of him than in verse or tombe.”

The manor of Trelugan was, at an early period, in the family of Dawney, from whom it passed, by a female heir, to the Courtenays, Earls of Devon, and continued in that family as late as the reign of Henry VII.^o It is not now known as a manor: the barton is the property and residence of Francis O'Dogherty, Esq., who inherits it from the family of Blake.

The manor of Markwell was parcel of the estate of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster^p, attainted in the reign of Edward II.; afterwards of the Bodrugans^q. In the reign of Henry VII., it was granted (after the attainder of Henry Bodrugan) to Sir John Poulett, from whom it descended to the late Duke of Bolton: it is now vested in the Duchess Dowager.

At St. Erney, which is a daughter-church to Landrake, divine service is performed only on the first Sunday in every month, when there is no service at the mother-church.^r

ST. EARTH, in the hundred and deanery of Penwith, is situated on the river Heyle, five miles from St. Ives, four from Marazion, which is the post-office town, and seven from Penzance, which is the chief market-town of the neighbourhood. Leland says, that St. Erth bridge was built 200 years before his time (which would carry it back to the middle of the fourteenth century), and that good tall ships came up to that place before the haven was barred up with sands.

The manor of Trelowith, in this parish, has been long in the St. Aubyn family, together with that of Trenhale, of which there is now no knowledge or remembrance, it having been long merged in the former. The barton of Trenhale or Trenhayle was formerly the seat of a family of that name^s; it is now in severalties; and there are no remains of any mansion upon it which has the appearance of having been a gentleman's seat.

The manor of Trelifick was purchased, in the reign of Charles II., of Sir James Smith, by the family of Paynter or De Camborne. The heiress of the elder branch of the Paynters brought Trelifick to the Hearles. It is now the property of Francis Hearle Rodd, Esq., whose mother was one of the coheiresses of the

^o Dugdale's Baronage.

^p Esch. 15 Edw. II.

^q Esch. 6 Hen. VI.

^r For an account of the patronage and impropriation, see Landrake.

^s Hals says, that the Trenhales were extinct in the reign of Edward III., when the heiress married Trencreek, and that an heiress of Trencreek married Budcoxhed, which family became extinct in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It appears by the parish-register, that some of the Trenhale or Trenhayle family remained in the seventeenth century. George Trenhayle, Gent., was buried at St. Erth in 1687, and is said to have been the last of the family who was possessed of the barton of Trenhayle.

last-mentioned family. Great part of the old mansion on this estate has been taken down; what remains has been fitted up as a farm-house.

The barton of Trewinnard belonged to an ancient family of that name, two of whom were successively members for the county in the reign of Edward III. The last who appears to have possessed this barton was William Trewinnard, one of the members for Helston, in the reign of Henry VIII. From the Trewinnards it passed to the Mohuns, who some time resided at Trewinnard. It is said to have been settled, by one of this family, on his three daughters', one of whom brought her share to Arundell of Tolverne: this share, to which the mansion was annexed, was purchased of the Arundells by Sir Nicholas Hals of Fentongollan, who occasionally resided at Trewinnard; his son sold this share, with the mansion, to Thomas Hawkins, Esq., ancestor of Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart., the present proprietor, who keeps Trewinnard house in his own hands, and occasionally resides there. The other shares were held some time by the Hawkins family under the families of Praed and Penrose^u. The fee of these is now vested in Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. and Mr. Praed of Trevethow, under whom Sir Christopher Hawkins has a lease for life.

The barton of Cuskease belonged formerly to the family of Burges of Trethingey, and passed from them, by a female heir, to the Hoblyns of Nanswhyden, in whom it is still vested.

Gurlyn^w, successively a seat of the families of Gurlyn, Tregender, Nansperian, Matthew, Prideaux^x, and Gregor, is now the property of Francis Gregor, Esq., and occupied by the Rev. William Vaudrey. Gear, some time a residence of the Vivian family, is now occupied by John Vivian Tippet, Esq.

Tredrea, held on lease under the St. Aubyns, was formerly the seat of an ancient family who took their name from this barton, and afterwards successively of the families of Phillipps and Davies: it is now the residence of the Rev. Edward Giddy^y, who married the heiress of Davies. The Phillipps's had another mansion in this parish, called Boswordy.

^u Hals says Sir Reginald, but by the pedigrees of the family, it does not appear that he had three daughters. He appears to have been son of Sir William Mohun and to have had three sisters; Bridget, married to Arundell of Tolverne, and two others married to Horsey and Speccot. Norden calls Trewinnard the seat of Mannering, by which it is probable that he meant Mohun, as he has written Biscow for Boscawen and Myntaye for Munday.

^w Hals. ^x The Dinham's had a manor of Gurlyn, 2 Hen. IV. (Arundell Papers.) We find no other place of this name: perhaps the Gurlins held under the Dinham's.

^y Matthew and Prideaux married the coheiresses of Nansperian about the year 1600, and successively possessed Gurlyn.

^z He married the sister and heiress of Henry Davies, Esq., who died in 1760, by whom he had Davies Giddy, Esq., now M. P. for Bodmin. The father of Henry Davies married Elizabeth Phillipps of Tredrea.

This

This parish was anciently called Lanhudnow; a tenement of that name adjoining the Church-town, is now the property of Mr. Rodd, who is lessee of the great tithes under the church of Exeter. The south aisle of the parish-church is called Trewinnard's aisle. In the church-yard are some memorials of the family of Davies. There are the remains of an ancient chapel at Porthcullumb in this parish, the property of Mr. Andrew Hoskins. There is a charity-school at St. Erth, endowed with a house and 5l. 19s. 4d. per annum, being the interest of money given by the Rev. Thomas Ralph and Christopher Hawkins, Esq.^z

A little above the vicarage-house is a circular double entrenchment, called Carhangives, said to have belonged to the Dinham family: it is still held under the manor of Cardinham.

ST. ERVAN, in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, lies four miles and a half north from St. Columb, which is the post-office town, and four miles south from Padstow. The principal villages are Penrose and Rumford.

The manor of Trewinnick, which, about the year 1500, passed from the family of Halep, whose coheiresses married Boscawen and Trefusis, was sold by Lord Falmouth, in the year 1774, to Mr. William Brewer, and by him, the same year, to the Rev. John Bassett Collins, father of G. F. Collins Browne, Esq.; the latter in 1805 sold the barton to Mr. William Eplett, by whose representatives it is now occupied as a farm. The remainder of the estate has since been sold in parcels. The manerial rights are now vested in Mr. Thomas Key. This manor was held under that of Trevoze in St. Merryn.

The manor of Trembleth or Trembleigh was the property of an ancient family of that name, whose heiress brought it to the Arundells about or before the commencement of the fourteenth century. It was purchased, not many years ago, of Lord Arundell of Wardour, by Mr. Francis Crosse of Crediton, the present proprietor. Trembleth was the chief seat of the Arundells before their match with the heiress of Lanherne.

The manor of Trenowth was, for several generations, the property and residence of the family of Hore^a. It has long ceased to be considered as a manor. The barton is the property of Mr. Peter Day, whose ancestors had long occupied

^a The Rev. Thomas Ralph, vicar of Ingatestone in Essex, gave, in 1754, the sum of 100l. for the purpose of endowing a school at St. Erth, to be laid out according to the discretion of Mr. Collins, vicar of St. Erth, and Christopher Hawkins, Esq. Mr. Hawkins, after the sum of 16l. had been expended in repairing a house for a school-house, added, by codicil to his will, the sum of 100l. to the remainder.

^b Tonkin. — It continued in the family of Hore in Norden's time.

it as a farm under the family of Hawkins. The small manor of Bojea, in this parish, is claimed by Peter Bowen Harris, Esq. and by Mr. Peter Day.

Treraval, a seat of the Beres, is now a farm-house, the property of John Hicks, Esq.

In the parish-church are some memorials of the families of Keate and Pomeroy. The benefice is a rectory in the patronage of Sir A. O. Molesworth, Bart.

ST. EVALL, in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, lies about five miles north-west from St. Columb, which is the post-office town, and the same distance south-west from Padstow. The principal villages in this parish are Treburthick and Downhill. The manor of Trethewell belonged to the ancient family of Nanfan^b, several times sheriffs of the county in the fifteenth century. Richard Nanfan having died without male issue, this estate passed, by a female heir, to the family of Erisey, and, by successive sales, to those of Grenville, Smith, and Leach. It is now the property of Mrs. Croffe, a descendant of the last-mentioned family, who resided many years at Trethewell^c. The barton was purchased, about the year 1798, by Lovell Todd, Esq. (Captain of the Prince of Wales packet), who is the present proprietor: the house is occupied by a farmer.

The tower of the parish-church having fallen down towards the commencement of the last century, was rebuilt from the foundation, and completed in 1727. The expence, which amounted to nearly 400l., was defrayed by collections in the county, aided by a contribution from the Bristol merchants, to whose vessels navigating the north sea, it is, from its loftiness, a conspicuous sea-mark. In the church are some memorials of the family of Trevelick (1693 — 1731.) The Bishop of Exeter is patron of the vicarage; Captain Todd is lessee of the great tithes under the Bishop.

ST. EWE, in the deanery and in the east division of the hundred of Powder, lies about six miles from St. Austell, and three from Mevagissey, which is the post-office town. The principal villages, exclusively of the Church-town, are Polmafick and Crowfwin.

The manor of St. Ewe was in the family of Hiwis as early as the beginning of Edward the Third's reign^d, and passed, with Tremoderet^e, and other estates, to the coheiresses of Arundell, of that place: a portion of it, which fell to the

^b It is said to have been purchased by John Nanfan, in the reign of Henry VI. (Hals.)

^c Her father, Francis Lewellyn, Esq., took the name of Leach, in addition to his own, when he became possessed of this estate. He died in 1744.

^d Esch. 5 Edw. III.

^e See p. 79. It was one of the manors which, having been forfeited by Sir Robert Tresilian's attainder, was granted to his widow (the heiress of Hiwis), and her second husband, Sir John Colehill.

share of the St. Aubyn family by the marriage with the coheirefs of Whittington, was lately purchafed of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. by Sir Chriftopher Hawkins, Bart. who is now proprietor of the whole; his family having inherited the remainder (which had paffed through feveral hands) from the Seymours, Tredenhams, and Scobells.

The manor of Lanfladron or Lanfhadron, called in the Domefday Survey, Lan-laran, was held by Reginald de Valletort of Robert, Earl of Moreton and Cornwall: it was afterwards the feat of Serlo de Lanfladron, who was fummoned to parliament in the reign of Edward I. Miranda, his daughter, having married Govely, whose heirefs married Trerice, on the failure of iffue from the great grandfon of this Serlo, the Trerices, or their representatives, the Arundells, appear to have been heirs of this ancient family. We find, however, that this manor, by purchafe probably, came to the Arundells of Lanherne. The manor of Lanhadron, and that of Tregenna in St. Ewe, which belonged alfo to the Arundells, were, not many years ago, fold in feveralities. The barton, on the fite of which is now a farm-houfe, was purchafed by the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne. Norden calls Lanhadron “an auntient howfe of the Arondells, where was the moſte ſtateliſte parke within the ſhire, now utterly decayde, and the woodes rooted up and the land ſowed with corne. There is an oke within the circuit of this decayde parke, called Arondell’s oke, which is fayde to beare leaves as whyte as whyte paper. Some fuche leaves are ordinarye on manie others, but to be ſo generall is more ſtraunge.” The barton of Tregenna was, for many years, on leafe to the family of Robins, afterwards to that of Randyll. The fee of this barton was purchafed lately by Mr. John Gaved, of St. Mewan, who has rebuilt the houfe for his own refidence.

The manors of Treworick, Tucoyſe, and Penſtrafa, belonged, anciently, to the family of Bodrugan. On the attainder of Sir Henry Bodrugan, they were granted by King Henry VII. to Sir Richard Edgcumbe, and are now the property of his descendant, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe. The barton of Treworick was for many years a feat of the Carkeits.

The manor of Helligan was, at an early period, in the Helligans, from whom it paffed, by ſucceſſive female heirs, to the Tregarthians and Whitleghs, and from the latter, by coheireſſes, to the families of Grenville and Hals. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it was purchafed by Sampſon Tremayne, Eſq., ancestor of the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne, the preſent proprietor. Helligan-houſe, which was built by Sir John Tremayne, Serjeant-at-law, about the year 1692, is now the feat of his descendant above-mentioned.

The manor of Polfew is ſuppoſed to have been formerly in the family of Nanſpyan or Nanſperian; on a partition of whoſe eſtates among coheireſſes, it

fell to the share of the Vyvyan family. About the year 1611, it was purchased of the Vyvyans by the Seccombes of Merther, who alienated it to the Slades. It is now the property of * * * Allen, yeoman, of Perran-Zabuloe.

The manor of Tregian or Tregyan, gave name to an ancient family, who, upon their removal to Golden in Probus, suffered the mansion on this estate to go to ruin. The manor of Tregian was forfeited in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Francis Tregian, Esq., its owner, having been convicted of secreting a Romish priest^f. This manor has been dismembered; the barton became the property of the Hicks's, a branch of the Gloucestershire family of that name, who possessed also the barton of Trevithick, in this parish. At the latter place they built a capital mansion, which continued to be the seat of the family till the death of John Hicks, Esq. without issue, in 1734. The barton of Tregian now belongs to Mr. Gaved of St. Mewan; what remains of Trevithick is a farm-house, belonging to Arthur Kempe, Esq., Admiral of the Blue.

There was formerly a manor called Trelewick or Treluige, in this parish, many years ago dismembered. The barton was the seat of John Archer, Esq., who died in 1733. The house soon afterwards fell to decay, and is now a farm-house, the property and residence of Mr. John Harris. The estate was sold, about twenty years ago, by Addis Archer, Esq., cousin of Mr. Archer, of Trelask.

Tonkin speaks of the following bartons in this parish:—Penfiquillis, the last seat of the Penkevills in this county^g (where Benjamin Penkevill died unmarried, in 1699), now a farm-house, the property of Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart.; Trelifick, within the manor of Polfew, some time a seat of the Tremaynes, afterwards of the Hookers, now a farm-house, belonging to Thomas Carlyon, Esq., of Tregrehan; Tregonan, within the manor of Tucoyse, some time a seat of the Beaumonts, afterwards, successively, of the Tredenams and Scobells, partly dilapidated, the remainder being fitted up as a farm-house, the joint property of Mr. Tremayne and Thomas Hext, Esq., as descended from the Scobells; and Kestell-Wartha and Kestell-Wollas, formerly seats of the Tremaynes, now farms belonging to their descendant, the Rev. H. H. Tremayne. One of these was the residence of Colonel Lewis Tremayne during the civil war, and was plundered by the soldiers of the Earl of Essex.

Lithney *alias* Luny was the seat of a family of that name, one of whose coheiresses, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, married into the family of Kempthorne of Tona-combe^h. It was afterwards a seat of the Mohuns, who rebuilt the old mansion

^f It was granted, by Queen Elizabeth, to Sir George Carey (afterwards Lord Hunfdon), Pat. 21 Eliz. Lady Hunfdon sold it to the son of Francis Tregyan, by whom it had been forfeited: it was soon afterwards alienated from the family. (See the account of Golden in Probus.)

^g It was purchased by Philip Hawkins, Esq., in 1706, of J. Rosevear and Francis Rose, as co-heirs of the Penkevills.

^h Borlase's Collections.

about the year 1700. Luny is now a farm-house, the property of the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe: his father, the late Earl, purchased it of the representatives of Mrs. Birkhead, who possessed it by bequest of her first husband, William Mohun, Esq.

Bosew, held some time under the Arundells, by the family of Cruffe, is now a farm of Mr. Tremayne's.

Levalfa, some time a seat of the Henwoods, was, not long since, in the occupation of Captain Warwick, of the Navy, son-in-law of Mr. Peter, then proprietor: it is now a farm-house, belonging to the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe.

Tonkin says, on the authority of Mr. Lewis Tremayne, that the famous Hugh Peters was born at Trelean, in this parish.

In the parish-church are monuments of the Penkevills of Penfiquillis; Robert Quarme, Esq., 1708; William Mohun, Esq., "the last of that ancient name and family," 1737; and of the Tredenham family, particularly that of Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Edward Seymour, Bart., and wife of Sir Joseph Tredenham of Tregonan, who was buried in Westminster-Abbey, in 1706.¹ In the north aisle, belonging to the Tregonan estate, is a monument of one of the Scobell family.

The advowson of the rectory was purchased, about the year 1750, of the families of St. Aubyn and Hawkins (it having been annexed to the manor of St. Ewe), by the Rev. John Pomeroy, from whom it has passed, in moieties, to the representatives of his daughters, who married William Carlyon, Esq., and Edward Cregoe, Esq.

Dr. Hugh Atwell, rector of this parish, is spoken of by Carew for his singular practice of physick, which is said to have been applied with great benevolence, and to have been attended with such success, that his cures were ascribed to the magic art. Risdon says, that he lived to be 100 years of age, and that the maid-servant who attended him was 120; but Prince tells us, that he died at the age of ninety-one years, on the 4th of May 1617: he adds, that it was a received tradition in the parish of St. Ewe, that he was buried naked, and that the shroud in which he had been wrapped, containing thirty ells of linen, was given, by his own direction, to the poor at his grave.

¹ Sir Joseph Tredenham died in 1707, and was buried also in Westminster Abbey, where is a monument to his memory.

^k "Mary his practice is somewhat strange and varying from all others; for though now and then he use blood-letting, and do ordinarily minister *Manus Christi*, and such like cordials of his own compounding, (a poynt fitting well with my humour, as enabling nature, who best knoweth how to worke,) yet mostly, for all diseases, he prescribeth milk and very often milk and apples, a course deeply subject to the exception of the best esteemed practitioners; and such notwithstanding as whereby either the vertue of the medicine, or the fortune of the physician, or the credulitie of the patient, hath recovered fundry out of desperate and forlorne extremities." Carew's Survey, f. 60.



Drawn by J. Farington R.A.

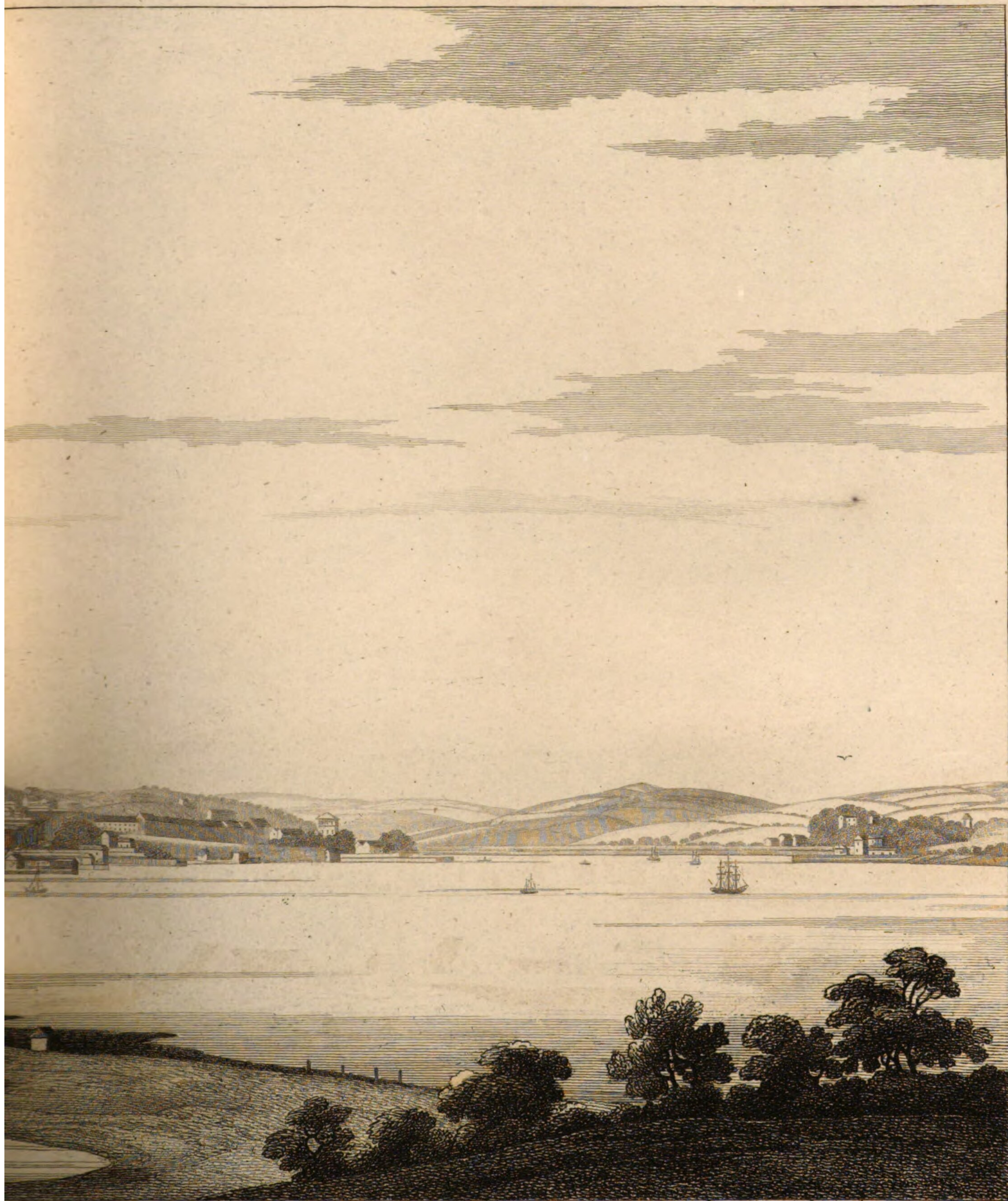


Engraved by Lotitia Byrne.



Drawn by J. Farington, R.A.

South View



Engraved by J. G. Byrne.

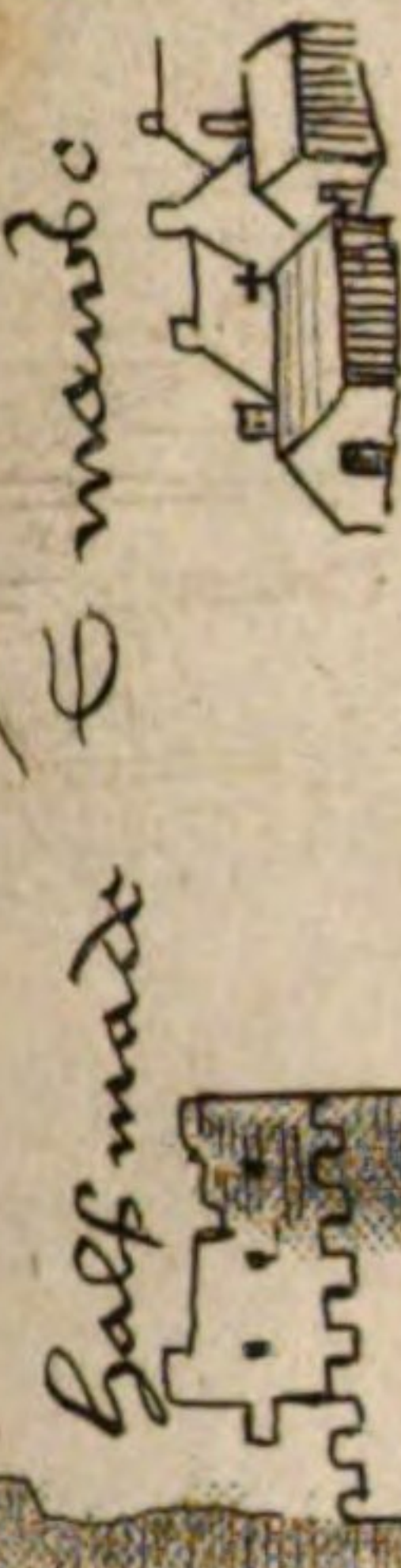
Salmonmouth.

Flushing.



From gylling wase to gylling downe a myle &
 good landyng. From gylling downe to pndynd
 a myle & demy & good landyng & fayne way
 to pndynd

pen dyndal

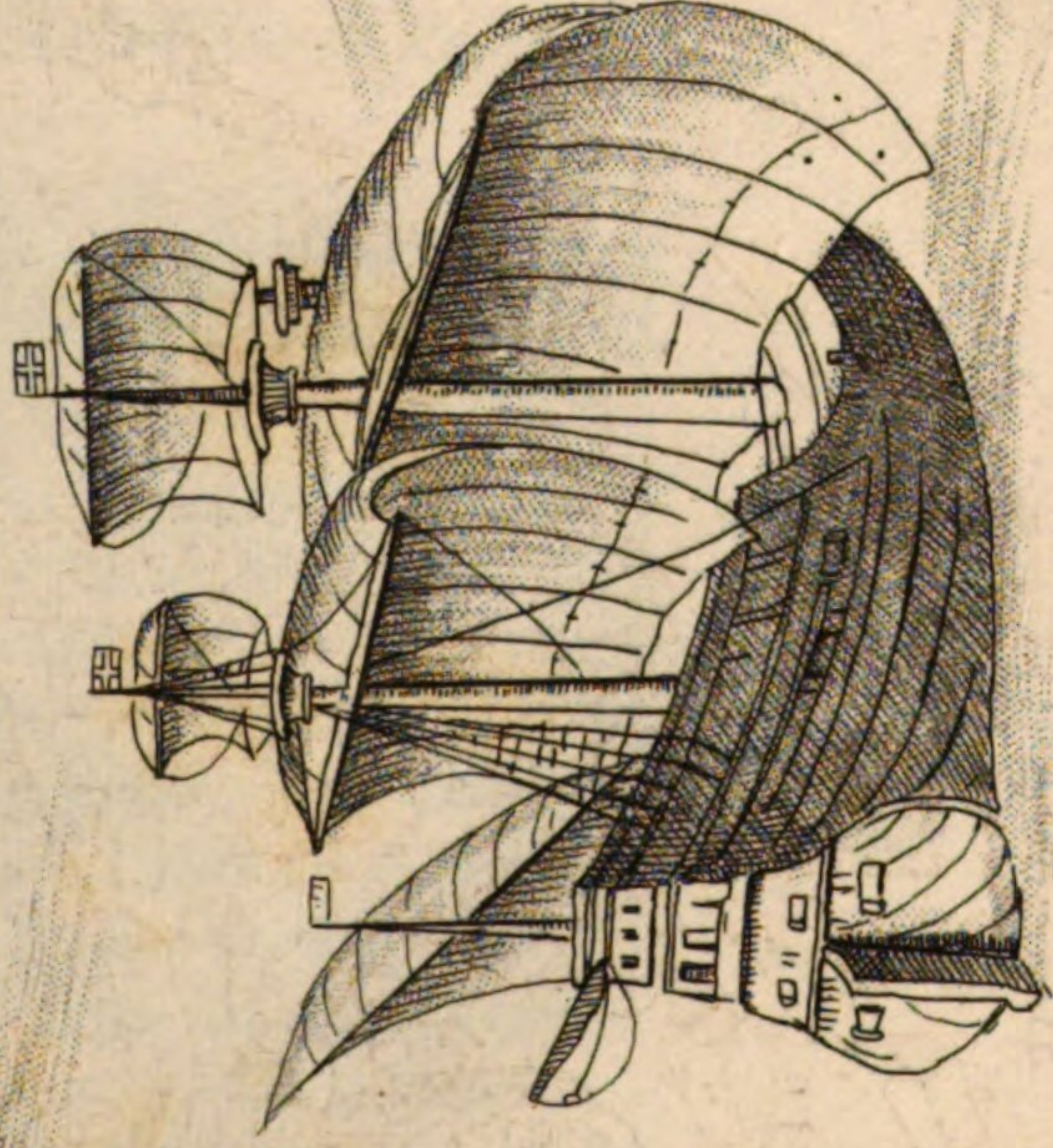


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To the entrance of Falmouth Haven
 Demy Lodge ones



FALMOUTH HAVEN &c.
 From a Chart drawn in the Reign of K. Hen. VIII
 preserved in the British Museum.

FALMOUTH, a large sea-port town, taking its name from the celebrated harbour on which it is situated, lies in the eastern division of the hundred of Kirrier, and in the deanery of West; fifty-five miles from Plymouth, and two hundred and sixty-five from London.

There are many traditional stories concerning the origin of Falmouth as a town, some of which are too ridiculous to be repeated. They all date its origin subsequently to the year 1600. As a haven, it had long before been well known and resorted to, by ships making for British ports, being one of the most secure and commodious in Great Britain: we first find it mentioned in the reign of Henry IV., Jane, Duchess of Burgundy, having landed there, when she came over to England to be married to that monarch. From the great probability that there should have been a town on the shores of a haven so excellent, and so well known, and from the circumstance of Villa de Falmouth being mentioned by William of Worcester, whose itinerary of Cornwall was written in the reign of Edward IV., one might be led to suppose that its origin was more remote, if we had not such satisfactory evidence to the contrary. It is true, that in a map of the world, made about the year 1500, by Francesco Mauro, in the library of St. Michael Murano at Venice, *Falamua*, Plemua, Paesto (Padstow), and Artemua (Dartmouth), are described as the principal towns in the west of England. This must, nevertheless, have been the mistake of a foreigner, who knowing Falmouth to be one of the principal havens of this kingdom, concluded that there must have been a considerable town on its shores. Leland, who visited Cornwall in the reign of Henry VIII., and who scrupulously notices not only every "praty," but every "poor fischar towne," speaks of Falmouth as "a havyn very notable and famose, and in a manner the most principale of al Britayne¹;" but says nothing of any town there. In the large chart of the southern coast of England, made in the reign of King Henry VIII., preserved in the British Museum^m, no town or village is expressed, only a single house (near what is there called Gylling-down,) which must have been intended for Arwenack. Norden, who visited every part of Cornwall, in 1584, for the purpose of preparing his map, describes neither town nor village at Falmouth; nor does Carew mention any in his survey, printed in 1602.

A manuscript history of the Killigrews, written by one of that family, says, that there was only a single house at Falmouth, besides Arwenack (the seat of the Killigrews), when Sir Walter Raleigh, being homeward-bound from the coast of Guinea, put in there; that he was entertained at Arwenack, and his men poorly accommodated at the solitary house, which, it is probable, had been originally built for the entertainment of sea-faring persons; that this celebrated navigator, being struck with the great utility of providing more

¹ Itin. VII. p. 119.

^m MSS. Cotton. Augustus I. vol. i., from which the annexed plate is taken.

extensive accommodations at the mouth of Falmouth harbour for the officers and crews of homeward-bound ships, laid before the Council a project for erecting four houses for that purpose. It is probable, that the single house here spoken of, was single as a house of entertainment, and that there were also a few fishers' cottages, though too inconsiderable to have been described by Norden, even as a village. The act of 1664, which will be hereafter mentioned, speaking of the progress of buildings at Falmouth, refers to a time when there were only ten houses. The first attempt to enlarge this insignificant village, then called Smithick, was in 1613, when John (afterwards Sir John) Killigrew, to whom the site belonged, began to build several new houses. On this occasion, he experienced much opposition from the corporations of Penryn, Truro, and Helston, who joined in a petition to King James, representing the ill consequences which would ensue to those boroughs, if a town should be built at Falmouth harbour. The matter was referred to the Lords of the Council, and in the mean time the buildings were stopped by the King's order. The Lords of the Council having applied for information on the subject to Sir Nicholas Hals, then governor of Pendennis-Castle, received such ample satisfaction as to the reasonableness and utility of building a town at Falmouth, that they decided in Mr. Killigrew's favour. The buildings, in consequence, proceeded rapidly, and the town soon became a place of great trade. It appears by the act above-mentioned, that there were 200 houses in Falmouth in 1664; before the close of that century, they had increased to nearly 350; about 1750, to between 500 and 600; in 1801 and 1811, according to the returns made to parliament in those years, there were 465 inhabited houses in the town of Falmouth, exclusively of 182 in that part of the suburbs which is in Falmouth parish, and 72 at Green-Bank or Dunstanville-town, in the parish of Budock, making altogether 719.

During Cromwell's usurpation, Peter Killigrew, though of a family eminently loyal, contrived to make such interest with the existing government, as to procure considerable advantages for the then infant-town of Smithick. He is said, not only to have procured the establishment of a market, but to have obtained an order, that the custom-house should be removed from Penryn to Smithick. On the 18th of January 1652-3, it was resolved by the House of Commons, that a weekly market should be kept in the town of Smithick in the county of Cornwall; and the Attorney-General was accordingly authorized to draw up a patent for keeping the said market on Thursday in every week. There are now three weekly markets for butchers'-meat, fish, and other provisions—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; and two fairs for cattle, &c. August 7th, and November 10th.

This town is first recorded by the name of Falmouth, in the charter of King Charles II., bearing date 1661, which incorporates the principal inhabitants by the style of mayor, aldermen, and burgeses. In 1664, an act of parliament was

passed, for making Falmouth, which had, till that time, been part of St. Budock, a separate parish.

Soon after the year 1670, Sir Peter Killigrew, Bart., constructed a new quay at Falmouth, and procured an act of parliament for confirming certain duties to be payable to him and his heirs. The trade of Falmouth, which, from its advantageous situation, soon began to be extensive, and to exceed that of any other Cornish port, has been already spoken of more in detail. Its principal imports are, timber, hemp, tallow, grain, iron, &c. from the north; wine, fruits, and spirits from Spain, Portugal, and Holland; rum and sugar from the West-Indies; and provisions, grain, &c. from Ireland; its principal exports, tin, tin-plates, copper, woollens, pilchards, and other fish, oil, &c. Cotton goods from Manchester are sent in large quantities from this port to Malta, &c. A coasting-trade of considerable extent is carried on between Falmouth and London, Bristol, Plymouth, &c.

Falmouth owes much of its prosperity to the establishment of the post-office packets to Lisbon, the West Indies, &c. It is supposed, that it first became a station for packets about the year 1688; and it is known that, in 1696, packets were employed between Falmouth and the Groyne. In 1705, five packets were employed between Falmouth and the West India islands; the vessels were of 150 tons burthen, and manned with thirty men; two years afterwards, the same number of packets were employed between Falmouth and Lisbon. In 1755, two packets were employed between Falmouth and New York; the next year, a packet went from Falmouth to Corunna, and another to Gibraltar. In 1763, the packets to New York were increased to four. In 1764, packets were established to Penfacola, St. Augustine, Savannah, and Charles-town. In 1766, an additional packet was employed on the West India station; and in 1768, four additional boats between Falmouth and Charles-town.

In 1776, the total number of packets on the Falmouth station was nine; in 1782, there were four to Lisbon, and eighteen, including office-boats, to the West Indies and America. In 1799, a fifth packet was employed on the West India station. In 1806, four packets were employed between Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta; in 1808, five between Falmouth and the Brazils, and three between Falmouth, Corunna, &c.; in 1810, three between Falmouth and Surinam. The present establishment consists of seven packets on the Lisbon station; twenty established, and fourteen temporary packets, for general purposes.^m

The title of Earl of Falmouth was given, by King Charles II., in 1664, to Charles Berkeley, Lord Botetourt, and Visc. Fitz-Harding, who died the following

^m For this satisfactory account of the Falmouth packets, we are indebted to Francis Freeling, Esq., secretary to the General Post-office.

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The manor of Arwenack, which extends over this parish, was acquired by the Killigrew family in the reign of Richard II., by marriage with the heiress of Arwenack. The Killigrews, in consequence, removed their residence from Killigrew in St. Erme, the ancient seat of the family, to Arwenack. John Killigrew, Esq., who died in 1567, built at Arwenack, what was then esteemed the finest and most costly house in the county. It has been said, that this house was set on fire during the civil war, by its owner Sir John Killigrew, who was a zealous royalist, to prevent its falling into the hands of the parliamentary army. The manuscript history of the Killigrew family before quoted, says, on the contrary, that it was set on fire, under that pretext, by the malicious and envious governor of Pendennis-Castle. It was never wholly rebuilt after the Restoration, but partially fitted up for the occasional residence of the family. In the year 1660, William Killigrew, Esq. was created a baronet, with remainder to Peter, son of his elder brother, Sir Peter Killigrew, Knt. The title became extinct by the death of this Peter, who was the second baronet, in 1704. On the event of the death of his only son, George Killigrew, who was killed in an affray at an inn in Penryn, by Walter Vincent, Esq., and died without male issue, Sir Peter entailed his estates on his son-in-law, Martin Lister, Esq., who took the name of Killigrew; but dying without issue, they passed to the descendants of Frances, the eldest daughter of Sir Peter Killigrew, Bart., above-mentioned, who left issue, and are now enjoyed by the Right Hon. Lord Wodehouse^a, who married Sophia Berkeley, representative of the Killigrews. What remains of the ancient mansion of Arwenack has been divided into

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into two dwelling-houses adjoining the town of Falmouth, now occupied by James Bull, Esq., and Mr. Lake. The pyramid in the adjoining grove was built in 1737 and 1738, by Martin Killigrew, Esq., at the expence of 455*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* It is fourteen feet wide at the base, and forty-four feet in height.

The parish-church of Falmouth, which was built soon after the Restoration, was dedicated by Dr. Seth Ward, Bishop of Exeter, to the memory of Charles I., "King and martyr;" it was made parochial by act of parliament, in 1664, as before-mentioned. Lord Wodehouse is patron of the rectory.

There are meeting-houses at Falmouth for the Baptists, Independents, Quakers, and Methodists; a small Roman catholic chapel, and a Jew's synagogue.

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An alms-house, containing ten small rooms for the habitation of poor widows, was erected in 1810, at the joint expence of Lord Wodehouse and Samuel Tregelles, Esq.

The Merchants' Hospital, for the relief and support of maimed and disabled seamen, and the widows and children of such as should be killed, slain, or drowned in the merchants' service, was established about the year 1750, under the authority of an act of parliament, passed 20 Geo. II., for the relief and support of maimed and disabled seamen belonging to the port of London, which gives a power to any out-port desirous of reaping the benefit of that act, by establishing a hospital for seamen belonging to such port, to appoint fifteen trustees for its management, who are annually elected by the owners and commanders of vessels belonging to the port, and confirmed by the corporation in London, which was established under

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the said act^a. A treasurer, receiver, and secretary, are appointed by the trustees. The present income of the Merchants' Hospital at Falmouth is about 300*l.* per annum. There are at this time twenty-four regular pensioners belonging to this institution; and the number of widows and children of deceased mariners, who receive relief from this excellent institution, is very considerable.^o

A dispensary was established in or about the year 1806, and not long afterwards a Misericordia or Benevolent Society, for the relief of the poor, particularly strangers, under the management of a committee of visitors, the town being divided into different districts for the more convenient examination of the actual situation of applicants. There is also a Lying-in charity, established about the year 1800; a humane society established in 1812; and a charitable institution for supplying the poor with blankets, of the same date.

Adjoining to Falmouth, but in the parish of Budock^p, is Pendennis-Castle, built by King Henry VIII. on the site of an ancient fortification, which occupied the summit of a hill commanding Falmouth harbour. John Killigrew, Esq., on whose land the castle was erected^q, was appointed the first governor, and, on his death, in 1567, he was succeeded by his son, Sir John Killigrew, Knt., who died in 1584. Queen Elizabeth repaired the fortifications, and enlarged the castle. "Henry the Eighth," says Norden, "having warrs with the Frenche, buylte there firste a castelle, which now serveth for the governor's howse, a strong rounde pyle; but since Her late Majestie having like occasions with the Spaniardes, fortified it more strongly." The Queen made Sir Nicholas Parker governor, on the death of Sir John Killigrew; his successors were Sir John Parker, Sir Nicholas Hals, and Sir Nicholas Slanning. The latter was slain at the siege of Bristol, in 1643. Pendennis-Castle was an important garrison of the King's during the whole of the civil war. In the month of July 1644, it was for a short time the residence of Queen Henrietta Maria, who embarked thence for France^r. The Duke of Hamilton was for a considerable time a prisoner in this castle in 1644 and 1645.^s Prince Charles was entertained there by the

^a The office of this corporation is over the Royal Exchange, and is known by the name of the Merchants' Seamen's Office.

^o From the information of Mr. R. W. Fox.

^p The act of parliament by which Falmouth was made a separate parish, states its boundaries to extend only "to the outer-works of Pendennis Castle on the south side," leaving the castle within the old parish of Budock. We were not aware of this circumstance when the account of that parish was printed.

^q The fee of Pendennis-Castle continued in the Killigrews, under whom it was held by the crown, at a small yearly rent and a fine. Sir Peter Killigrew, Bart. procured this to be converted into a yearly-rent of 200*l.* without fine. (MS. History of the Killigrews.)

^r Sanderson's Reign of Charles I., p. 725.

^s Lord Clarendon.

Governor,

Governor, John Arundell, Esq., in 1645.^t During the spring and summer of 1646, Pendennis-Castle underwent a close siege, being invested by the parliamentary forces, both by sea and land, under the command of Colonel Fortescue and Admiral Batten^u. Lieut.-Col. Ingoldsbys was shot as he was viewing the castle^v, in the month of March. It was most obstinately defended by its veteran governor, then nearly fourscore years of age, that and Ragland being the last garrisons in England which held out against the parliament. The garrison was reduced to such extremities for want of provisions, that they are said to have fed upon the flesh of horses and dogs. "Pendennis," says Lord Clarendon, "refused all summons, admitting no treaty till they had not victual for twenty-four hours, when they carried on the treaty with such firmness, that their situation was never suspected, and they obtained as good terms as any garrison in England." After the surrender, which took place in the month of August 1646, the besieging-officer, Colonel Fortescue, was made governor by the parliament: he was succeeded by Captain Fox, and the latter, in 1649, by Sir Hardress Waller^x. In the month of March 1660, Sir Peter Killegrew was made governor by General Monk^y. After the Restoration, Richard Lord Arundell (son of the brave veteran by whom the castle had been so ably defended), his son, John Lord Arundell, and John Grenville Earl of Bath, were successively governors.^z

In the month of November 1717, Pendennis Castle received great injury from a thunder-storm: the lightning struck through the walls of the building, which are eight or nine feet thick, removing stones, as it was said, of five or six hundred weight; and so far damaged the fort, as to render it for a time indefensible^a. The government of Pendennis-Castle has, of late years, been given to officers in the army. The present governor is General F. Buckley.

FEOCK, in the hundred and deanery of Powder, lies about four miles north-east of Penryn, and about the same distance south of Truro, which is the post-office town. Falmouth also is about the same distance across the passage. The principal villages in this parish are La Feock and Trevella.

The manor of Trevella belonged to the family of Halep, whose coheiresses, in the reign of Edward IV., brought it to Trefusis and Boscawen. It is now the joint property of Lord Clinton, and Lord Viscount Falmouth. At La Feock was the seat of Admiral Penrose, a distinguished officer during Cromwell's time, and

^t Lord Clarendon.^u Heath's Chronicle, p. 111.^v Whitlocke's Memorials.^x Perfect Diurnal, July 29, 1649.^y Mercurius Politicus, March 15, 1660.^z Hals.^a Mercurius Politicus, Dec. 1717, p. 879.

in the reign of Charles II.: it is now a farm-house. Tregew, which was formerly the seat of the Edmunds' family, is now a farm-house, the property of R. A. Daniell, Esq., who has a seat at Trelisick, in this parish, which belonged to the Lawrences. Killiganoon, in this parish, is the seat of Admiral Spry.

Hals says, that the Cornish language was so long retained in this parish, that the Rev. William Jackman, the vicar, was obliged to administer the sacrament in that language, because some of the aged people did not well understand the English tongue, as he himself had informed him. It is not known, however, to have been in use within the memory of any person now living. The great tithes of this parish, which belonged formerly to Glasfeney college, are now vested in the see of Exeter. The bishop is patron of the vicarage.

FILLEY or PHILLEIGH, in the hundred and deanery of Powder, lies about six miles south-west of Tregony, and about the same distance south-east of Truro, which is the post-office town. The small villages of Couches, Trewoolas, Tre-worthall or Trewothall, and White-Lane, are in this parish.

The manor of Tolverne came into the family of Arundell by the marriage of Sir John Arundell with the heiress of Ralph Soor or Le Sore.^b Sir John Arundell gave Tolverne to his younger son Thomas, whose posterity were settled there from the reign of Richard II. to that of Charles I. King Henry VIII., when he went into Cornwall for the purpose of fortifying St. Mawes and Pendennis castle, is said to have been entertained by his kinsman Sir John Arundell, at Tolverne. Sir Thomas Arundell, having injured his fortune, as it is said, by an attempt to discover an imaginary island in America, called Old Brazil, sold this manor and barton, and removed his residence to Truthall in Sithney. The manor became the property of the Seymours, from whom it passed by successive female heirs to the Tredenham, Scobells, and Hawkins's. It is now the property of Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart. The barton which was sold to the Boscawens is now the property of Lord Falmouth: the site of the ancient mansion is occupied by a farm-house.

The manor of Ardevro or Ardevora, said to comprise the manors of Treve-neage and St. Mawes, belonged at an early period to the Petits, whose coheiresses, in the reign of Henry VI., married Arundell of Tolverne and Sayer. In Carew's time it belonged to the Sayers; and the house which had been the chief seat of

^b In 1383 Ralph Soor had the bishop's licence for celebrating divine service in his chapels of the Virgin Mary and St. George, in his manor-house at Tolverne, in the parish of *St. Filii de Eglos-ros*. (Borlase's notes from the registers of the see of Exeter.)

the Petit family, was then occupied by Mr. Thomas Peyton. This estate came afterwards by purchase to the Robartes family, and is now the property of Sir William Lemon, Bart., who bought it, in 1792, of Sir James Laroche, Bart., one of the devisees of the last Earl of Radnor. Penhallow, in the parish of Filley, the ancient seat of the family of that name, is now a farm-house, the property of their descendant John Penhallow Peters, Esq.

The Rev. Francis Bedford, the present incumbent, is patron of the rectory. The parish is called in the old *valors* Eglos-ros. The manor of Eglos-ros belonged to Jonathan Prideaux, in the reign of James I.^c

FORRABURY or FARRABURY, in the hundred of Lefnewth, and deanery of Trigg-Minor, lies about three miles east of the borough of Boffiney, and about five miles north of Camelford, which is the post-office town. Norden calls Forrabury "a mayor town, the meanest and poorest that can beare the name of a town, much less of an incorporation, for it consisteth but of two or three houses. It hath been of more importance, as appeareth by the ruins; but the fall of Tintagel and Bothreaux castle hath been the overthrow of this and many others upon the coast."

Part of Boscastle, which is scarcely a furlong from Forrabury, is in this parish, and part in Minster. The parish of Forrabury is in the manor of Worthyvale. The rectory is in the same patronage as that of Minster.

FOWEY, in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, is a considerable borough, corporate and market town on the south coast; 24 miles from Plymouth dock, 31 from Falmouth, and 244 from London.

The market was granted to the prior of Tywardreth, in the year 1316, to be held on Monday, together with two fairs, one for three days, at the festival of St. Barre, and the other for the same duration at the festival of St. Lucy. The market is now held on Saturday for butchers' meat and other provisions: the present fairs are Shrove Tuesday, the 1st of May, and the 10th of September.

The town of Fowey was incorporated by King James II.; a second charter was granted by King William and Queen Mary in 1690. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, eight aldermen, and a town-clerk. Fowey has sent members to parliament ever since the 13th year of Queen Elizabeth. The right of election is vested in the householders paying scot and lot, and the tenants of the duchy manor who are capable of being portreeves of the borough; the number of voters being about 200. It was determined by a committee of the House of Commons in the year 1792, that the persons entitled

^c Extent. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.

to elect the portreeve of the borough of Fowey were those who were capable of holding that office; namely, such prince's tenants only as had been duly admitted on the court-rolls of the manor of the said borough, and had done their fealty, whose lands, being freehold, were anciently and continued to be held immediately of the duchy of Cornwall, as parcel of the manor of the said borough, and whose title to such lands had been presented at a court-baron by a sworn homage or jury of the said manor.

“The glorie of Fowey,” says Leland, “rose by the warres in King Edward the First^d and the Thirde, and Henry the V. day, partely by feates of warre, partely by pyracie, and so waxing riche felle al to marchaundize: so that the towne was haunted with shippes of diverse nations, and their shippes went to al nations.” As a proof of the importance of the port of Fowey, we find from “the roll of the huge fleete of Edward the Third before Calice,” printed in the first volume of Hakluyt's voyages^e, that it contributed 47 ships, being a greater number than came from any other port in England, and 770 mariners, being more than were furnished by any port except Yarmouth. Carew, speaking of the prosperous state of Fowey in his time, says—“I may not passe in silence the commendable deserts of Master Rashleigh the elder, descended from a younger brother of an ancient house in Devon, for his industrious judgment and adventuring in trade of marchandise first opened a lighte and way to the townsmens newe thriving, and left his sonne large wealth and possessions, who, together with daily bettering his estate, converteth the same to hospitality and other actions befitting a gentleman well affected to his God, Prince, and country.” These were the immediate ancestors of William Rashleigh, Esq., of Menabilly, one of the present representatives of the borough.

Fowey harbour is esteemed the best outlet to the westward of any in the west of England; is safe at all times; has excellent anchorage, and vessels may enter at the lowest tide drawing three fathoms water, and go into deeper water above. The shores are bold and free from danger: ships in distress may run in with perfect safety without cable or anchor.^f There is still a considerable pilchard-fishery at Fowey; but the port, though formerly so thriving, is now almost bereft of trade, being frequented only by a few timber and coal ships, two or three London traders, and some small country barges. The annexed bird's-eye view of the

^d Leland adds, that “the shippes of Fawey sayling by Rhie and Winchelsey about Edward the III. tyme, wold vale no bonet beyng requirid, wherapon Rhy and Winchelsey men and they faught, wher Fawey men had victorie, and therapon bare their armes mixt with the armes of Rhy and Winchelsey; and then rose the name of the gallaunts of Fawey.” (Itin. III. f. 15.)

^e P. 118, taken from the roll in the great wardrobe.

^f From the information of J. T. Austen, Esq., of Place-House, who has lately published a chart of the harbour.

harbour,

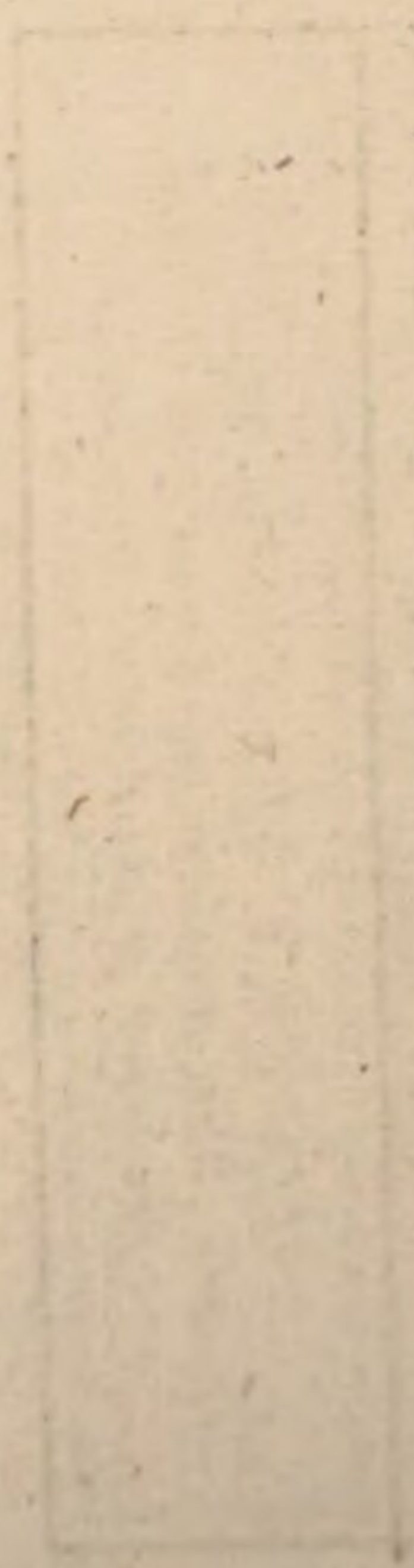




FOWEY HAVEN &c.
 From a Chart drawn in the Reign of K. Hen. VIII.
 preserved in the British Museum.

The entire of Fowey Haven
 an ancient Fowey Haven

Handwritten text, possibly a title or description, located in the upper left corner of the page.



harbour, &c. taken in the time of King Henry VIII.; is copied from the drawing in the British Museum, before-mentioned under Falmouth.

Norden speaks of Fowey as a "pretie market towne, fortified and fenced in some measure, and guarded with some ordnance; and the haven's mouth defended with block-houses on both sides, in the time and at the command of Edward IV." The ruins of these block-houses still remain.^f The fort of St. Catherine, built for the protection of the harbour in the reign of Henry VIII.^g, is still in use, and mounts four guns; and there are two small forts of more modern erection between it and the town, and in the whole ten guns.

Carew tells us that part of the town of Fowey was burned by the French in 1457.^h Leland speaks of this as the last of several attacks. "The Frenchmen," says he, "divers times assailed this town, and last, most notably, about Henry the VI. time, when the wife of Thomas Treury the 2, with her men, repelled the French out of her house in her housebandes absence." During the civil wars in the seventeenth century, Fowey was originally a garrison of the King's. In 1644 the town and harbour were taken possession of by the Earl of Essex, with several ships, and seventeen pieces of ordnanceⁱ. That General's army was quartered principally at Fowey, when they capitulated to the King in the beginning of September 1644.^k Essex had previously made his escape from Fowey by water. The garrison and haven of Fowey continued in the King's hands till the month of March 1646, when it was delivered up with thirteen pieces of ordnance to Sir Thomas Fairfax^l. The Dutch Admiral De Ruyter made an unsuccessful attempt on Fowey harbour in 1667.^m

The manor of Fowey was held, at the time of the Domesday survey, under the Earl of Moreton, by Richard, ancestor of the Fitz-Richards and Fitzwilliams'sⁿ, whose heiress married Robert de Cardinham. This Robert, in the reign of Richard I., gave the church of Fowey and certain lands which formed a manor to the prior and convent of Tywardreth, who claimed manerial rights in Fowey under this grant in the reign of Edward I.^o This manor, not long after the dissolution

^f There was also a strong boom or chain, which ran across the harbour, two links of which were taken up by a trawl-boat, about the year 1776, and preserved by Philip Rashleigh, Esq., in his grotto at Menabilly. (Grose's Antiq. vol. i. p. 19.)

^g Partly, as Leland says, by Mr. Treffry, and partly by the townsmen.

^h F. 134. b.

ⁱ Whitlocke's Memorials, p. 93.

^k Clarendon.

^l Whitlocke.

^m Heath's Chronicle.

ⁿ See p. lxiv, lxv.

^o Placita, 30 Ed. I. The following curious letter, from Lord Cromwell to the Prior, on the subject of this claim, (written a short time before the dissolution,) is preserved in the British Museum, where it was deposited some time since, by Charles Bowles, Esq.:—

"To the Priour of Trewardreth in Cornewall be this youen.

"Mr. Prior, as vnacquainted I haue me comended vnto you, that where as it is comen vnto the Kings highnes knowledge that the Towne of Fowey is fore decayed, and thoccasion therof p'tlie is that in the faide Towne is no order of Justice, bicause the liberties concerninge the same

solution of religious houses, was annexed to the duchy of Cornwall. It was purchased under the powers of the land-tax redemption act in 1798, by the late Philip Rashleigh, Esq., and is now the property of his nephew William Rashleigh, Esq., M.P.

The manor of Fowey, which appears to have been retained by Robert de Cardinham, passed from his representatives, either by marriage or purchase, to the family of Boniface of Pyworthy in Devonshire, whose heiress married Thomas Treffry, Esq., of Treffry, in Lanhidrock, either grandfather or great-grandfather of Sir John Treffry, who distinguished himself at the battle of Cressy^p. After this match the Treffrys removed their residence to Fowey. Their venerable mansion called Place House, still remaining, and the seat of their representative, is said to have been successfully defended in the year 1457 against some French invaders, by the Lady of Thomas Treffry, grandson of Thomas above-mentioned: "wherapon," says Leland, "Thomas Treury builded a right fair and stronge embatelid towr in his house: and embateling al the waulles of the house, in a manner made it a castelle, and onto this day it is the glorie of the town building in Faweye." It is probable that this is what was meant by William of Worcester, who, in his itinerary of Cornwall, written in the reign of Edward IV., speaks of a tower at Fowey, which he calls Treury Stowe. Carew calls Place "the faire and ancient house of Mr. William Treffry, castlewise builded and sufficiently flanked:" Norden adds, that it had in it "a portion of artillerye." St. John Treffry was attainted by Richard III., but restored to his estates by his successful competitor for the crown^q. His descendant, John Treffry, Esq., who died in 1730, left his estates from his sister's son, John Trefusis, to his

same graunted by the Kings highnes and his noble progenitours to your predeceffours, and by theame vnto the inhabitaunts of the saide Towne, remayne in yo^r handes and kepinge, so that betwene you no maner good order, equitie, nor iustice is executed and vsed wⁱⁿ the saide Towne: Wherfore I require you to condiscende and agree wth the inhabitaunts of the saide Towne so that you hauynge yo^r reasonable approued Duties, they may haue their liberties to be vsed and extended amongeste theime wⁱⁿ the said Towne to thincrease of good order wⁱⁿ the same; And as ye shall agre therin to certifie me in writinge by Thomas Treffry berer herof: For his Highnes thinketh that the saide Porte of Fowey oweth to be his, and to be holde of hime so that his Grace entendeth from hensforth to haue it as well prouided for wth good gouernūce and of defence for vtter enemyes as other his townes and ports be wⁱⁿ those parties. Whereunto ye fo^r yo^r partie before this tyme haue had litle or no regarde neyther to the good order, rule, and defence therof, ne yet to the good rule and gouernaunce of your self, yo^r Monasterie, and religion, as ye be bounde; Wherfore his Highnes thinketh that ye be veray vnworthey to haue rule of any towne that cannot well rule yo^r self. And that I may haue aunswer as is afforesaide by this berer what ye intend to do I require you to th'intente I maye certifie his Highnes therof. And thus fare ye well. At London the xxjth daie of Maie,

your Freend Thoms

Crumwell."

^p See p. clv.

^q Rot. Parl., vol. vi. p. 273.

cousin

cousin Thomas Treffry of Rooke, in the parish of St. Kew, who having no issue, settled it upon his nephew William Toller, on condition of his taking the name of Treffry. The manor above-described, known by the name of the Burgage-manor of Fawe, and that of Langurthowe *alias* Langourd, in Fowey, which had always been a part of the Treffry estate, passed to the late Thomas Dormer, Esq., and Joseph Thomas Austen, Esq., in right of their wives, who were daughters of Thomas Treffry, Esq., and granddaughters of William Toller above-mentioned. They are now (the moiety belonging to Dormer having been purchased in 1808) the sole property of Joseph Thomas Austen, Esq., son of Mr. Austen above-mentioned.

The manor and barton of Trenant, inherited by Robert de Cardinham from the Fitz-Richards, and by him given to the priory of Tywardreth, belonged, soon after the dissolution, to the family of Fraylly: it was afterwards in a younger branch of the Rashleigh family, who had a seat at Coom within this manor. The manor of Trenant was sold to the Rashleighs of Menabilly in 1698, and is now the property of William Rashleigh, Esq. M.P. Mr. Rashleigh is also owner of the barton, which had been some time in the Treffry family, and was purchased of them, in the year 1809, by the late Mr. Rashleigh of Menabilly.

The parish-church was rebuilt in 1336, and dedicated to St. Nicholas^r. The original patron-saint was St. Barre, supposed to have been St. Barrus or Fimbarrus, the first Bishop of Cork, who, according to William of Worcester, was buried at Fowey. The church was again rebuilt or much altered, and its present handsome tower erected, about the year 1466. In this church is the gravestone, with engraved effigies, of Sir John Treffry, who died 16 Henry VII., and the monument of John Rashleigh, Esq. 1580, Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq., of Menabilly, 1675, and several others belonging to those families; William Rashleigh, Esq., and the Rev. John Pomeroy, vicar of Bodmin, are joint impropiators of the great tithes, which belonged to the priory of Tywardreth. Mr. Austen is patron of the vicarage. In the time of Walter Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, the vicarage was endowed with a dwelling-house, and the sanctuary and altarage of the parish-church, the tithes of all water-mills, and the tithe of hay and curtilages; reserving to the priory the tithe of fish, of two wind-mills, and the small tithes of the manor of Trenant. The tithe of fish appears to have been held on lease by the vicars under the priory. There was formerly a chapel in this town dedicated to St. Catherine, which, in 1464, was leased with all its oblations and other profits to John Williams, vicar of Fowey. St. Catherine's chapel, which existed in Leland's time, gave name to St. Catherine's hill and bay.

^r Registers of the see of Exeter.

In the reign of Charles I., Philip Rashleigh, Esq. built an alms-house for eight poor widows, and endowed it with the great tithes of the parish of St. Wenn. The original weekly allowance to the pensioners was 1s. 3d. each, with 1l. 3s. at Christmas, for clothes, &c. The weekly allowance was increased a few years ago to 2s. 9d. each. The widows are prohibited from begging, or receiving any other stipend.

Mr. Shadrach Vincent, by his will bearing date 1700, founded a school at Fowey for 30 children of voters, and endowed it with the sum of 500l., to be laid out in the purchase of lands.* This was formerly a grammar-school, but is now kept up only as a school for teaching English, writing, &c.: the master has a salary of 30l. per annum., paid out of the rent of the lands.

ST. GENNYS, in the hundred of Lefnewth and in the deanery of Trigg-Major, lies about eight miles and a half north of Camelford, which is the post-office town, and about the same distance south-west of Stratton. The principal villages in this parish are Crackington or Cracketton, Penkuke, and Roskear.

The manor of St. Gennys belonged to the family of Treise, and was the property of the late Sir John Morfhead, Bart., who married the sister and co-heiress of the last heir-male of that family.

The manor of Crackhampton, commonly called Crackington or Cracketton, was part of the great possessions of the Botterell or Bottreaux family, from whom it passed by heirs-female to the families of Hungerford and Hastings. It is now the property of Lord Rolle, in whose family it has been for several generations.

The manor of Treworgye, which had belonged to the prior and convent of Launceston was annexed by King Henry VIII., in 1540, to the duchy of Cornwall, being one of those given in lieu of the honour of Wallingford. The barton was for many years on lease to the family of Mill; afterwards to the Braddons. Capt. William Braddon of this place, who had been a distinguished officer on the parliamentary side during the civil war, died in the year 1694, and lies buried within the rails of the communion-table at St. Gennys, where is an epitaph to his memory, with some English verses beginning—

“ In war and peace I bore command,
Both gown and sword I wore.”

This has occasioned a tradition which appears to be groundless, that he was vicar of St. Gennys. It is certain that he was a member of the parliament in 1658; and it is probable that in Cromwell's time, as magistrate he celebrated

* Polwhele's Literary History of Cornwall, p. 57.

marriages, which gave rise, perhaps, to the tradition. Treworgye is now a farm-house, the leasehold property of Mr. Henry Spry, of Boyton.

Treveeg, in this parish, formerly a seat of the Yeos, is now a farm-house. Lord Eliot is patron of the vicarage, and impropriator of the great tithes, which belonged formerly to the priory of Launceston.

ST. GERMANS, in the hundred and deanery of East, a decayed market and borough town, lies about eight miles from Plymouth dock, about 23 from Launceston, and 230 from London. It takes its name from St. German, Bishop of Auxerre, who is said to have resided at this place for a time, during his visit to England. Mr. Whitaker supposes a bishop's see to have been established at this place as early as the year 614. That St. Germans was the episcopal see so long as an episcopal see existed in the county of Cornwall, he has proved in the most satisfactory manner; but of its existence at that early period, his learned volumes on the subject of the cathedral of Cornwall afford no *proof*; nor have we any intimation from history of any Bishop of St. Germans before the year 910, when Athelstan was appointed to that see. King Athelstan made Conan Bishop of St. Germans in 936. After the death of Bishop Burwold, Livingus Bishop of Crediton procured this bishopric to be annexed to his own, and his successor Leofric made interest to have them both united to that of Exeter. Bishop Leofric changed the seculars of a college, founded by King Athelstan at St. Germans, into canons of the order of St. Augustine, between whom and the Bishop the manor of St. Germans was divided. Leland says, that Bartholomew (Iscanus), Bishop of Exeter, who died in 1172, changed the monks of St. Germans into canons regular, on account of the laxity of their lives'. At its suppression in 1535, it was valued at 227l. 4s. 8d., clear yearly income. King Henry VIII. leased the site of the priory and other lands to John Champernown and others, and soon afterwards granted the fee to Katherine (widow of the said John), John Ridgway, and Walter Smith. Carew's story relating to the grant of St. Germans priory is as follows: "John Champernowne, sonne and heire apparant to Sir Philip of Devon, in Henry the Eighth's time, followed the court, and through his pleasant conceits, of which much might be spoken, wan some good grace with the King. Now when the golden showre of the dissolved abbey lands rayned wellnere into every gaper's mouth, some two or three gentlemen (the King's servants), and Master Champernowne's acquaintance, waited at a doore where the King was to passe forth, with purpose to beg such a matter at his hands: our gentleman became inquisitive to know their suit; they made strange to impart it. This while,

¹ Collectan. I. 75.

out comes the King: they kneel down, so doth Master Champernowne. They preferre their petition; the King graunts it: they render humble thanks, and so doth M. Champernowne. Afterwards, he requireth his share; they deny it; he appeals to the King: the King avoweth his equal meaning in the largeffe; whereon, the overtaken companions were fayne to allot him this priory for his partage." Norden has strangely mistaken this story, and says, that King Henry VIII. bestowed the priory of St. Germans upon an ancestor of the Eliots, "being full of pleafant conceytes, wherewith the Kinge was delited." It is certain that the Champernowns became sole possessors of the priory estate, and that in 1565 they conveyed it to Richard Eliot, Esq. of Coteland, in Devonshire, in exchange for that manor. Sir John Eliot, son of Richard, was a distinguished patriot in the reign of James I., an active opposer of the Duke of Buckingham and the court measures, particularly that of raising taxes without the consent of Parliament: for some bold speeches on this subject he was committed to the tower, where he died, in the year 1632. Daniel Eliot, his grandson, left an only daughter, married to Browne Willis, the celebrated antiquary, by whom we are informed that his father-in-law, in order to keep up the family name, bequeathed his estates to Edward Eliot, grandson of Nicholas, fourth son of Sir John above-mentioned. The grandson of this Edward Eliot was, in 1784, created Baron Eliot, of St. Germans, and in 1789 had His Majesty's permission to take and use the name and arms of Craggs, in consequence of his father's marriage with a natural daughter of Secretary Craggs, in 1726. His grandson and successor, Edward Eliot Craggs, now Lord Eliot, is the present possessor of the priory estate and manor of St. Germans, as well as lessee of the Bishop's manor. Port Eliot, His Lordship's residence, was formerly called Porth-Prior: it occupies the site of the priory, but retains no traces of the conventual buildings. The old paintings mentioned by Mr. Whitaker as having belonged to the priory are now in the gallery; among other portraits at Port Eliot, are those of Sir John Eliot the patriot, Locke, Hampden, Secretary Craggs, Major-Gen. Richards, the brave defender of Alicant, and several family pictures by Sir Joshua Reynolds; among which is one of his earliest groupes, painted in the year 1746.

The town of St. Germans had a market when the survey of Domesday was taken; it was then held on Sunday, but had been reduced to almost nothing in consequence of the Earl of Moreton's market (most probably Saltash), then lately established in the neighbourhood. The market was afterwards changed to Friday; in Browne Willis's time, it was very inconsiderable, and has been long wholly discontinued. There are two cattle fairs, May 28, and August 1.

Leland calls St. Germans "a poor fischar town," and adds, that "the glory of it stood by the priory." Carew, speaking of this town, says, "the church-towne mustereth many inhabitants and sundry ruines, but little wealth, occasioned eyther through abandoning their fishing trade, as some conceive, or by their being abandoned of the religious people, as the greater sort imagine." The town of St. Germans is governed by a portreeve, who is elected annually at the lord's court-leet, and forty censors. It has sent two members to parliament ever since the year 1562; the right of election is vested in all householders who have resided twelve months within the limits of the borough: there are only nineteen houses within the limits.

Besides the borough and vill of St. Germans, the parish contains the hamlets of Bake, Catchfrench, Coldrinnick, Cuddenbeck, Cutcrew, Hendra, Molineck, Polemartin, Treskelly, and part of Tidiford. There is no village of any size except Heflingford, which contains about twenty houses.

The manor of Cuddenbeck has been long held on lease under the Bishops of Exeter by the Eliot family. The mansion, which was a country-seat of the Bishop's, was some time a jointure-house of that family; and in 1793, was occupied by the widow of Daniel Eliot, Esq.: it is now a farm-house, retaining some vestiges of its ancient consequence. The manors of Heskin, Little-Deviocock and Molineck, and the barton of Hendra, belong to Lord Eliot. Heskin has been in the family more than two centuries. Little-Deviocock had been successively in the Mohuns, Courtenays, Carews, and Rashleighs, and was purchased of the latter about the year 1767: Molineck, which had been the ancient property and seat^u of the Scawens, was purchased about 1780. Hendra, now a farm-house, some time a seat of the Austens, and afterwards of the Hancocks, was purchased of the representatives of the latter (the Kellys of Kelly in Devonshire), by the late Lord Eliot.

The manor of Bake was anciently in a family of that name, from whom it passed, by a female heir, in the reign of Edward III., to the Moyles, who have resided at this place for many generations. Thomas Moyle, of Bake, was Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Henry VIII. Walter Moyle, who was chosen member for Saltaish in the 7th year of King William, distinguished himself in the House by his speech, in support of the bill for the encouragement of seamen. He soon afterwards relinquished his seat in parliament, and spent his time chiefly in studious retirement, at Bake, where he died in 1721, at the age of 49. After his death, his works, consisting of political pamphlets, critical dissertations, letters, &c.

^u It is now a farm-house.

were published in two octavo volumes, to which was prefixed his portrait from the original at Bake: this manor is now the property, and Bake the occasional residence, of Sir Joseph Copley, Bart., whose grandfather, Joseph Moyle, Esq., took the name of Copley on succeeding to a large estate at Sprotborough, in Yorkshire. He was created a baronet in 1778, being described of Sprotborough. Sir Joseph Copley has another manor in this parish called Trewall.

The manor of Bonialva, formerly parcel of the possessions of the prior and convent of Launceston, was one of those annexed to the duchy of Cornwall, in lieu of the honor of Wallingford, in 1540: it is now the property of Francis Glanville, Esq.

The manor of Maders belonged to the Vyvyan family, of whom it was purchased, in 1761, by the late Rev. Joshua Howell: his son, David Howell, Esq., gave it in exchange for other lands to the Trelawnys of Coldrinnick. Coldrinnick was for many generations the seat of a younger branch of the Trelawnys, which became extinct by the death of Charles Trelawny, Esq., in 1764. Having passed by devise successively to the families of Darell, Crabbe, and Stephens*, who took the name of Trelawny, it is now the property of Charles Trelawny, a minor, son of the late Edward Trelawny, Esq. (some time Stephens.) Coldrinnick pays great tithes to the parish of Menheniot. Tregonick, formerly a seat of the Smiths, is now a farm-house, the property of Sir Joseph Copley, Bart. South-Paderda, the seat of the ancient family of Paderda, was purchased in 1763, by the Rev. J. Howell, of Mr. Peter Charlick, and exchanged with the Trelawnys for other lands. Catchfrench, now the seat of Francis Glanville, Esq., was for several generations in the family of Kekewich, who acquired it by marriage with the heiress of Talverne of Talverne, in Northill: it was afterwards in the Boscawens, from whom it passed, by a female heir, to the Fortescues: in 1728, it was purchased of Hugh Fortescue, Lord Clinton, by Julius Glanville, Esq., ancestor of the present owner.

The parish-church, formerly the conventual church, has been spoken of already under the head of *Ancient Architecture*; and it has been stated, that the south aisle was rebuilt in the year 1261, as appears by the Exeter registers. "A great part of the chauncell," says Carew, "fell suddenly downe upon a Friday, very shortly after the publick service was ended, which heavenly favour, of so little respite, saved many persons lives, with whom immediately before, it had been stuffed; and the devout charges of the well-disposed parishioners quickly repayed this ruine." In this church are some monuments of the Eliot family, particularly a

* See the Appendix.

very handsome one by Ryfsbrack, in memory of William Eliot, Esq., who died in 1723. This gentleman founded a parochial library, and endowed it with an annual income, for the purchase of books. There is a monument, also, for John Glanville, Esq., of Catchfrench, great-grandson of the Judge.

The great tithes of this parish, formerly appropriated to the priory, are held by Francis Glanville, Esq., under the church of Windsor. Mention is made in the registers of the see of Exeter, of a chapel of St. Wynnel in this parish.

In the year 1657, Nicholas Hony, Esq. founded a school at St. Germans, and endowed it with land, now let at 10l. 10s. per annum.

ST. GERMOE, in the deanery and in the east division of the hundred of Kirrier, lies about five miles west of Helston, which is the post-office town, and about eight miles east of Penzance. The principal villages in this parish are Trefowes, and Buscreege or Boscreeg. The chapel of St. Germoe, or Germoch, who is said to have been an Irish king, was given by William, Earl of Gloucester, to the priory of St. James in Bristol. St. Germoe is considered as a separate parish, but the church is subordinate to that of Breage, and included in the same presentation. The impropriation of the great tithes is vested in the representatives of the late Mr. James Richards. The ancient building in the church-yard, called St. Germoe's chair, has been already spoken of. The Godolphin tin-mines are in this parish.

GERRANS, in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Powder, lies east-north-east from Falmouth, about five miles by water, but by land, through Tregony and Truro, twenty-six; from St. Mawes, in the same direction, about a mile and a half by water, and four miles by land. Tregony, which is the post-office town, is eight miles distant. The principal villages in this parish are Polskatho and Trewithian.

The manor of Tregeare has belonged from time immemorial to the see of Exeter: it was held on lease for many years by the family of Nofeworthy, the last of whom, dying suddenly at Dunkirk in 1701, Bishop Trelawny leased it to his own family. The present lessee is James West, Esq. The barton, which had been in ancient times a country-seat of the Bishops of Exeter, was some time on lease to the Trevanions of Trelegan, a younger branch of the Caerhayes' family, who sold the lease to the Hoblyns of Bradridge. In 1712 it was purchased of the latter by Samuel Kempe, Esq., of Carclew, and is now vested in John Kempe, Esq.; it is occupied as a farm-house.

Borlase's Collections.

The manors of Pettigrew and Nanquitty are the property of Francis Enys, Esq., in whose family they have been for a considerable time. The manor of Trelugan or Trelegan, which had been forfeited by the Marquis of Exeter, was, in the year 1540, annexed to the duchy of Cornwall, with other manors, in lieu of the honor of Wallingford. The barton was for a considerable time the seat of a branch of the Trevanions, the last of whom, Hugh Trevanion, died Governor of the Poor Knights at Windsor, in 1730. His father had sold this barton to Stephen Johns, Gent. The estate is now in severalties, belonging to Richard Johns, Esq., of Trewince in this parish (formerly a seat of the Courtenays), Mathew Garland Cregoe, Esq., of Trewithian, and others. Trewithian has been many years in the family of Cregoe.

Rosteage was, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the seat of Reginald Mohun (younger brother of Sir William Mohun), a captain under Sir Walter Raleigh, who, in 1619, sold it to Nicholas Kempe. The present proprietor, Henry Harris, Esq., purchased it of the Kempes, in 1780. Tregassa-Vean, within the manor of Tregeare, some time a seat of the family of Hobbs, is now occupied as a farm-house.

The Bishop of Exeter is patron of the rectory. The rector has all the tithes of the barton of Tregeare, and the estates of Tregarvon and Vradon-hay. A moiety of the tithes of the rest of the parish is vested in Richard Johns, Esq. The church is called in the old *Valors*, Ecclesia de St. Gerendo.

On an estate called Cargurrell, in this parish, is the ancient fortification called Dingerein, about a mile and a quarter from the church-town, which Mr. Whitaker supposes to have been the residence of King Gerennius.*

ST. GLUVIAS, in the deanery and east division of the hundred of Kirrier, lies about a quarter of a mile north of Penryn, which borough is situated within this parish. The principal villages in the parish are, Burnthouse, Ponsnooth and Treluswell.

The manor of Cofawis, Cafawse or Gofose, belonged to the Bodrugans, and after the attainder of Sir Henry Bodrigan, was given by King Henry VII. to Sir Richard Edgcumbe, whose descendant (Lord Mount-Edgcumbe) has lately sold it to Sir William Lemon, Bart. The barton of Cafawse was formerly a seat of the Carveths, as lessees under the Edgcumbe family, and the birth-place of Capt. Carveth, a distinguished naval officer in the reign of Charles II. On the death of the last heir-male of this family, it passed to the Levertons. Cafawse is now a farm-house.

Roscrow is said by Hals to have been, at an early period, the seat of a family to whom it gave name, and who became extinct in the reign of Henry VI.; but his account is incorrect, when he states that it passed by female heirs to the family of Pendarves. Thomas Killigrew, Esq. died seised of the manor of Roscrow, held

* Cathedral of Cornwall, I. 294.

under the Bishop of Exeter, in 1484.^a Tonkin says that Thomas Hary, who settled at this place in the reign of Henry VIII., took the name of Roscrow, and that his grandson sold this barton to Samuel Pendarves, Esq. It was the seat of this family till the death of Alexander Pendarves, Esq., M. P. for Launceston, the last heir-male of that branch, in 1725; when it passed to his niece Mary, the relict of Francis Bassett, Esq., and is now the property of his grandson Lord de Dunstanville. Treluswell, which was a seat also of the Roscrows, has passed with Roscrow, except a fourth part which one of the coheiresses of Sir Benedict brought to the family of Daungers, and is now the property of Sir William Lemon, Bart.

Enys, now the seat of Francis Enys, Esq., has been in his family ever since the reign of Edward I., if not from an earlier period. In the Cornish play of the "Creation of the Universe," (in the Bodleian library,) Enys, and some neighbouring lands, are given as a reward to the builders of the universe. The Magna Britannia of 1720 speaks of Enys as celebrated for its fine gardens. There is a view of the house in Borlase's Natural History. Gwarder, formerly a seat of the Hallamores, was sold by Henry Hallamore to John Worth, Esq., before 1736. It is now a farm-house, the property of Francis Enys, Esq.

An estate called Bohelland, in this parish, is said to have been the scene of the unnatural murder which forms the subject of Lillo's tragedy of "Fatal Curiosity." The site of the house is still pointed out; but the name of the family is not known. The particulars of this horrid event are detailed in a pamphlet^b published in the year 1618, when it is said to have happened; and are also given by Saunderson, in his Annals of King James I.: that author observes, that "the imprinted relation conceals the names, in favour to some neighbours of repute and kin to the family," and that "the same sense made him therein silent also."

At a place called the Burnt-town, was a seat of the Beauchamps, as lessees under the Edgcumbe family. It is now the property of Mrs. Nagle and Lady Miller, daughters of the late John Beauchamp, Esq., of Pengreep.

In the parish-church is the tomb of Thomas Killigrew, who died in the year 1484, with figures on brass-plates of himself and his two wives Joanna and Elizabeth. There are monuments also of the families of Pendarves of Roscrowe, Enys of Enys, and the Rev. John Penrose, vicar of Gluvias, who died in 1776.

^a Esch. i Ric. III.

^b This pamphlet is entitled, "News from Perin in Cornwall; of a most bloody and unexampled Murther very lately committed by a Father on his owne Sonne (who was lately returned from the Indyas) at the instigation of a mercileffe Step-mother. Together with their severell most wretched endes; being all performed in the month of September last, anno 1618." It consists of eight leaves, printed in black-letter, with several wood-cuts.

^c P. 465.

Lord de Dunstanville is impropriator of the great tithes which belonged formerly to the college of Glasfeney. The Bishop of Exeter is patron of the vicarage. Norden speaks of St. Gluvias as a chapel to Budock, and says that it was in ancient times called the chapel of Bohelland, because it was built in Bohelland fields. There was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Magdalen, near Casawse, supposed to have been a chantry chapel connected with Glasfeney college. The ruins of it remained in 1736.^c

The borough of PENRYN, an ancient town which lies within the parish of Gluvias^d, was incorporated by King James I. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, portreeve, eleven magistrates, and twelve assistants. King James's charter gave this town the privilege also of sending two members to parliament. The right of election is in the freemen at large, the number of whom at the last election (in 1812) was nearly three hundred. The boundaries of the borough extend about half a mile north of the town. There is a silver cup and cover belonging to the corporation, given by Jane Lady Killigrew, with this inscription: "From maior to maior to the towne of Permarin when they received me that was in great misery, J. K. (Jane Killigrew) 1633." Hals says, that this lady had gone on board two Dutch ships with a party of ruffians, and having slain two Spanish merchants, their owners, robbed them of two barrels of Spanish pieces of eight. The lady, he adds, was by means of great interest pardoned; but her accomplices all executed. Hals's stories are not much to be depended on; it is more certain that she was divorced from her husband, and that in consequence she was protected by the inhabitants of Penryn, who bore no good will to Sir John Killigrew, and his rising town of Smithick.^e Jane Lady Killigrew was daughter of Sir George Fermor, Knt., of Easton-Neston, ancestor of the Earl of Pomfret: she died in 1648.

A market at Penryn on Mondays, and a fair at the festival of St. Thomas the Martyr, were granted to the Bishop of Exeter in 1258^f, and a fair at the festival of St. Vitalis in 1312.^g The charter of King James I. grants two markets to be held on Wednesday and Saturday, and three fairs, May 1, July 7, and December 21. The fairs are still kept up, and there is now a fourth on the 8th of Oc-

^c Tonkin.

^d Penryn, although not esteemed a separate parish, is in some respects distinct from the parish of Gluvias: it has a separate poor-rate, and two church-wardens, one named by the vicar of Gluvias, the other by the mayor of Penryn. St. Gluvias has only one, named by the vicar. Penryn pays two parts, St. Gluvias one part of the church-rate.

^e MS. history of the Killigrew family.

^f Cart. 43 Hen. III. m. 5.

^g Cart. 5 Edw. II.

tober: they are all considerable cattle-fairs. There is now only one market, on Saturday, well supplied with butchers'-meat, fish, poultry and vegetables. Poldavies are made at Penryn, and a great quantity of moor-stone sent from thence by water to London.

Penryn was a garrison of the King's during the civil war: it was surrendered to Sir Thomas Fairfax, in the month of March 1646.^s

The manor of Penryn-Foreign and Penryn-Borough have belonged, from time immemorial, to the Bishops of Exeter, who had formerly a country-house at or near Penryn.

The college of Glasfeney, in Penryn, of which there are now no remains, was founded in the thirteenth century for secular canons and vicars. The foundation is generally attributed to Walter Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, who died in 1326; but Leland says, "Walter Good or Brunscombe^b made it yn a more called Glasenith, in the bottom of a park of his for a provost, twelve prebendaries, and other ministers." Bishop Grandison, who died in 1369, was so great a benefactor to this college, that he shares the honour of the foundation. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Thomas the Martyr. The tithes of St. Allen, St. Budock (including Gluvias), and St. Feock, were appropriated to this college, the revenues of which, at its suppression in 1535, were estimated at 205l. 10s. 6d. clear yearly value. It appears by the will of Thomas Killigrew, bearing date 1500, that the church of St. Thomas the Martyr, at Glasenith, was then re-building, for he bequeaths the sum of 100 marks to the new fabric. Leland describes Glasenith college as "strongly wallid and castellid, having three strong towers and gunnes at the but of the creek." In another place he speaks of it, as "a college well wallid and dyked defensablyⁱ, cawled St. Thomas, wher be secular canons and a provost." The last tower of Glasfeney college was pulled down about the beginning of the last century, and a dwelling-house built on the site, which belongs to Lord de Dunstanville, by inheritance from the Pendarves family. Most of the lands belonging to Glasfeney college came into the possession of the Godolphin family, and are now the property of the Duke of Leeds. Queen Elizabeth founded a grammar-school at Penryn, and endowed it with 6l. 13s. 4d. per annum, issuing out of the duchy of Cornwall.

There was formerly a chapel in Penryn, as appears by the following passage of Leland: "a chapel in the town, and a quarter of a mile out of it the paroch church." There are meeting-houses at Penryn, for the Independent and Wesleyan methodists.

^s Whitlocke.

^b Bishop of Exeter, who died in 1280.

ⁱ This building appears in the ancient chart of Falmouth harbour, inserted at p. 99.

ST. GORRAN, in the deanery and in the east division of the hundred of Powder, lies about two miles from Mevagissey, which is the post-office town; about five from Tregony, and about six from St. Austell. The principal villages in this parish, exclusively of the church-town, are Port-East or Gorran haven¹, where great quantities of pilchards are taken and cured, and a few coals imported; Boswringan; Penare or Pennair; Rescassa; Tregavaras; and Trevarick. There is a small fishing-cove called Porthmellin. The manor of Trevascus and Gorran, which belonged to the ancient family of Trevascus, and passed with its heiress, about the year 1600, to the Hoblyns, was purchased of their descendant, the Rev. Robert Hoblyn, by William Slade Gully, Esq., the present proprietor. The barton-house of Trevascus, which had been successively the residence of the families of Trevascus and Hoblyn, has been taken down. Mr. Slade Gully resides at the barton of Trevenen, which had been the seat of his ancestors, the Slades^k, at least as early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The manor of Trevenen, partly in this parish and partly in St. Ewe, belonged to the priory of Tywardreth, and was one of those annexed to the duchy of Cornwall by King Henry VIII. in 1540, in lieu of the honour of Wallingford. The manor of Treveage, which belonged also to the Hoblyns, and passed by a female heir to the Bickfords, was purchased of the latter by William Slade Gully, Esq., who is the present proprietor. There are two farm-houses on the barton estate.

The manor of Treveor was formerly the property and seat of a family of that name. Tonkin speaks of a part of the mansion of Sir Henry Treveor as remaining in 1736. The manor afterwards belonged to the Scawens: it is now the property of Thomas Graham, Esq. The manor of Goloures belonged to the equestrian family of Hiwis or Hewish, from whom it passed by a female heir to the Colehills^l. It was afterwards in the Bevills of Gwarnick, one of whose co-heiresses brought it to the Grenvilles. In the reign of Henry VIII. it passed by purchase to Richard Roscarrock, Esq. In the reign of James I. it was in the Tanners^m; and is now, by descent from the Luttrells, the property of the Rev. Dr. Luttrell Wynne. Above Goloures wood is a round entrenchment, called

¹ This little fishing-town is supposed to have been formerly of more consequence: it has an ancient pier, said to have been constructed by some of the Bodrugan family.

^k They were certainly possessed of it in 1576, as appears by papers amongst the evidences of Mr. Slade Gully's estates. Norden speaks of it as a seat of the Tremaynes in 1584; but this must have been a mistake, arising probably from the name of the place, which, from papers of that date, appears to have been called Trevenon otherwise Tremaynon. Mr. Slade Gully succeeded his uncle (Mr. Slade) in this estate, in 1783.

^l See p. 79.

^m Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. 1.

Castle-hill, the site, probably, of a castle, which had been the residence of the Hiwis family. The manor of Treninick, which belonged anciently to the Hiwis family, was afterwards in the Gaverigans, whose coheireffes married into the families of Trefufis and Godolphin. This estate is now the joint property of Lord Clinton, as representative of the Trefufis family; and Sir John St. Aubyn, as heir of one branch of the Godolphins.

The manor of Bodrigan or Bodrugan belonged to an ancient family of that name, who held it under the Champernowns^a. This family became extinct in the male line of its elder branch, about the year 1330. In the reign of Richard III. this place was the property and seat of Sir Henry Bodrugan, an opulent knight, whose name is said to have been originally Trenowth. It does not appear how he was connected, or whether he was at all connected, with the ancient Bodrugan family; it is very probable that he took the name, as was not unusual, upon settling at this barton. Hals speaks of this change of name, but Tonkin doubts it. Leland, who lived so near his time, does not mention the circumstance; but Norden, writing in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, calls him Sir Henry Trenowth. It is certain, however, that he bore the name of Bodrugan; and, having been attainted on the accession of King Henry VII., fled into Ireland, and his large estates, including this manor and barton, were seized by the crown. Tradition relates, that Sir Henry Bodrugan was in arms in Cornwall, against the Earl of Richmond; that he was defeated on a moor not far from his own castle, by Sir Richard Edgcumbe and Trevanion; and that he made his escape by a desperate leap from the cliff into the sea, where a boat was ready to receive him^c. Most of Bodrugan's estates, including this manor, were granted to Sir Richard Edgcumbe, and now belong to his descendant the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe. Borlase^p describes the remains of Bodrugan castle as very extensive, and says, that there was nothing in Cornwall equal to it for magnificence. He describes a chapel converted into a barn, the large hall, and an ancient kitchen with a timber roof; and supposes the architecture to have been about the time of Edward I. All these buildings were pulled down about the year 1786. A great barn, spoken of also by Dr. Borlase, and described as capable of containing one thousand bushels of wheat in the straw, still remains.

The manor of Tregennow, partly in this parish and partly in St. Mewan, was long in the Arundell family, and has been recently purchased of Lord Arundell, by Edward Coode, Esq. Part of the manor of Lansladron extends into this parish.^q

^a See Esch. 2 Edw. II.

^p In his MS. Collections.

^c Tonkin's MSS.

^q See p. 96.

The barton of Tregardin, Tregarthen or Trewarthin, belonged anciently to a family of that name, a coheirefs of which brought it to Tripcony. It was purchased of the latter by the Trevanions, from whom it passed, by successive female heirs, to the families of Major and Goodall. This estate has been lately purchased of J. Tillie Coryton, Esq., the representative of the Goodalls, by the Rev. H. H. Tremayne.

Trewolla was for many generations the property and seat of an ancient family of that name, by whom it was sold, in the reign of Charles II., to the Trevanions. It is now a farm-house, the property of J. T. B. Trevanion, Esq. The barton of Nancallan belonged to the Roscarrocks, from whom it passed, by successive sales, to the families of Hill, Denham, Hancock, and Tremayne. The old mansion was in ruins in 1736: there is now a farm-house on this barton, the property of the Rev. H. H. Tremayne.

In the parish-church are a monument of Richard Edgcumbe, Esq., of Bodrugan, 1656; and some memorials of the Slades and Trevanions.^a

The great tithes of Gorran are held on lease under the Bishop of Exeter: the present lessee is William Fortescue, Esq. The house belonging to the rectorial estate is called Polgarran, and was for some time a seat of the family of Wills, being lessees of the rectory. The house was rebuilt by Mr. Anthony Wills. It is said that this gentleman and his six sons joined the Prince of Orange on his landing at Torbay; that one of the sons became a general officer of great distinction; and in the reign of King George I. had the chief command of the army against the Scottish rebels, in Lancashire^r. On the death of Mrs. Jenophatha Wills, widow, this estate fell in to the Bishop, who leased it to Mrs. Dorothy Crewys. The afterwards became vested in Thomas Tonkin, Esq., the Cornish antiquary, who sometimes resided at Polgarran. There were chapels at Bodrugan and Goloures, and one at Gorran haven, of which there were some remains in 1736.

Hals speaks of this parish as having been the residence of Dr. James Gibbs, an eminent physician, whose son, of the same name and profession, was author of some medical and poetical works.

GRADE, in the deanery and in the west division of the hundred of Kirrier, lies in the district of Meneage, about nine miles south-south-east of Helston. The principal village in this parish is Cadgwith.

^a Mr. Charles Trevanion died in 1717, aged 93; and Mr. William Trevanion, the last of this branch of the family, in 1727.

^r Hals. The Scottish rebels, under the command of General Forster, capitulated to General Wills at Preston, on the 13th of November, 1715.

The manor of Erifey, the ancient property and feat of the Eriseys, now belonging to Lord Falmouth, is partly in this parish and partly in that of Ruan-Major. The manor-house, now occupied by a farmer, stands on the division of the parishes.

In the parish-church are several monuments of the Erifey family. On the outside of the north aisle of the chancel is a monument in memory of Hugh Mafon, Gent., who died in 1671, with the following inscription:

“ Why here ? Why not ? it's all one ground,
And here none will my dust confound :
My Saviour lay where no one did ;
Why not a member, as his head :
No quire to ring, no bells to ring ?
Why, firs, thus buried was my King !
I grudge the fashion of this day,
To fat the church and starve the lay ;
Though nothing now of me be seene,
I hope my name and bed is greene.”

The church of Grade is a rectory, in the patronage of John Rogers, Esq., of Penrose. The tithes of several estates in St. Keverne, a third of the barton of Erifey, and the whole of those of the tenement of Trenoon, in Ruan-Major, belong to this church.

GULVALL, in the hundred and deanery of Penwith, lies about a mile north-east of Penzance, which is the post-office town, and about two and a half west from Marazion. The principal villages, exclusively of the church-town, are Chyendower, Trevarrack, and Trezela.

The manor of Lanestley or Lanisley, which was formerly the name of the parish, belonged at an early period to the family of De Als, who took their name from the manor of Alfa or Als, in St. Buryan. Simon de Als gave it, in 1266, to the priory of St. Germans. King Henry VIII. granted it to Beaumont and Parry, from whom it passed to the family of Tripcony. About the year 1620, it became the property of Sir Nicholas Hals, ancestor to Mr. William Hals who wrote the parochial history of Cornwall, and who describes himself as descended from the family of De Als before-mentioned. After some mortgages and sales, which became the subject of a suit in Chancery, it was purchased by the Onslow family*, and is now the joint property of Admiral Sir Richard Onslow, Bart., and his brother Dr. Onslow, Dean of Worcester.

* Col. Onslow, a younger son of Foot Onslow, Esq., possessed it in 1737. (Tonkin.)

Kenegie was formerly the seat of a family of that name: the heiress of the Kenegies married Tripcony, whose descendant resided at this place in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth. About the year 1600, Kenegie became the seat of a younger branch of the Harris's, of Heyne in Devonshire, who, on the extinction of the male line in the elder branch, removed to Heyne. Christopher Harris, Esq. (who died in 1775) bequeathed this barton to William Arundell, Esq., of Menadarva, who took the name of Harris, and was grandfather of William Arundell Harris, Esq., of Lifton in Devonshire, the present proprietor. Kenegie is at present in the occupation of Rose Price, Esq. There is a plate of the house in Borlase's Natural History: from the terrace there is a very fine view of Mount's-bay.

In the parish-church is the monument of Arthur Harris, Esq., of Heyne, governor of Mount St. Michael, who died in 1628, with other memorials of the Harris family. Joseph Beauchamp, Esq. is impropriator of the great tithes, which belonged formerly to the priory of St. Germans. The King is patron of the vicarage.

The superstitious notions relating to the spring called Gulfwell, or the Hebrew brook, in this parish, have been elsewhere spoken of.*

GUNWALLOE lies in the deanery and in the west division of the hundred of Kirrier, about four miles and a half south of Helston, which is the post-office town. The principal villages in this parish are Beripper and Chiverloe.

The great manor of Wynyatons, now Winington, was parcel of the ancient demesnes of the crown. In the year 1235 it belonged to Roger Earl of Cornwall, who then gave it to Gervase de Hornington, in exchange for Bosyny†. Not long afterwards, it was in the Carminows; and on the partition of the estates between the two coheiresses of the elder branch of that ancient family, who married Trevarthian and Arundell, this manor fell to the share of the former. From the Trevarthians, it passed by a female heir to the Reskymers, who continued to possess it in the reign of Edward IV.‡ At a later period it was in the Arundell family, and is now the property of John Rogers, Esq., of Penrose, who purchased it of the late Lord Arundell in or about the year 1801.

Gunwalloe is a daughter-church to Breage, and included in the same presentation. It is said to have been dedicated to St. Winwallo, Abbot of Tauracum,

* See p. ccii.

† Cart. 20. Hen. III.

‡ This was the ancient name of the parish.

§ Esch. 5 and 11 Edw. IV.

whose

C O R N W A L L.

whose festival is on the third of March. The great tithes are vested in the Rev.R.G.Grylls, John Rogers, Esq., and Mr. Joseph Hendy.

GWENNAP, in the deanery and in the east division of the hundred of Kirrier, lies about three miles east-by-south from Redruth; about four and a half from Penryn; and about six from Truro. The principal village, exclusively of the church-town, is St. Daye, where a market on Saturdays, for butchers'-meat and other provisions, was established a few years ago, by Mr. Williams, for the accommodation of the miners. At this place was formerly a fair, held on Good-Friday: it is now a mere holiday-fair, and kept on Easter-Monday.

The manor of St. Daye, which belonged to the family of Hearle, is now in severalties. The manor of Penfignance, which anciently gave name to the parish, was many years in the Carew family, and occasionally the residence of Richard Carew the historian^x: it is now the property of Lord Clinton.

Trefyns, now written Trevince, was in ancient times the seat of a family of that name, from whom, at an early period, it passed by marriage to the Beauchamps. It is now the property of Joseph Beauchamp, Esq., of Pengreep, in this parish. Trevince is now a farm-house. Scorrier-house, in this parish, is the seat of John Williams, Esq.

The church is dedicated to a female saint, whose name was Wenepe or Wenap. The great tithes are appropriated to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, who are patrons of the vicarage. There was formerly a chapel at St. Daye, of which there are now no traces: the tower was taken down not long before 1780. Norden speaks of this chapel as dedicated to the Trinity, and says, "that in times past, men and women from far came to it in pilgrimage: the resort was so great that it grew to a kind of market, and continueth a market to this day without further charter."

The great mine of Poldice, formerly one of the most productive tin-mines in Cornwall, (now worked as a copper-mine,) is in this parish^y. It is said to have employed, for forty years, from eight hundred to one thousand men.

GWINNEAR, in the hundred and deanery of Penwith, lies about seven miles south-west of Redruth, and nearly the same distance north-west of Helston. The principal villages in this parish are, Cattedidrew, Drannock, Fraddam, Penhal, Tregortha, and Wall.

^x Norden calls it "a howse and manor of Richard Carew, Esq., but his moste abode is at Anthony."

^y See more of the Gwennap mines in p. ccvi. and ccviii. of the General History.

The manor of Polkinhorne belonged to an ancient family of that name, whose heiress, in the reign of Charles II., married Thomas Glynn, Esq. of Helston. Thomas Glynn (the grandson), who was of Polkinhorne, left an only daughter and heiress married to Richard Gerveys Grylls, Esq., of Helston, whose son, the Rev. Richard Gerveys Grylls, and the representatives of his brother, the late Thomas Grylls, Esq., are the present proprietors: the barton is now occupied as a farm. The manor of Drannock or Kirland in Gwinnear, was in six severalties as early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth: one sixth, which belonged to the Trenwiths, was sold by them to the Burgefs family, and passed by inheritance to the Rev. Robert Hoblyn, who is the present proprietor; another sixth belongs to the Honourable Mrs. Agar, as representative of the Robartes family; a third is the property of James Buller, Esq., M.P., of Downes; the others are subdivided.

The manor of Roseworthy was formerly in the Courtenay family, and was one of those given by Joan Lady Carew to her son John². At a later period, Roseworthy was the seat of the Willyams family, ancestors of J. Willyams, Esq. of Carnanton, who sold it to the Arundells. It is now a farm-house, the property of William Harris, Esq., who purchased it of the late Lord Arundell, about the year 1803.

The barton of Cofwin or Cossawin belonged to an ancient family of that name, extinct about the middle of the seventeenth century: it is now a farm-house, the property of Mr. Harris.

The barton of Lanyon appears to have taken its name from a branch of the ancient family of Lanyon, of Lanyon in Maddern, having settled there; and in this respect, perhaps, it differs from any other in Cornwall; it is apparent, however, that they were the same family, branched off about the latter end of the sixteenth century³, and it does not appear that before that time the name of Lanyon, as a barton, was known in this parish. Lanyon was sold, about the year 1785, to the late John Thomas, Esq., of Tregolls, and is now the property of Admiral Spry, who married his sister: it is still occupied by the younger brothers of Mr. Tobias Lanyon, surgeon at Camborne, who is the present representative of this branch of the Lanyon family. The elder branch is extinct.

The great tithes of this parish are vested in the rector and fellows of Exeter College in Oxford. The Bishop of Exeter is patron of the vicarage, which was endowed by Bishop Stapledon in 1319. The patron-saint is called St. Wynnear, and sometimes St. Wymer: in the ecclesiastical taxations, the church is called *Ecclesia St. Wymeri*.

² Carew's Survey, f. 102. b.

³ See p. cix.

GWITHIAN or GOTHIAN, in the deanery and in the east division of the hundred of Penwith, lies about seven miles from Redruth, which is the nearest market-town. The regular post-office town is Marazion, but there is a bye-post to Hayle-Copperhouse, in the parish of Phillack. The only village of any consequence in this parish, except the church-town, is Trevernon.

The great manor of Conarton, as parcel of the honor of Gloucester, belonged, before the conquest, to Brietric, a Saxon. The Conqueror gave it to Alan Earl of Brittany, but being resumed by the crown, it was settled on Queen Maud. William Rufus gave it to Robert Fitzhamon, whose daughter brought it by marriage to Robert, the illegitimate son of King Henry I., who was created Earl of Gloucester^b. Robert Earl of Gloucester, son of this Robert, gave Conarton, in 1154, to Richard Pincerna (Butler), whose son took the name of Conarton, from his residence on this manor; the grandson, settling at Lanherne, took the name of Lanherne, and his heiress brought both manors, with other large estates, to the Arundells. This great manor, to which many extensive privileges, together with the lordship of the hundred of Penwith^c, are annexed, was purchased not long ago, of Lord Arundell, by Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart. Most of the lands belonging to it had been before alienated. The site of the manor of Conarton, which anciently gave name to the parish, is said to have been formerly occupied by a large town, which had two parish-churches. This must have been what Leland calls Nikenor; his account of which is as follows: "Nikenor a 2 miles from Ryvier, sumtyme a great town, now gone; 2 paroch chirches yet seene, a good deale several on from the other, sumtyme in the towne, but it is now commonly taken to be in St. Guivians paroch."

The manor of Godrevy, which formerly belonged to a family of that name, extends into this parish: the greater part of the estate, which is in Gwithian, belongs to Lord De Dunstanville, and was purchased chiefly of the Arundells of Menadarva, in 1740^d.

The advowson of this parish, called in old records Conarton, was given by William Earl of Gloucester, in the reign of Henry II., to the priory of St. James in Bristol. Near the parish-church is the site of an ancient chapel, of which there are no remains. A considerable portion of the parishes of Gwithian and Phillack is covered with sand-hills, supposed to have been originally brought from the sea-side by hurricanes, probably at a remote period; and we are in-

^b Bowles's account of the hundred of Penwith.

^c See p. xxv.

^d Some part was purchased by Lord de Dunstanville, of F. Gregor, Esq., in 1800.

formed, that among the Arundell papers there is mention of such an event having happened in the twelfth century. The disproportionately high valuation of the rectory of Gwithian, in the old *Valors*, when compared with that of other parishes, which were then rated much lower, though now of very superior value, affords a probable conjecture that much land has been lost by the influx of the sand. It is known by oral tradition, that whole farms have been overwhelmed, at a period not very remote. We have been informed by Mr. Hockin, the rector, who has obligingly favoured us with a communication on this subject, that the barton of Upton, one of the principal farms in Gwithian, was thus overwhelmed; that his great-grandfather remembered the occupier residing in the farm-house, which was nearly buried in one night, the family being obliged to make their escape from the chamber-windows. It is very remarkable that the ruins of this house, which had never been seen by the oldest man living, were again exposed to view in consequence of the shifting of the sands in the winter of 1808-9. The present rector remembers two fields lost at Gwithian, having been buried with sand ten or twelve feet deep. The church-town would have shared the same fate, had it not been prevented by the timely exertions of the church-wardens, who, with all possible expedition, caused large plantations to be made of a species of rush, which grows abundantly in that neighbourhood, and by the rapid spreading of its long fibrous roots, affords the only known method of checking the progress of the sands.*

In this parish is an extensive earth-work, called Trevarnon Rounds; it has a moat and rampart, with an advanced work, which seems to have been occupied in times not very remote, a cannon-shot having been dug up within its site, by some labourers employed by the late rector.

HELLAND, in the hundred of Trigg and deanery of Trigg-Minor, lies about two miles and a half north from Bodmin, which is the post-office town. The principal village in this parish, exclusively of the church-town, is Bodwen. The manor of Helland, having belonged at an early period to the family of Sergeaux, passed by a coheirefs to Sir John Pafsele, who was possessed of it in 1427.^f In 1466, Oto Colyn died seised of the manor and advowson of Helland^g. This manor of Helland appears to have lost its manerial rights: the barton is now the property of John Wallis, Esq., of Bodmin, by purchase from the late Sir John Morshead, Bart., who inherited it from the family of Treife.

* See more relating to this rush, p. cxcix.

^g Esch. 6 Edw. IV.

^f Esch. 6 Hen. VI. (Trenowth.)

The manor of Nether-Helland, which in the reign of Edward IV. was in the family of Bodulgate, belonged at a later period to that of Robartes, Earl of Radnor, and is now the property of their representative, the Honourable Mrs. Agar.

The manor of Newton, which belonged formerly to the priory of Bodmin, and afterwards to the Glynnns, was sold by that family to Mr. Treise, the maternal grandfather of the late Sir John Morshead, of whom it was purchased by Mr. Wallis.

The manor of Penhargard having been forfeited to the crown, by the attainder of Sir Robert Tresilian, Chief Justice of the King's-Bench in the reign of Richard II., was granted by that monarch to Sir Humphrey Stafford^h. The barton of Penhargard, (to which no manerial rights have of late years been attached,) was a feat of the Opiesⁱ, and in 1657 was sold by Thomas Opie to Thomas Hoblyn, whose granddaughter brought it in marriage to Samuel Peter, Esq. It is now, by purchase from the Peter family, the property of Mr. John Hooper.

The manor of Bodwen was held under the prior of Bodmin, as of his manor of Rialton, by the family of Archdekne, from whom it passed, by marriage, to the Courtenays. The barton of Bodwen is now the property of Mr. Wallis, having been purchased of the late Sir John Morshead. Mr. Wallis purchased also of Sir John Morshead the barton of Kernick, which was some time the residence of the family of Silly.

The heirs of Brode held an estate called Hurden and Helland, under Launceston castle, in the reign of James I.^k The barton of Brodes, or Broads, was afterwards the feat of a younger branch of the Glynn family. In the year 1711, Robert Glynn, Esq., of Broads, settled that place and Limsworthy in this parish, on his marriage, with Lucy Cloberry. His only son, Dr. Glynn, of King's College in Cambridge, distinguished himself as a poet by his much-admired production, which gained the Seatonian prize, was held in the highest esteem both as a physician and as a man, and gave a convincing proof of his liberality, and his attachment to his native country, by refusing ever to take a fee of a Cornish man. Dr. Glynn, who had taken the additional name of Cloberry, died in the year 1800, having bequeathed Broads to the Rev. John Henry Jacob, of King's College in Cambridge, by whom it was sold, in 1801, to Mr. T. Hawken, the present proprietor.

^h Rot. Pat. 12 Ric. II., pt. 1. m. 6.

ⁱ Norden.

^k Extent. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I., in the possession of Sir John St. Aubyn.

Tonkin says, that in this parish lived the ancient family of Gifford, one of whom married the coheirefs of Effe, and in this he is confirmed by Sir William Pole¹. In the parish-church is an ancient memorial (without date) for one of the family of Calwodley^m. Hals says, that whoever is poffeffed in fee of the barton of Helland, is legal patron of the rectory, paying forty fhillings per annum to the incumbent in fatisfaction for all tithes. The prefent patron is Sir Frederick Treife Morfhead, Bart.

HELSTON, an ancient borough and market-town in the deanery and in the weft-divifion of the hundred of Kirrier, lies on the great road from London to the Land's-end, feventeen miles from Truro, thirteen from Penzance, and 274 from London.

In the year 1201, the men of Helfton gave forty marks of filver, and a palfrey, to King John, that their town might be made a free borough, and have a mercatorial gildⁿ. King Edward I. made it one of the coinage towns. Various privileges were granted to the burgefles by fucceeding monarchs, and thefe were confirmed by Queen Elizabeth, who, by her charter (in the year 1585), incorporated them by the name of the mayor and commonalty of the borough of Helfton. The corporation confifts of a mayor, four aldermen, a recorder, town-clerk, and an indefinite number of freemen, who are chofen by the majority of the mayor and aldermen. The mayor is elected by the majority of the aldermen and freemen, out of two aldermen nominated by the mayor and aldermen. The borough of Helfton has returned members to parliament, ever fince the reign of Edward I. The right of election is vefted in the corporation, mayor, aldermen, and freemen^o; the prefent number of freemen is about twenty. It appears by Brown Willis's *Notitia Parliamentaria*, that in the early part of the laft century, there were about feventy refident freemen, and ten non-refidents. Attorney-General Noy fat in parliament for this borough, as did Sidney Godolphin, afterwards Earl Godolphin, and Lord Treafurer.

A market on Saturday was granted to the burgefles of Helfton in the year 1336, and four annual fairs for three days each; at the feftival of St. Simon and St. Jude,

¹ In his Devonshire collections.

^m All that remains of the infcription is, "Yow faints pray for the foule of William Calwodley
"fonne and heire of * * * Calwodleye."

ⁿ Madox's *History of the Exchequer*, p. 278.

^o A bill is now (1814) pending in parliament for altering the right of election, and extending it to the freeholders of the hundred of Kirrier and Penwith.

Palm-Sunday ; the festival of St. Cyric and St. Juliet, and the decollation of St. John the Baptist°. The market is still held on Saturday for corn and all sorts of provisions, supplying a large district, including the whole of the peninsula called Meneage. The fairs, which are considerable marts for cattle, are now held on the day before Midlent-Sunday, Whit-Monday, July 20th, September 9, and St. Simon and St. Jude's day. Vast quantities of shoes, mostly made at Helston, are exposed to sale at the fairs and markets, and carried to Redruth market and elsewhere. The tolls of the fairs, market, and mills form part of the town-revenues, under a grant of Richard King of the Romans.

Helston was one of the decayed towns, for the repair of which an act of parliament was passed in the reign of Henry VIII.^p, but, as Norden observes, the success was not answerable to the meaning. According to a poll-tax taken in 1694, there were then 1,348 inhabitants in this town^q; in 1801, their number was 2,248; in 1811, 2,297, according to the returns made to parliament at those periods. Sir Francis Goldolphin was in 1705 created Baron Helston, and Earl of Godolphin.

William of Worcester, in his Itinerary of Cornwall, written in the reign of Edward IV., speaks of Helston Castle, some time the residence of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, as being then in ruins. There are now no remains of it; the site, which commands a view down the valley of the Looe-pool, is now a bowling-green: at the north end of it has been built, a house for the Duke of Cornwall's officers, and a new coinage hall.

The first symptoms of the Cornish rebellion in the year 1549, are said to have broken out at Helston, where a person of the name of Hody was killed by one Kiltor and his associates, as he was sitting in commission on matters of religion.

The manor of Helston, as having been parcel of the duchy of Cornwall, underwent a temporary alienation during the interregnum in the seventeenth century, when it was sold to Anthony Rowse. In 1798 it was sold, under the powers of the land-tax redemption act, to John Rogers, Esq., of Penrose, who is the present proprietor. Mr. Rogers has also the manors of Helston-Tony, and Helston-Chamond: the former was purchased of the representatives of the Robartes family. It had been, at an early period, in the family of Tony, and had passed by a female heir to the Beauchamps. Anne, widow of Richard Nevill, and heiress of Beauchamp, conveyed it to King Henry VII.^r The manor of Helston-Chamond, now called the manor of Helston, which was purchased by Mr. Rogers

° Rot Cart. 10 Edw. III.

^q Willis's Notitia Parliamentaria.

^p See p. xlii.

^r Dugdale's Warwickshire.

of the Trefufis family, took its former name from the Chamonds, to whom it anciently belonged.

The parochial chapel or church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a modern structure of white moor-stone, from Tregoning in Breage, built at the expence of Francis, Earl of Godolphin, in 1763.* In it are some memorials for the family of Rogers of Treaffowe in Ludgvan, now of Penrose. Leland speaks of a chapel "in the towne, and a paroch-chirch at the north-west end." The registers of the see of Exeter mention a chapel, and hospital of St. Mary Magdalen in Helston†. There is a grammar-school at Helston, endowed with the sum of 13l. 6s. 8d. out of the tolls belonging to the corporation. The school-house has been lately rebuilt.

ST. HILARY, in the deanry and in the east division of the hundred of Penwith, lies two miles nearly east of the town of Marazion, which is in this parish, and is the post-office town; and five miles nearly east-by-north from Penzance. The principal villages in the parish are, Higher and Lower Downs, Relubbas, Refudgian, Tregurtha, and Trevennor, adjoining Marazion.

The manor of Treveneage was purchased by Sir Nicholas Hals, about the year 1600, of Sir Thomas Arundell of Tolverne: John Hals, Esq., his son and heir, sold it to Mr. Walker of Exeter. In 1649 it was purchased by John Tredenham, Esq., from whom it descended, through the Scobells, to Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart., the present proprietor.

The barton of Treveneage belonged to the ancient family of Gaverigan, and passed with one of its co-heiresses, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the Godolphins. Trevarthen is a large estate belonging to the Duke of Leeds, as heir of the Godolphin family: the barton, where is now a farm-house, was some time a seat of the Davies family, as lessees under the Godolphins.

The manor of Tregurtha, otherwise Truthwall, in this and some neighbouring parishes, belonged to the Penneck family, who purchased part of it of Robins about 1706. It is now the property of William Carne, Esq., and the representatives of the late Thomas Grylls, Esq., by purchase from the devisees of Penneck. Tregember or Trethegimber belonged to the family of Grosse, from whom it passed, by successive sales, to King and Penneck: the latter purchased it in 1684. Tregember, which was the residence of the Pennecks, is now a farm-house. It belonged to the late Rev. William Borlase, of Castle-Horneck, who married an heiress of the Pennecks. Ennis, some time the seat of

* Borlase's Natural History, p. 99.

† Borlase's Collections.

Humphry Millet, Esq., was the property of the late Thomas Grylls, Esq., who married his daughter.

In the parish-church is a monument in memory of Catherine, wife of John St. Aubyn, Esq., of Clowance, and heiress of Francis Godolphin, Esq., of Treveneage, 1662.

The impropriate rectory, which belonged to the priory of Mount St. Michael, continued to be annexed to the Mount estate till the reign of Charles I., when the Earl of Salisbury, having sold the Mount, reserved this rectory and other estates. The rectory of St. Hilary belonged to Sir James Smith, of Little Chelsea, who died in 1681; in 1700 it was purchased, under a decree of Chancery, by John Penneck, Esq., of Tregember. It has of late years been sold in lots. The patronage of the vicarage is vested in the lords of the manor of Pengerfick in Breage.*

In Palmer's Nonconformists' Memorial is an account of Mr. Joseph Sherwood, who was ejected from this vicarage by the Bartholomew act in 1662. It is there related that Mr. Sherwood, having been cited to appear before the justices for preaching in defence of that act, then prophesied that Mr. Robinson, one of the magistrates, who had ordered him to be committed to Launceston jail, should die a violent death, which is stated to have happened a few days afterward, in consequence of his having been gored by his own bull, never before known to be vicious.

The late vicar, the Rev. Malachy Hitchins, to whom we were indebted for some communications relating to this parish, was author of several ingenious papers in the Philosophical Transactions and the Archæologia. He died in 1809. Mention is made in the registers of the fee of Exeter, of the chapels of St. Katherine and St. Anne, in this parish.*

The Rev. John Penneck, who died in 1724, gave the interest of 100l. to this parish, to be applied either to the relief of the poor or the teaching of their children.

Marazion, in the parish of St. Hilary, called in old records Marghasyon, Merdresein, Marketjew, &c. is a market-town on the coast of Mount's-bay, about three miles and a half from Penzance, and 283 from London.

The appellation of Market-jew, still retained in use among the common people, has led some to suppose that it had a market in very remote times, chiefly attended by foreign Jews, who came to deal in tin: others are of opinion, that it obtained that appellation from its Thursday's market, "*die Jovis*." It is certain

* See p. 42.

* Borlase's Collections.

that

that Robert, Earl of Moreton, in the year 1085, granted to the monks of St. Michael a market on Thursday, and five fairs; but it is not expressed where they should be held*. In the reign of Henry I., Alan, Earl of Brittany and Cornwall, gave ten shillings rent, issuing out of the profits of the fair at Merdresein, to the prior of St. Michael†. We have seen the copy of a charter of Richard, King of the Romans and Earl of Cornwall, in the reign of Henry III., by which he grants to the prior and convent of St. Michael, that the three fairs and three markets, which they held under the charter of the kings of England at Marghas-bigan on land not their own, they should in future hold at Marchadyon on their own land, near their grange. The fairs are stated to have been held, for two days each, at Midlent, at Michaelmas, and at the festival of the apparition of St. Michael in the Mount‡. The market days are not stated. By the mention of three, the town appears to have been a place of great trade and importance. In the year 1331, a market on Monday and a fair for three days, at the festival of St. Andrew, was granted to Ralph de Bloyon§. There is now only one market, which has from time immemorial been held on Saturday, and is well supplied with butchers' meat, fish, vegetables, and poultry. Ready-made shoes are sold in considerable quantities.

Two of the more ancient fairs, now held on Midlent Monday and Michaelmas day, are still kept up; and there are two others held under Queen Elizabeth's charter, one on St. Barnabas day, the other on St. Andrew's, being the day of Ralph de Bloyon's fair. These two fairs are very inconsiderable; the latter is held at the bottom of the town. The Midlent and Michaelmas fairs, which are for cattle, clothes, &c., are held near the old priory barn and farm (the ancient grange), in the village of Trevennor, adjoining Marazion.

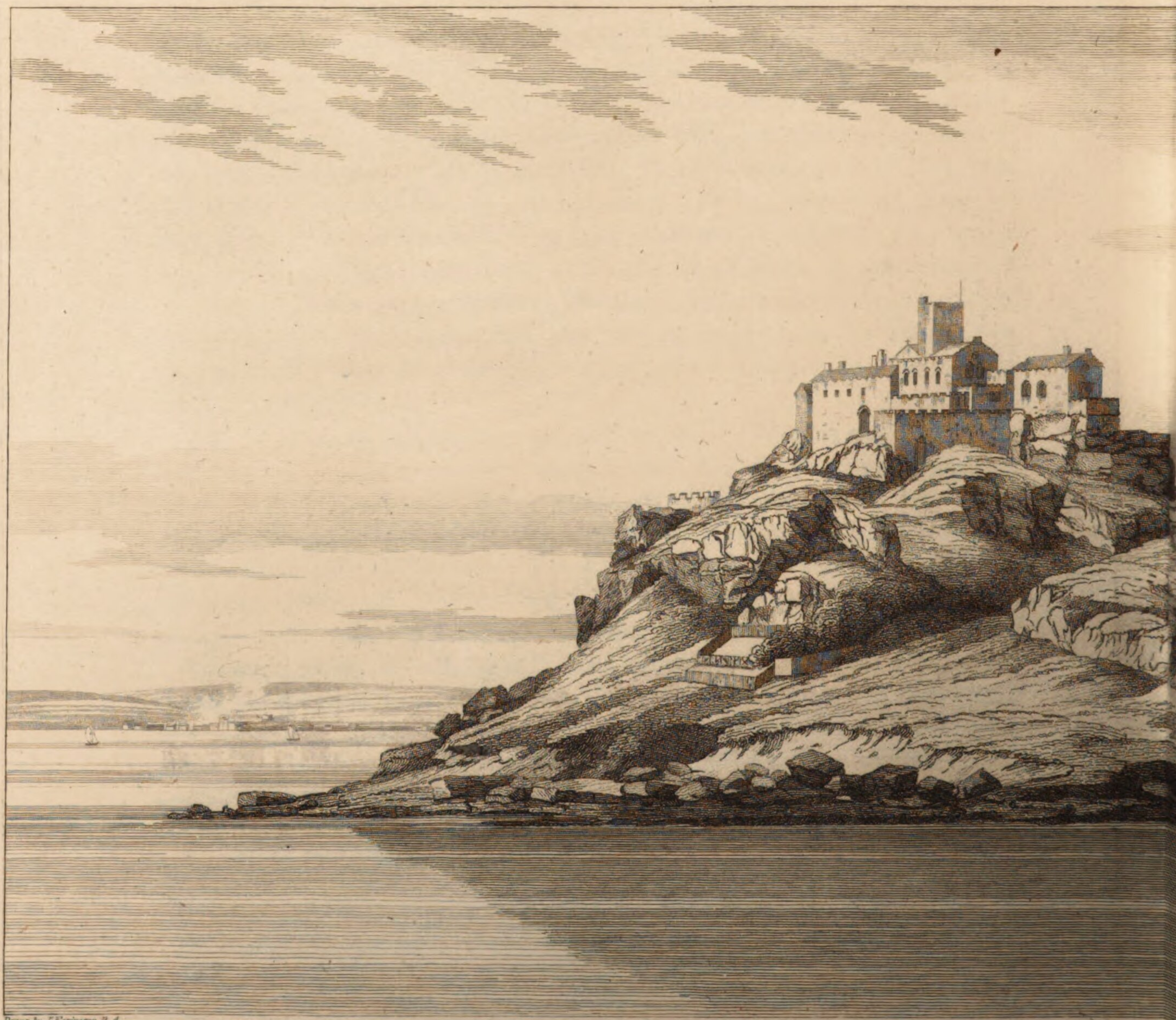
Leland, speaking of "Markefin," as he calls this place, describes it as a great "long town, burnid 3 aut 4 anno Hen. VIII. a Gallis." Tonkin and Hals relate, that at the time spoken of by Leland, a party of French soldiers landed from a fleet, then cruising in the channel, took possession of Marazion, and that on the approach of John Carminow, or as Tonkin says, James Erissey, Esq., sheriff of the county with the *posse comitatus*, they retreated to their ships, but not before they had set fire to the town. The charter of Queen Elizabeth attributes

* Dugdale's Monasticon, I. 551.

† Ibid. Vol. II. p. 902.

‡ Some of the British monkish historians say, that St. Michael, the archangel, appeared about the year 495 on St. Michael's Mount in Cornwall; the Italians say, that it was on Mount Garanus in Italy; and the French writers that it was on Mount St. Michael in Normandy.

§ Cart. 5 Edw. III.



Drawn by J. Parryson, R.A.

South-East View of



Engraved by Eliza Byrne.

S^t Michael's Mount.

Published March 1813, by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand.

the decay of the town to a subsequent and similar calamity; reciting that it was a trading-town of great note, but fell into decay in the reign of Edward VI., when it was burnt by the rebels; and that most of the public buildings and dwelling-houses remained in ruins when that charter was granted, in 1595. The corporation of Marazion, which exists under this charter, consists of a mayor, eight burgessees, and twelve capital inhabitants. It has been said that the borough of Marazion formerly sent members to parliament; but that after it became decayed and impoverished, it neglected to return them as before. We cannot find any evidence of this, although Hals speaks of it on the authority of the Tower records. Dr. Borlase, in his MS. collection, gives an account of two members, Thomas Westlake, Esq. and Richard Myll, Esq., being returned for Marazion in the year 1658, but it does not appear that they ever took their seats, as their names are not to be found in the lists of that parliament.

Leland speaks of a chapel in Marazion, and another in the sand, near the Mount^b: the latter probably was the same which Dr. Borlase speaks of, by the name of the chapel of St. Catherine, on the chapel-rock, near Marazion; of the latter there are no remains. The present chapel in the town, we suppose to be the same which Leland describes; and which, as it appears by the registers of the see of Exeter, was dedicated to St. Ervat. There are two meeting-houses in the town; one belonging to the methodists; of the other we could not obtain any description.

Adjoining to the parish of St. Hilary^c, opposite to the town of Marazion, and connected with it by a narrow causeway of pebbles, passable at low water, is the very singular pyramidical insulated mass of rocks, called St. Michael's Mount, which gives name to the adjoining bay. There has been much written on the subject of some ancient traditions, which tell us, that this mount was formerly attached to the shore, and surrounded with trees. These traditions appear perfectly groundless^d: Dr. Berger has shewn very satisfactorily, from the position of the

^b Itin. VII. 117.

^c The late J. Price, Esq. of Penzance, in his MS. history of St. Michael's Mount, supposes that the church of St. Michael-on-the-Mount was the mother-church of this parish, and that St. Hilary is of much later date. This seems very probable, for it appears that the ancient cemetery for the town of Marazion was at the Mount; and that in the year 1313, they were first permitted to bury at St. Hilary, because of the danger of the flux of the sea near St. Michael's Mount. (See Polwhele, Vol. III. p. 15. of the Supplement.) Mr. Whitaker supposes that the district called Vennefire, given to the priory of St. Michael by Edward the Confessor, was what is now the parish of St. Hilary.

^d The original name of the Mount, respecting which no two writers seem to agree, has been frequently brought forward in confirmation of this tradition. William of Worcester says, that the Mount was called "Le Hore-rok in the Wodd," and adds the marvellous story of 140 parish-

the strata, that St. Michael's Mount could not have been separated from the land, but by some great convulsion, far beyond the reach of tradition or historical record. The height of the Mount, from the level of the sea to the platform of the tower of the chapel, is 231 feet. The whole of the island contains about seven acres of land: at the foot of the Mount is a level piece of ground, where is a wharf, and near it a considerable village.

It has been supposed, with great probability, by several writers^c, that this was the island called *Ictis*, mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, whither the tin, when refined and cast into cubic ingots by the Britons, who dwelt near the promontory of Belerium, was carried in carts over an isthmus, only dry at low water. St. Michael's Mount certainly tallies with his description, in the circumstance of its connexion with the land of Cornwall at low water: and its situation with respect to the mining district, adds great strength to the conjecture. Others, influenced in a great measure by the similarity of name, have conjectured that by the island *Ictis*, Diodorus must have meant *Insula Vectis*, now the Isle of Wight; a very unlikely place, on account of its distance from the tin-mines, to have been made the depository for the British tin to be brought thither in carts, with a view to its being transported to Gaul; when so many good ports were to be found so much nearer.

It appears that in Leland's time there were at the foot of the Mount certain houses with shops for fishermen. Before the year 1700, the place had become so far decayed, that there remained only one cottage, inhabited by a widow-woman. In the years 1726 and 1727, Sir John St. Aubyn (the third baronet of that name) rebuilt the pier; in consequence of which, several houses were erected, the fisheries revived, and the Mount became a place of considerable trade. There were in 1811, fifty-three houses at the Mount, eight of which were then uninhabited. A stone pier had been built at Marazion early in the fifteenth century. An indulgence of forty days remission of penance was granted by the Bishop of Exeter, to all such persons as should contribute to it. In 1425, Edward the Confessor's charter granted to the monks of St. Michael a harbour, called *Ruminella*, with its appurtenances. This has been supposed by some, to have been Romney in Kent; but it is much more probable that it was a haven at the Mount, although its ancient name has been wholly forgotten, as well as that of the district of Vennefire.

churches being swallowed up by the sea, between that place and the Scilly Islands. Camden merely says, that the inhabitants called it "*careg cowse*," [the grey or hoary rock].

^c See Dr. Maton's *Observations on the Western Counties*, Vol. I. p. 204; Major Rennell's *Geographical System of Herodotus examined*, p. 679; and Sir Christopher Hawkins's *Traet on the Tin-Trade of the Ancients in Cornwall*, and on the *Ictis* of Diodorus Siculus.

A priory



Drawn by J. Farington. R.A.

East View of St.



Engraved by Eliza Byrne.

Michael's Mount.

~ Newlyn.
~ ~ Penzance.

Published March 1823, by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand.

A priory of Benedictine monks, afterwards changed to Gilbertines^d, was founded on St. Michael's Mount, previously to the year 1044, when King Edward the Confessor gave to the monks there dwelling, the Mount, with all its buildings and appendages. It appears by the charter, that there was at that time a castle^e as well as a convent on the Mount. In the reign of Richard I., Henry de Pomeroy, being in the interest of John Earl of Cornwall, during Richard's imprisonment in Austria, took possession of St. Michael's Mount by stratagem, fortified it, and continued to hold it after the King's return; but on the approach of Archbishop Hubert Walter's army, assisted by the sheriff of Cornwall and the *posse comitatus*, surrendered the garrison without resistance, and threw himself upon the King's mercy. It is said that he died soon afterwards through grief, despairing of a pardon. It appears that in the year 1204, Henry de Pomeroy the younger gave sixty marks to be restored to certain possessions, in as ample a manner as his father enjoyed them, before he entered the castle on St. Michael's Mount. Besides this douceur to the King, he bestowed on the Knights Hospitallers the church of St. Maddern, in Cornwall^f. After the surrender of Pomeroy, King Richard restored the convent to the Gilbertines, who had been dispossessed, and placed a small garrison of soldiers in the castle.

After the battle of Barnet-field, John Earl of Oxford, having fled into Wales, assembled a party of soldiers, and crossed over with them to the Cornish coast. On their arrival, they disguised themselves as pilgrims coming to pay their devotions, as was customary at the church of St. Michael^g: under this pretence they got entrance to the castle, and soon overpowered the small garrison by which it was defended. Sir John Arundell, who was in the first instance sent against the Earl of Oxford, having summoned the castle without effect, made a vigorous

^d As we are told, that Henry de Pomeroy procured entrance into the Mount under pretence of visiting a sister who was one of the religious of that place; it has been supposed by some, that there was a nunnery on the Mount, distinct from the priory: but it may be observed, that nuns formed a part of the establishment in all convents of the Gilbertines.

^e The word *castellis* in the charter, can scarcely be considered as a word of course; it does not follow that there were no fortifications on the Mount (as Mr. Whitaker supposes) before Henry de Pomeroy's time, because there is no mention of them in history.

^f Dugdale's Baronage, I. 498.

^g Pope Gregory, in the year 1070, granted a remission of a third part of their penance to all persons who should visit the church of St. Michael-at-the-Mount, with oblations and alms. William of Worcester, who visited Cornwall in the reign of Edward IV., says that this grant was discovered in an old register of the convent, about the year 1440. This information appears to have been published with much diligence in every part of the kingdom; and it occasioned, as might have been expected, a great resort of pilgrims to St. Michael's Mount.

assault, but was repulsed, and lost his life on the sands between Marazion and the Mount^h. A commission was then issued, under the King's patent, empowering John Fortescue, (one of the Esquires of the body who succeeded Arundell in the sheriffalty), Sir John Crokker, and Henry Bodrugan, Esq.ⁱ, to oppose John, Earl of Oxford, and the other rebels who continued to hold possession of St. Michael's Mount, and to make depredations on the coast. The patent grants a free pardon to all persons engaged in the rebellion, except the Earl, his sons George, Thomas, and Richard, Lord Beaumont, and Sir * * * Burdett^k. Fortescue made an unsuccessful attack on the castle; but at length, after a long siege, from the last day of September till the 15th of February following, the Earl, after demanding a parley, agreed to surrender it, on condition of a pardon to himself and his adherents. The King chose to consider this pardon as extending only to life; and he was imprisoned in the castle of Hamms in Picardy, till the year 1485, when he came over with the Earl of Richmond, and was in the action of Bosworth-field.

The next remarkable circumstance connected with the history of St. Michael's Mount, is, that Perkin Warbeck, who represented himself to be Richard, the younger son of King Edward IV., supposed to have been murdered in the tower, having landed with a party of his friends from Ireland, in Whitland-bay, in the month of September 1498, was admitted into the castle by the monks, who were favourable to the house of York; he immediately put the fortifications in a state of defence; and soon afterwards marching with his forces to Bodmin, he left his wife, the Lady Katherine Gordon, at the Mount, as a place of security. She remained there till after the unsuccessful termination of his enterprise, when King Henry sent the Lord Daubeney to bring her thence to the royal presence. The King is said to have taken compassion on her misfortunes, and to have granted her a competent maintenance, which she enjoyed till her death.

When the priory of St. Michael, which by Robert Earl of Cornwall had been made a cell to the monastery of St. Michael in Normandy, was seized into the hands of the crown during the wars with France, it was first given to King's College in Cambridge^l, afterwards to the monastery of Sion in Middlesex, to which it continued to be attached till the dissolution. In 1533, it was given, with all its revenues (valued at 110l. 12s. per annum), to Humphrey Arundell,

^h See the account of Trevice in Newlyn.

ⁱ Leland says, that Bodrugan was first appointed, and neglected his charge; but the record above-quoted proves that he was misinformed.

^k Rot. Pat. 15 Edw. IV. p. 2. In the printed calendar it is 13 Edw. IV.

^l Rot. Pat. 20 Hen. VI.

Esq., of Lanherne. This Arundell put himself at the head of a rebellion which arose in Cornwall, in the year 1549, on the subject of the reformation. Having left the Mount, of which he was governor, several Cornish gentlemen, well affected to the King, took possession of it; but it was soon recovered by Arundell, who immediately dispatched a party of horse and foot to besiege it^m. After some partial successes, Arundell was defeated by Lord Russell in Devonshire, taken prisoner, and executed in London. The government and revenues of St. Michael's Mount were granted on lease by the King, to Job Militon, Esq., sheriff of Cornwall. The lease was renewed to his son William, and to William Harris, Esq. of Heyne in Devonshire, who married the widow of the latter. Arthur Harris, Esq., son of William, died governor of the Mount, in 1628. In the year 1599, long before the expiration of Harris's lease, the fee was granted to Thomas Bellott and John Budden, as trustees, it is probable, for Robert Earl of Salisbury, to whom it was by them conveyed. William, the succeeding Earl of Salisbury, alienated it to Francis Bassett, Esq. of Tehidy, afterwards Sir Francis Bassett, Knt., who, in the year 1642, was required, by the King's commanders in the West, to fortify the Mount for His Majesty's service; and in consideration of the expences which would be incurred by so doing, they ordered that certain estates, formerly belonging to the priory of St. Michael's, and which had been reserved by the Earl of Salisbury, when he sold the Mount to Mr. Bassett, should be sequestered (the said Earl being disaffected to His Majesty's service) to the use of the said Sir Francisⁿ. Sir Arthur Bassett succeeded his brother Sir Francis in the government of the Mount, before the month of November 1645, when the Duke of Hamilton was committed prisoner to his care^o. According to Dugdale, the Mount was taken on the 15th of April 1646, by Col. Hamond. Whitlocke says, that it was surrendered on the 23d of April^p. Lord Clarendon observes, that it was given up many months before it was necessary, by the advice of the Duke of Hamilton, then a prisoner at the Mount. It does not appear that it had sustained any long siege during the civil war. Norden, writing not many years before, had observed, that it was "a place of noe great importance as a garrison, having small receyte of meanes to keep and defend it longe."^q Major Ceely was governor of the Mount under Richard Cromwell, in 1659. About the time of the Restoration, the St. Aubyn family became possessed of the Mount, by purchase from the Bas-

^m MS. history of the Mount, by John Price, Esq.

ⁿ MS. History of the Mount, by J. Price, Esq.

^o Ibid.

^p Memorials, p. 297.

^q MS. History of the Mount.

fets: it is now the property of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. The house, which is his occasional residence, is situated at the summit of the rock: it partakes of the character both of a fortress and a monastery, being castellated and embattled; the internal part underwent great alterations in the course of the last century°. The dining-room was the refectory of the convent, which has been modernized, being fitted up with a remarkable frieze, representing, in stucco, the hunting of various animals: in the same room are the dates 1641 and 1660. The chapel has been newly fitted up in the Gothic style. “On the top of the tower, in one of the angles, are the remains of a moor-stone lantern, kept, (as Captain Grose observes,) in all likelihood, by the monks, who had a tithe of the fishery, to give direction to the fishermen in dark and tempestuous weather. This is vulgarly called St. Michael’s Chair, and will only admit one person to sit down in it. The ascent to it is dangerous; but it is sometimes ascended out of a foolish conceit, that whosoever sits therein, whether man or woman, will henceforth have the mastery in domestic affairs.”^p

JACOBSTOW, in the hundred of Stratton and deanery of Trigg-Major, lies twelve miles north-west of Launceston, and ten nearly south of Stratton, which is the post-office town. The only village in this parish is Sowacott or Southcott. The manor of Penhallam was formerly in the Nowells of Somersetshire. Norden, who wrote in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, describes it as the seat of Sir John Stawell (ancestor of the Lords Stawell), then lately deceased. It was afterwards, for a considerable time, in the family of Phillipps of Hampton, in Stoke-Climfand, and sold by them, about the year 1767, to George Brown, Esq., of whom it was purchased, about the year 1802, by the Rev. Charles Dayman, the present proprietor. It is most probable that it came into Sir John Stawell’s family by the match with the heiress of the Cornish family of Beaupré or Belloprato.

The barton of Plymwood, some time the property and residence of Mr. Henry French, is now a farm-house belonging to Mr. Braund, who purchased it of Mr. Nicholas Cory, Mr. French’s grandson. The barton of Berry-Court, in this parish, within a moated site, appears to have been a place of some consequence, but we have not been able to learn any thing of its history.

Lord Eliot is patron of the rectory. Digory Wheare, born at Jacobstow in

* See Grose’s Antiquities, Vol. VIII. p. 35, where will be found a description of the buildings, as they stood before the alterations, taken from a manuscript of Dr. Borlase’s,

^p Ibid. p. 40.

1573, was appointed by Camden his first reader in history at Oxford. He published a treatise on reading history, a life of Camden, and other works.

ILLOGAN, in the deanery and in the east division of the hundred of Penwith, lies about ten miles west of Truro, and about two miles north-west of Redruth, which is the post-office town. The principal villages in this parish are, Pool, and Portreath or Baffets-Cove, where is a small haven for the importation of coal and lime, and the exportation of copper-ore to the copper-works in Wales. The pier was begun in 1760, by a company who had taken a lease from the late Francis Basset, Esq. The haven has been much improved by the company who now hold it under Lord De Dunstanville: they have laid out 10,000*l.* on the pier, and a large sum on making a road to the Gwennap mines. The manor of Tehidy, called in ancient records Tydy, Tihidi, Tyhudy, Tehedie, &c. &c., belonged, at a very early period, to a branch of the baronial family of Dunstanville, from whom, about the year 1200, it passed in marriage to the Bassets of Ipsden in Oxfordshire, descended from a younger son of Ralph Basset, the justiciary in the reign of Henry I. The Basset family distinguished themselves for their loyalty during the civil war in the seventeenth century. Sir Francis, then the head of the family, was vice-admiral of Cornwall, and governor of the Mount; his brother, Sir Arthur, succeeded him in the latter situation; Sir Thomas, another brother, was general of the Ordnance to Prince Maurice: he was knighted in 1644. John Basset, son and heir of Sir Francis, although he had never been in arms himself, was imprisoned, by order of the parliament, for his father's delinquency, as it was termed, and his own disaffection; he was suffered to compound for his estates, and, in consequence of the losses which he had sustained on account of his loyalty, was obliged to sell St. Michael's Mount to the St. Aubyn family. Francis Basset, the present representative of this ancient family, was created a baronet in 1779: in 1796, he was advanced to the dignity of the peerage, as Baron de Dunstanville; and in 1797, was created also Baron Basset of Stratton, with remainder to his only daughter and her heirs-male.

The manor of Tehidy is of extensive jurisdiction, enjoys great privileges, and is rich in mines. Leland, speaking of this neighbourhood, says, "Combe Castle "*ubi loci vestigia*, and Pencombe a little foreland, Basset hath a right goodly "lordship caulled Treheddy by this Cumb." In the year 1330, William Basset, Esq. had the King's licence to fortify his mansion of Tehidy. The pre-

^r Rot. Pat. 4 Edw. III. m. 10.

sent Tehidy house was built, about the year 1734, by John Pendarves Basset, Esq. The east front is of freestone raised on Illogan down: there is a view of it in Borlase's Natural History. There are some good pictures at Tehidy: among the portraits are those of General Massey by Vandyke, and Chief Justice Keylinge and his lady by Lely.

On the summit of a steep hill, in this parish, 697 feet above the level of the sea, called Carn-Brê, supposed by Dr. Borlase and other writers to abound with various druidical remains, are the remains of a castle, which is mentioned by William of Worcester in his Itinerary, written in the reign of Edward IV., as then the property of Sir John Basset, Knt. Dr. Borlase says, that there was a park at Carn-Brê.

The manor of Nancekute or Nancekeage, now the property of Lord de Dunstanville, was purchased by his ancestor of the Rolle family, about the year 1756. Nance was the seat of a branch of the family of Trengove or Trengoff of Warleggon, which, on settling here, took the name of the barton. They became extinct about the year 1720; the barton, which is now the property of Lord de Dunstanville, has only a farm-house upon it.

Ralph Reskymer, who died in the year 1465, was seised of the manors of Treloweth-Redruth, and Treloweth-Heyle. The barton of Treloweth, in this parish, which is not possessed of any manerial rights, belongs to the Hon. Mrs. Agar, as representative of the family of Robartes. The manor of Treskillard, in this parish, is the property of Lord Grenville, in right of his lady, as heiress of the late Lord Camelford: it is probable that it was part of the Mohun estates purchased by her ancestor Governor Pitt. In the church and church-yard are several monuments of the family of Basset. Lord de Dunstanville is patron of the rectory. There were formerly chapels in this parish dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, St. John the Baptist, and St. Constantine. A new chapel has been lately erected at Trevenson near Pool, at the expence of Lord de Dunstanville, and endowed by His Lordship with some lands adjoining, now let at 42*l.* per annum: it was opened in 1809. There are some meeting-houses belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists.

The plague was very fatal at Illogan in 1591, when 100 persons died of that distemper, being ten times as many as the average of that period.*

* Dr. Berger's Paper in the Geological Transactions.

† See p. clxxxiv. of the General History.

‡ Dr. Borlase's Notes from the Registers of the See of Exeter.

§ Polwhele's History of Cornwall, vol. iv. p. 68.

An alms-house, for four widows or poor aged women, was founded about the year 1806 by the Hon. Miss Basset, who gives annual allowances to the pensioners. A school for poor children at Pool is supported by Lord de Dunstanville.

ST. JOHN'S, in the deanery and in the south division of the hundred of East, lies about three miles and a half from Plymouth-dock, which is the post-office town. The principal villages in this parish are the church-town and Tregenhawke.

The manor or reputed manor of Tregenhawke, in this parish, and Rame (held under the manor of East-Antony), was formerly in the Eliot family, by whom, in 1635, it was alienated to Richard Treville, merchant; from the Trevilles it passed, by coheiresses, to the families of Cross and Trelawney. A moiety of this estate was purchased in 1791 by the late William Graves, Esq., uncle of the Right Hon. Lord Graves, by whom it is now possessed, and who has since purchased the remainder. Lord Graves has also the manor or reputed manor of Withnoe (now called Winnow), which was purchased by his uncle of Francis Wills, Esq., of Wivelscombe.

In the parish-church are some monuments of the family of Fisher. The rectory is in the patronage of the Right Hon. R.P. Carew, as appendant to his manor of East-Antony, which extends over a considerable part of this parish.

ST. ISSEY, in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, is situated on Padstow harbour, about two miles and a half nearly south of Padstow, which is the post-office town, and about five miles north of St. Columb. The principal villages in this parish, exclusively of the church-town, are, Tredinneck, Trenance, and Trevance.

The manor of Canalifley or Cannaligee belonged, for many years, to the family of Colehill^z, by inheritance, no doubt, from that of Hiwis, whose coheiress they married, and who appear to have held a large estate in St. Issey 20 Edward III.^a It afterwards passed, by a female heir, to the Arundells, in which family it continued till within these few years: it now belongs to Mr. Thomas Bidick. The barton, which was some time a feat of the Carthews, as lessees, is now a farmhouse.

Halwyn, in this parish, now called Old-town, was formerly a manor, on which was a magnificent feat of the Champernowns, acquired by a match with the heiress of Hamely^b. It passed to female heirs in Queen Elizabeth's reign.

^z Esch. 17 Ric. II. and 1 Ric. III.

^a Carew's Survey, f. 43.

^b Arthur Hamely, the last heir-male of the elder branch of this ancient family, died 6 Hen. VI. (Esch.)

The site of the barton, where are still to be seen the ruins of the manor-house, and of a chapel, in which some of the Champernown family were buried, is now the joint property of Joseph Beauchamp, Esq., Thomas Rawlings, Esq., and William Stackhouse, Esq. The same gentlemen possess the manor of Tregenna, which belonged to the Arundells.

The manor of Trevorick belonged for several generations to the family of Cornish, who had their seat there; afterwards to that of Williams. It is now the property of the heirs of the late John Williams Hope, Esq.^b

The extensive manor of St. Ide, partly in this parish, and partly in those of Little-Petherick, St. Ervan, Breock, Padstow, and Mawgan, belonged successively to the families of Hiwis, Colehill, and Arundell^c; and, at a later period, to the Morices. It is now the property of Thomas Rawlings, Esq. Blayble, in St. Issey, a small farm, now belonging to its occupier, Mr. Richard Williams, is probably the Blaybol, which, at an early period, was the seat of a branch of the Arundells.

The church of this parish is called in ancient records Eglos-Crock. The great tithes are held under the church of Exeter by Mr. Hoiles of Dartmouth. The dean and chapter are patrons of the vicarage. Dr. Borlase speaks of four chapels as having existed in this parish; and adds, that the ruins of two of them, those at Halwyn and Zanzidgie, remained in his time.

St. IVE, in the deanery, and in the middle division of the hundred of East, lies at the distance of four miles east-north-east from Liskeard, which is the post-office town, and the same distance west-south-west of Callington. The principal villages in this parish, exclusively of the church-town, are Cadson and Dinnerdake.

The manor of Trebicen, now Trebigh, which had been purchased by Abbot Suetricius for the abbey of Tavistock, was taken away from that monastery by Robert, Earl of Moreton and Cornwall, as we are informed by the Survey of Domesday. It was given either by King Stephen or Henry II. to the Knights Hospitallers, who had a preceptory here, of which there are now no traces. Henry de Pomeroy, and Reginald Marsh, are said to have been great benefactors to this preceptory, which, after its first dissolution, was restored by Queen Mary in 1557. In 1573, it was granted to Henry Wilbye and George Blythe; it was afterwards in the Wreys, who are said by Kimber to have acquired this estate by marriage with an heiress of the Killigrew family. Trebigh appears to have been the chief

^b In Dr. Borlase's time, it belonged to John Williams, Esq. M. P.

^c Sir John Arundell possessed it 17 Jac. 1.

feat of the Wreys in the reign of Charles I., Sir William Wrey having been described of this place when created a Baronet, in 1628. The old mansion at Trebigh is now a farm-house: the manor and estate belong to Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart., whose family, ever since their match with the heiress of Bouchier, have resided at Tawstock, in Devonshire.

The manor of Denerdake, Dunerdake, or Dinnerdake, which had been forfeited by Sir William Vaux, was granted by King Edward IV. to Avery Cornburgh^c. It was afterwards in the family of Tregian, and having been seized by Queen Elizabeth, (when its owner, Francis Tregian, was convicted of harbouring a Popish priest,) was granted to the Hunsdon family, re-purchased by the Tregians, but soon afterwards again alienated. After this it was in the Coryton family, and having passed with Newton-park, is now the property of Weston Helyar, Esq. Bichetone, in this parish, which gave name to an ancient family, was afterwards a feat of the Wreys, by whom it was sold, in the seventeenth century, to the Eliots. Daniel Eliot, Esq. began building a new mansion on this estate, but it was never completed, and there is now only a farm-house on it: the estate belongs to the Hon. William Eliot. The barton of Appledore, formerly called Appledorford, and esteemed a manor, belonged to the Trevenor family, which became extinct in the male line in 1523.^f it is now a farm-house, the property of Mr. William Nottle, who purchased it of the Glanvilles of Catchfrench. Hay, in this parish, some time a feat of the Dodsons; Penharget, which belonged to the Morfheads; and Slade, which belonged to the Saltrons, are now all farm-houses.

The Duke of Cornwall is patron of the rectory.

Mr. William Morfhead, of Penharget, by his will, bearing date 1739, gave all his lands called Keason, in this parish, for the education of poor children; but no benefit has ever been derived to the parish from this bequest.

ST. IVES, a market and borough-town in the hundred and deanery of Penwith, is situated on the shore of the Bristol Channel, eight miles north-north-east from Penzance; seven north from Marazion; thirteen north-west from Helston; fourteen west from Redruth; and 277 from London. This town, called in ancient records Porth-Ia, is said to have taken its name from St. Hya or Ia, an Irish saint, who came over into Cornwall in company with St. Breaca and others, and was buried in the church at this place^g.

^c Rot. Parl. v. 586. and vi. 83.

^f The estate was inherited by the coheiresses. (See p. clx.)

^g William of Worcester's Itinerary.

The market of St. Ives was originally granted by King Edward I., in 1295, to William Bottreaux, to be held on Thursday, within his manor of La Nant^h. The same charter granted two fairs; one at the purification, the other at the assumption of the Virgin Mary. Hicks's manuscript makes mention of a market granted by King Henry VII.¹ The charter of Charles the First grants two weekly markets at this town, Wednesday and Saturday; but the Wednesday market has of late been supplied with scarcely any commodities except vegetables. The same charter grants four fairs, May 10, July 20, September 26, December 3d, and the following day to each. Of late years there has been only one fair (the last Saturday in November), and that chiefly for shoes, sweatmeats, &c. &c.

Leland, speaking of St. Ives, says, "most part of the houses in the peninsula be fore oppressid or over covered with sandes that the stormy windes and rages castith up there. This calamite hath continuid ther litle above 20 yeres." "The best part of the toun now standith in the south part of the Peninsula, toward another hille for defence from the sandes."^{*} Norden describes the haven of St. Ives as much annoyed with sands, and insufficient to receive ships of any burden. "The town and port of St. Ives," says Carew, "are both of mean plight; yet with their best meanes (and often to good and necessarie purpose) succouring distressed shipping. Order hath been taken," he adds, "and attempts made for bettering the road with a peere; but eyther want or slacknesse, or impossibilitie, hitherto withhold the effect: the whiles plentie of fish is here taken and sold verie cheap." In Holinshed's Chronicle is the following mention of a light-house and block-house, near St. Ives. On "a little byland cape or peninsula, called Pendinas, the compas not above a mile, standeth a Pharos or light for ships that sail by those coasts in the night. There is also a block-house and a peer on the east side thereof, but the peer is fore choked with sand, as is the whole coast from St. Ies unto St. Carantokes." There is still a battery on the eastern side, and the old pharos, which still exists, is used for depositing government stores. A new and commodious pier was constructed, under the direction of Mr. Smeaton, between the years 1766 and 1770.¹ St. Ives is now a place of considerable trade, and has an extensive pilchard-fishery. The principal export, except fish, is copper-ore; the imports are coals, salt, timber, iron, leather, groceries, &c. The principal trade is carried on at Hayle, three miles from the town, which is within the port of St. Ives. In the year 1705,

^h Rot. Cart. 24 Edw. I.

¹ Extracts taken by Dr. Cardew. The manuscript itself could not be procured. (See p. 5.)

^{*} Itin. III. 21.

¹ Dr. Borlase.

the town of St. Ives contained 240 houses; according to the last return to parliament, in 1811, it contained 712 houses, 3281 inhabitants.

Sir Francis Basset, of Tehidy, who was member for St. Ives, procured from King Charles, in the year 1639, a charter of incorporation for this town, under which the body-corporate consisted of a mayor, twelve capital burgeses, and twenty-four inferior burgeses: a subsequent charter was granted by King James II. in 1685, under which the body-corporate consists of a mayor, recorder, town-clerk, ten aldermen, and twelve common-council-men. Four of these are justices of the peace, and hold a sessions. It appears that before the incorporation, the chief officer of this town was called the mayor or portreeve, and it is said that one Payne, who held that office in the reign of Edward VI., was executed by order of Sir Anthony Kingston, for being concerned in Arundell's rebellion^m. Sir Francis Basset abovementioned, gave to the corporation of St. Ives a drinking-cup, on which is the following inscription:—

If any discord 'twixt my friends arise,
Within the borough of beloved St. Ives,
It is desired that this my cup of love,
To everie one a peace-maker may prove;
Then am I blest, to have given a legacie
So like my harte unto posteritie.

Francis Basset, A^o. 1640.

St. Ives has sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Philip and Mary. The borough extends over the whole parish, and all householders paying scot and lot, being about 340 in number, are entitled to vote.

The principal villages in the parish of St. Ives are Aire, Batavellan, Bovallan, Carrackdues, Corva, Hellefvean, Hellefveor, Penbeagle, Treloyhan, Trenwith, and Trowan.

The manor of Porth-la Prior, which belonged to the priory of Tywardreth, being situated partly in the parish of St. Ives and partly in St. Anthony in Meneage, and in other parishes, was one of those annexed to the duchy of Cornwall in lieu of the honor of Wallingford. Another manor of Porth-la was successively in the families of Hele, and of Robartes, Earl of Radnor, and was purchased, together with the manor of Dynas-la, and that of Lelant and Trevellow, of Vere Hunt, Esq., representative of the Robartes family, by the grandfather of Samuel Stephens, Esq., the present proprietor. On the manor of Lelant and Trevellow is Tregenna

^m Dr. Borlase's MSS.

castle, the seat of Mr. Stephens, built by his father, on an elevated site which commands a fine sea-view. On the summit of a lofty hill, about a mile from this house, is a pyramid, erected by the late John Knill, Esq., a bencher of Gray's-Inn, some time collector of the port of St. Ives, and afterwards secretary to Lord Hobart, when Lord-lieutenant of Ireland. On one side of the pyramid, which he intended for the place of his burialⁿ, is inscribed "Johannes Knill;" on another, "*Resurgam*;" on a third, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." Mr. Knill, who died in 1811, directed that at the end of every five years, an old woman, and ten girls under fourteen years of age, dressed in white, should walk in procession, with music, from the market-house at St. Ives, to the pyramid, round which they should dance, singing the hundredth psalm; and for the purpose of keeping up this custom, he gave some freehold-lands, which are vested in the officiating minister, the mayor of St. Ives, and the collector of that port for the time being, who are allowed ten pounds for a dinner.

The manor of St. Ives, and Trelyan or Treloyhan, in St. Ives, which, from the circumstance of having the great tithes attached to it, we suppose to have belonged to the College of Crediton in Devonshire, was many years in the family of Praed, of whom it was purchased in or about the year 1807, by Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart. The manor of Ludgvan-Lees has an extensive jurisdiction in this parish: Leland, indeed, speaks of its Lords as Lords of St. Ives. "The Lord Brooke was Lord of St. Ives, now Blunt, Lord Montjoy, and Lord Pawlet^o."

The manor and barton of Trenwith, which was anciently the name of a district including the whole parish of Lelant, belonged in the reign of Edward the Confessor to Abbot Sitricius; when the Survey of Domesday was taken, to the Earl of Cornwall: John de Beaufort, son of John of Gaunt, had a grant of it, and it continued in the noble family of Beaufort till the attainder of Edmund Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, in 1471. The manor appears to have been long ago annihilated: the barton became the property of a family who are said to have taken the name of Trenwith, in or about the reign of Henry VIII., and became extinct in the male line by the death of Mr. Thomas Trenwith, lieutenant in the navy, in the year 1796. The barton is now the property and residence of their representative Mr. William Lander.

The church of St. Ives was built as a chapel to Lelant, by virtue of a bull from pope Alexander I., bearing date 1410; it was consecrated by the Bishop

ⁿ He was buried in London, where he died.

^o See the account of Ludgvan.

of Exeter, on the 3d of February 1434.^p St. Ives is a daughter-church to Lelant. The great tithes which belonged to the college of Crediton in Devonshire, are vested in Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart., by purchase from the Praeds^q. The Bishop of Exeter is patron of the vicarage. Within the memory of man were the remains of a chapel near the Quay^r. There were chapels also formerly at Brunian^s and Higher-Tregenna: the foundations of the latter are still visible. In Holinshed's Chronicle is mention of a chapel of St. Nicholas, on the very point of a peninsula called Pendinas, which had belonged of late to Lord Brooke, and then to Lord Mountjoy. This chapel, of which there are still some remains, is mentioned in the *Liber Regis*. It must have been appurtenant to the manor of Ludgvan-Lees.

The Rev. Jonathan Toup, rector of St. Martin's, near Looe, the learned annotator on Suidas, and editor of Longinus, was born at St. Ives, where his father, of the same name, was lecturer. He was baptized January 5th, 1713-4. The plague was very fatal at St. Ives in the year 1647, in which year 535 persons are said to have died, between Easter and the middle of October^t. The following remarkable entries appear in the churchwardens accounts at this place.

1730—Paid for horses to carry the Prince of Mount-Lebanon

and his retinue

1 10 0

1734—To the Greek Bishop, by order of the Mayor

1 11 6

Mrs. Chefton Hext, widow, in the year 1649 founded an alms-house for six poor people, and gave the sum of 50l., out of the interest of which, 20s. per annum was to be given to the priest of the parish, and the remainder to the poor^u. There is no trace of this alms-house.

A grammar-school, for the instruction of youth, by a master and usher, was founded in this town by King Charles's charter, in 1639; the Bishop of Exeter, with the mayor and capital burgeses of St. Ives, having been appointed governors. This school has not been kept up for many years past.

^p Extract from Hicks's MS.

^q They had before belonged to the Earls of Suffolk.

^r Dr. Borlase says, that in the month of June 1770, a chapel called *St. Leonard's*, not far south of the pier, then turned into a smith's shop. This chapel, nevertheless, might have been that of *St. Ante als Ansa*, prope ripam maris, in which was a gild or fraternity, as appears by the registers of the See of Exeter, anno 1495. (Borlase's Collections.)

^s Ibid.

^t Extracts from Hicks's MS.

^u Ibid.

ST. JULIOTT, commonly called ST. JILT, in the hundred of Lefnewth and deanery of Trigg-Major, lies about fourteen miles nearly west-north-west of Launceston; about thirteen south-south-west of Stratton; and about six nearly north of Camel-ford, which is the post-office town. The principal villages in this parish are Beeney and Tresparrett.

The manor of Tresparrett or Tresparvett, in this parish, belongs to William Rawle, Esq., in whose family it has been for many generations. Mr. Rawle has also the manor of Tremorill or Tremorvill, which belonged to the baronial family of Bottreaux^w. The barton-house of this estate is called Small-hill, and is the property of Charles Chichester, Esq., of Hall, near Barnstaple. Hennett, formerly a seat of the Rawles, is now a farm-house, the property of Edward Lillicrap.

The curacy of St. Juliott is in the alternate presentation of Sir Arscott Ourry Molefworth, Bart., and William Rawle, Esq., who are impropriators of the great tithes. The rectory was formerly appropriated to the abbey of Tavistock.

ST. JUST, called St. Just in Roseland, to distinguish it from another parish of the same name, lies in the deanery and in the west division of the hundred of Powder, three miles from Falmouth, across the harbour; and eight miles nearly south-south-west of Tregony. St. Mawes, which is in this parish, is the post-office town. The manor of Tolverne, in Filley, formerly belonging to the Arundells (now the property of Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart.) extends into this parish, as does that of Bohurra in St. Anthony, the property of Admiral Spry. The manor of Bogullos, *alias* St. Mawes, in St. Just, which formerly belonged to the Mohuns^x, is now the property of James Buller, Esq., M.P. The barton of Roscaffa, formerly the seat of the Roscaffa family, and afterwards of that of Hugo or Hewgo, both extinct, is now a farm-house, the property of Sir William Lemon, Bart. The coheiresses of Roscaffa married into the families of Trefry and Woollacombe. There are the remains of a chapel attached to this barton. On the barton of Treveres or Treverys^y, where was formerly the seat of the family of Jack, afterwards of their representatives (the Hookers), is now a farm-house, the property of Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart., who inherited this estate and the advowson of the rectory from the Tredenams. It is said that there was formerly a chapel of ease at a village in this parish called Lane: human bones have been dug up on its supposed site, and the adjoining field is called the chapel-clofe.

^w The last Lord Bottreaux died seised of it, 2 Edw. IV.

^x Esch. Eliz.

^y Lord Battreaux died seised of a manor of this name, 2 Edward VI.

In this parish is the borough-town of St. Mawes, adjoining to which are the villages of Bogullos and Bohurra, the manors of which have been already mentioned. Leland supposes that the patron Saint of this town was Mauduit or Machutus, a Welchman; others have been of opinion that Mawes is a corruption of St. Mary, and, indeed, the town in various ancient records is called St. Mawes *alias* St. Mary's, probably as having belonged to the priory of St. Mary at Plympton. Mr. Whitaker speaks of St. Mawes'-well in this town, and says, that there was a chapel close to it, turned into a dwelling-house, which, by its Gothic windows, exhibited some traces of its original use. This chapel was no doubt the same, which in the registers of the See of Exeter, is called the chapel of St. Mauduit: the inhabitants of St. Just had a licence to attend divine service in it^y.

St. Mawes has sent members to parliament ever since the year 1562: the right of election is vested in the freeholders and freemen of the borough, now about twenty in number. There is a weekly market on Fridays, now attended only by two or three butchers: there was formerly a fair on the Friday after the festival of St. Luke, but it has been some time disused.

The manor of St. Mawes, which belonged to the Nugent family, is now vested in the Marquis of Buckingham, in right of his mother the late Marchioness, who was heiress of Earl Nugent. It was determined in a suit at law with Admiral Spry, at the summer assizes in the year 1808, that the manor of St. Mawes extended over the whole creek and harbour, and that the Lord had a right to certain duties for anchorage, buselage, &c., and was entitled to wrecks, &c. It was proved at the same time, that the fishery claimed by Admiral Spry, in right of his manor of Bohurra, was an open fishery; but that the Admiral had acquired by usage the right of fishery at St. Anthony mill-lead.

St. Mawes castle was built by King Henry the Eighth, for the protection of Falmouth harbour, in 1542, during the war with France. Mr. Trefry of Fowey, had the superintendence of the works, and at his request, Leland wrote some Latin inscriptions^z, to be placed on the building. Tonkin says, that after the dissolution

^y Dr. Borlase's Collections.

^z "Henricus Oct. Rex Angl. Franc. et Hiberniæ invictiss. me posuit præsidium reipubl. terrorem hostib."

"Imperio Henrici naves submitte vela."

"Semper honos, Henrice, tuus, laudesque manebunt."

"Edwardus fama referat factisque parentem."

"Gaudeat Edwardo duce nunc Cornubia felix."—Itin. Vol. III. p. 77.

The two former inscriptions are not now to be seen. There are two others not mentioned by Leland.

diffolution of monasteries, the castle, with the lands which had belonged to the priory of Plympton, was given to Michael Vivian, Esq., who was the first governor. Hals says, that it was given, in the first instance, (as he had been informed,) to Sir Robert Le Grice, a Spaniard, whose son, in Queen Elizabeth's time, sold the inheritance to Hannibal Vyvyan, Esq., of Trelowarren. It continued for several generations in the Vyvyan family. Sir Richard Vyvyan, who was a royalist, is said to have been displaced by the parliamentary party during the civil war, Captain Rouse having been appointed in his stead. It is probable that this was after the month of March 1646, when we are told by Whitlocke^a, that the governor of St. Mawes sent to Sir Thomas Fairfax, offering to deliver up that fortress, and that Sir Thomas immediately sent some forces to take possession of it. Sir Viel Vyvyan is said to have sold the castle, and the annexed estates, in the reign of Charles II., to John Earl of Bath, who immediately made it over to Sir Joseph Tredenham. Sir Joseph was made governor of the castle by the King: after the revolution he was displaced, being succeeded by Hugh Boscawen, Esq., afterwards Lord Falmouth, who was removed in 1734, Major De Roen being then appointed by King George II. The present governor is General Nugent. The castle is not now fortified, but there is an open battery below, near the block-house. The castle estate is in moieties between the Marquis of Buckingham and James Buller, Esq., M.P. A chapel has been lately erected at St. Mawes, at the expence of the late Marquis of Buckingham; it was finished in July 1812: but has not been endowed or consecrated.

ST. JUST, in the deanery and in the west division of the hundred of Penwith, is situated eleven miles nearly south-west of St. Ives, and about seven nearly west of Penzance, which is the post-office town. The principal villages in this parish, exclusively of the church-town, which is called St. Just, otherwise La Frowda, are Betallack, Bosavern, Brea, Kelinack, Pendeen, and Trewellard.

The manor of Kelinack, or Killenick, belonged successively to the families of Longeland^b and Hankford; from the latter, it passed by a female heir to the

Over the front-door, which faces the entrance of the harbour,

"Semper vivat Aia Regis Henrici Octavi qui an^o. 34 sui regni hoc fieri fecit."

On the outside of the wall of the half-moon battery, in front of the castle,

"Honora Henricum Octavum Angliæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ Regem excellentissimum."

^a Memorials, p. 203.

^b John Longeland died 3 Ric. II., seized (jointly with Isabella his wife) of the manor of Keleynek, held of Robert Chambron. Esch.

Bour-

Bourchiers, Lords Fitzwarren and Earls of Bath. This manor has been dismembered : it was sold piecemeal under a decree of the Court of Chancery about the year 1720.

Pendeen, a feat of the Borlases, and the birth-place of Dr. Borlase the Cornish historian, is now a farm-house, the property of his grandson John Borlase, Esq. Betallack, some time a feat of the Usticks, is now a farm-house, belonging to Lord Falmouth. Bosvargus, the feat of a family of that name, was inherited by the learned Jonathan Toup, rector of St. Martin's, near Looe : it is now a farm-house, belonging to Mr. Nicholls of Looe, who married one of his nieces. Brea, supposed to have been the original feat of the family of Brea or Bray, is now a farm-house, belonging to William Ellis, Esq.

The great tythes of St. Just, which were appropriated to Glasfeney-College, are now vested in John Borlase, Esq. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown. In this parish are the ruins of Chapel-Carne-Brê, built on a singularly large *cairn*. On the plain above Cape-Cornwall, which is in this parish, are the remains of an ancient chapel called Parken chapel, forty-five feet by twelve, with a chapel-yard^d. Dr. Borlase speaks of a third at Breh, which had been converted into a dwelling-house.

ST. KAINE or ST. KEAN, in the hundred and deanery of West, (called in ancient records Lametton,) lies about two miles and a half south of Liskeard, which is the post-office town, and about six miles north of Looe. The manor of Lametton, as parcel of the possessions of Sir Robert Trefilian, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, was granted after his attainder, by King Richard II. to his son-in-law John Hawley^e of Dartmouth, whose daughter (an heiress) brought it to the Coplestones^f. The barton was the chief feat of that ancient family in Cornwall. In the reign of James I. it belonged to the Harris's^g of Mount-Radford, in Devonshire, from whom it passed soon afterwards, by marriage, to the Rashleighs : it is now the property of William Rashleigh, Esq., M.P. The manor-house is occupied by a farmer. The Rev. Wymond Cory is patron of the rectory. In this parish is the celebrated well, of which mention has been already made.

^d Dr. Borlase's MS. Collections.

^e Rot. Pat. 13 Ric. II.

^f It is probable that it was sold at the time that it is said to have cost John Coplestone, Esq., thirteen manors in Cornwall to procure the Royal pardon. (See Prince's Worthies.) The pardon is enrolled, and bears date 4 Eliz. Aug. 20.

^g Extent. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I., in the possession of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

KEA, in the deanery and in the west division of the hundred of Powder, lies not far from Truro: the churchⁱ, which stands alone, is about two miles nearly south-east of that town. The principal village is Calennick: part of Chafewater, which lies chiefly in Kenwyn, is in this parish.

The manor of Landegy (which was the ancient name of the parish) belonged at an early period to the Archdeknes^k; from whom it passed by female heirs to the Courtneys and Carews. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the manors of Landegy and Lanner were amongst those forfeited by Francis Tregian, and which were granted to Cary Lord Hunsdon, and afterwards re-purchased by Francis Tregian the younger. Before the year 1620, they had been sold by Charles Tregian, brother and heir of Francis Tregian the younger, to William Coryton^l, Esq., ancestor of John Tillie Coryton, Esq., the present proprietor.

The manor of Albalanda or Blanchland, partly in this parish and partly in Kenwyn, passed in marriage with Johanna, daughter and heir of Otho de Albalanda, (whose ancestors had long possessed it,) to John Boscawen^m, Esq., of Tregothnan; from whom it has passed, by lineal descent, to the present noble owner Lord Viscount Falmouth. Tonkin says, that the first copper-mines which were worked with success in Cornwall, were those on this estate. Nanfavellan, the barton of an estate, called in some records a manor, was an ancient seat of the Albalanda's, and afterwards of the Boscawens: it is now a farm-house, belonging to Lord Viscount Falmouth. Gudern or Godren, for many generations the seat of the Bawden family, as lessees under the Boscawens, is now a farm-house of Lord Falmouth's.

Kelliou or Killiow was for many years the seat of a family of that name, from whom it passed, by successive heirs female, to the families of Vivian and Haweis. It is now the property of Robert Lovell Gwatkin, Esq., who has purchased the fee, and has a lease from the widow of the late David Haweis, Esq. Seviock, in this parish, some time the seat of the family of Alleyne or Allen, is now the property of Michael Allen, Esq.: the house is unoccupied. Curlyghon or Carlyon, some time the seat of a family of that name, passed by a female heir

ⁱ This church is a new structure: the old church was situated on the river. The tower, which is still standing, is a fine object from the grounds at Tregothnan.

^k The Bodrugans held lands under Archdekne, as of his manor of Landegy. 2 Edw. II.

^l Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.

^m It was held 17 Jac. I., by Boscawen of Trevanion, as of his manor of Restronguet, and by Trevanion, of Launceston-Castle. (Ibid.)

to Haweis: the lease is now vested in Mrs. Ursula Haweis, widow: the fee belongs to R.L. Gwatkin, Esq., by purchase from the executors of the late David Haweis, Esq.

The parishes of Kea and Kenwyn form an united benefice (a vicarage), in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter. The great tithes which were appropriated to the college of Glasfeney are now vested in Lord Falmouth.

An alms-house for “such poor people of the parish of Kea and of the communion of the church of England (not receiving parish pay), as the said house would conveniently hold, (being eight in number),” was founded by the will of Mr. John Lanyon, bearing date 1724, and endowed with an estate in Gwennap, worth about 50l. per annum.

KENWYN, in the deanery and in the west division of the hundred of Powder, adjoins the town of Truro, a considerable part of the suburbs of which are in this parish°. The church lies about three-quarters of a mile north-west of the town. The principal detached village in this parish is Chasewater, (between Truro and Redruth,) a small part of which is in the parish of Kea. At Twelve-heads, in this parish, were formerly copper-works.^p

The manor of Allet, Edelet, or Edles, was at the time of the Domesday Survey held by Algar, master of the horse, under Robert, Earl of Moreton and Cornwall. It was afterwards in the families of Lanladron and Hamely. From the former, two-thirds descended to the Arundells of Trerice, who held that portion in the reign of James I.^q The other third was divided between Boscawen and Trevilian. This manor belonged, some years since, in equal portions, to Lord Falmouth, Sir William Lemon, Bart., and Lord Galway; the latter, who inherited from the Arundells of Trerice, has sold his share in lots, retaining the under-ground profits, and his right of common. The wood called Three-Lords-Wood, is solely the property of Lord Falmouth. The manor of Newham, which formerly belonged to the Bodrugans, and on the attainder of Sir Henry Bodrigan was granted to the Trevanions, is now, by a late purchase from the Rev. William Pye, the property of R. A. Daniell, Esq. Tregarrick, in this parish, formerly called a manor, was the seat of a family of that name, whose heiress married

° In this parish was the site of the Dominican Friery, said to have been founded by the Reskymers, and granted by Edward VI. to William Aglionby, Esq.

^p Dr. Borlase's Collections.

^q Extent. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.

Trenowth, and a coheirefs of Trenowth married Boscawen. This estate, now the property of Lord Falmouth, has been in the Boscawen family about three centuries. Lord Falmouth has a manor of this name in the parish of Roche, which passed by a different title. Bosvigo, in this parish, is the property of Sir William Lemon, Bart., whose grandfather purchased it, in 1741, of Richard Sholl. The barton of Boswylick, for several generations a seat of the family of Hacche, is now the property of William Harris, Esq., by purchase from Henry John, Esq. Treworder, formerly a seat of the family of Coven, and Chyncoose of that of Haweis, are now farm-houses. Treworder is the property of William Slade Gully, Esq., and Mr. Joseph Ferris; and Chyncoose of Mr. Nicholas Brown.

Kenwyn, although a separate parish, is consolidated as a benefice with Kea, as before described. The Exeter registers mention a chapel dedicated to St. George in this parish.

The manor of Tregavethan, which is nearly surrounded by the parish of Kenwyn, is deemed extra-parochial, has its separate officers, and maintains its own poor; it is described in Martyn's Alphabetical List as in the parish of Kea, and, indeed, the inhabitants pay their taxes to the assessor of that parish. This manor belonged to the Tregodicks, from whom it passed, by successive sales, to the families of Crosse, Bawden, Vincent, and Knight: it is now the property of the Marquis of Buckingham, whose maternal grandfather (Earl Nugent) became possessed of this and several other estates, in consequence of his marriage with the widow of John Knight, Esq., of Gosfield-Hall, in Essex. The barton, which had been retained by the Tregodicks, passed by a female heir to the Laughernes. Captain Digory Laugherne, who commanded a troop of horse for the King, having been ruined in his fortunes by the civil war, sold this barton in the reign of Charles II. to the Vincents. John Laugherne, brother of Digory, who was a lieutenant of horse in the King's army, is said to have been more than seven feet six inches high, and of remarkable strength. The barton-house, which was the seat of the Tregodicks and Laughernes, has been pulled down. There are now several farm-houses on the estate, which is divided into small tenements, held under the manor. Near the manor-house was a chapel dedicated to St. Mary, with a cemetery: the ruins of the chapel remained in Dr. Borlase's time^r. Roseeth, within the manor of Tregavethan, was a seat of the Cofens; Nicholas Cofen, of this place, was Sheriff of the County in 1660. Roseeth is now a farm-house, the property of Francis Enys, Esq.

^r MS. Collections.

ST.KEVERNE, in the deanery and in the west division of the hundred of Kirrier, lies about ten miles east-south-east from Helston, which is the post-office town, and about the same distance south of Falmouth. The principal villages, exclusive of the church-town, are Coverack, Porthalla, and Porthoustock, three fishing-coves, at the former of which is a good pier for small vessels; Arrowan, Grugith, Gwinter, Roscorwell, Rosnithen, Rosewick, Traboc or Treraboc, Tregarne, Tregowris, Treleever, Trenance, Trevallack, Trevalfoe, Trevoothen, and Trewillis. There is a show-fair for cattle at St.Keverne, on the Tuesday after Twelfth-day.

The manor of Lan-Keverne or St.Kyeran, the Lan-Achebran of the Domesday Survey, belonged to a College of Canons, called in that Survey the Canons of St.Achebran. It was afterwards parcel of the possessions of the abbot and convent of Beaulieu in Hampshire, who had a cell at this place. Leland, speaking of St.Keverne, says, "ther is a sanctuary with x or xii dwelling howses, and therby was a fel of monkes, but now goon home to ther hed hows." The manor of Lan-Keverne was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Francis Earl of Bedford: it was afterwards in the family of Bogan, from whom it passed by marriage to the late Thomas Vyvyan, Esq., of Trewan, in St.Columb, and is now the property of Vyel Vyvyan, Esq., of Trelowarren. Tregoning, the immediate site of the priory, where are some small remains of monastic buildings, is now the property of Mr.Jacob Lory, by purchase from Arscot Beckford, Esq., who bought it of the Bogans.

The manor of Rosenithon belonged at a remote period to the family of Seneschall^a, and was afterwards in that of Serjeaux, from whom it passed by female heirs to the Veres, Earls of Oxford^w: it is now in moieties, one of which belongs to the Rev. Sir Carew Vyvyan, Bart., the other to Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Esq., in right of his wife, as sister and heiress of the Rev. John Hosken. The manor of Tregarne Condurra^x, extending into St.Anthony and several neighbouring parishes, belonged in ancient times to the Earls of Cornwall. Having been for many generations in the Arundell family, it was purchased, in 1737, of the coheiresses of Richard Arundell, Esq., of Lanherne, by the grandfather of Sir William Lemon, Bart., the present proprietor, who has also the manor of Trythance, purchased of the Trefusis family in 1786. The manor of Trenoweth-Chammon, so called, probably, from having belonged to the family of Chamond, is now the property of the Rev. Sir Carew Vyvyan, Bart. The manor of Treraboc or Traboc, was parcel

^a Itin. VII. 118.^t Tanner.^u 2 Edw. II.^w Esch. Ric. II. Edw. IV.^x Tregarne is a village in this parish. Condurra is in St.Anthony.

of the possessions of the prior and convent of St. Michael, and was included, with other appurtenances of that monastery, in the lease to the Millitons and Harris's, and in the grant to Robert Earl of Salisbury, whose son and successor sold it, in 1651, to Mr. John Gregor, ancestor of Francis Gregor, Esq., of Trevarthenick, the present proprietor.

The barton of Treleage is the property of Vyel Vyvyan, Esq., by inheritance from the family of Bogan. The barton of Trebarvath, to which a manor was formerly attached, belonged at an early period to the family of Archdekne^y: it is now a farm-house, the property and residence of Mr. Richard Lory. There was in former times a manor of Rosewick, to which the church of Landewednack was an appendage. This manor, in the reign of Edward I., was conveyed by John de Ripariis to William de St. Margaret: it was afterwards in the Carminows, from whom it passed to the Reskymers. The site of this manor was, most probably, at Roswick in this parish, the lands in which still pay a high rent to a manor called Tretheves, Roswick, and Lucies, in the neighbouring parishes of Ruan-Minor and Grade, belonging to Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart.

The barton of Tregowris, some time a seat of the Hoskens, is now a farm, belonging to Mr. Raleigh Gilbert before-mentioned. The barton of Treland, some time a seat of the Haymes, is now a farm, the property and residence of Mr. James. Trembrose or Trembrase, successively a seat of the Geares and Hills, is now a farm of Sir Carew Vyvyan's. Trelayse, many years a seat of the Kensom family, was sold by George Kensom, Esq., about the year 1660, to Sampson Sandys, Esq.; it now belongs to the Rev. John Kempthorne, under the will of his grandfather, the Rev. Sampson Sandys, rector of Landewednack. Lanarth, now the seat of Lieutenant-Colonel William Sandys, has been in his family for more than a century. Hals relates a story of the miraculous preservation of an ancestor of this gentleman and seven other persons, of St. Keverne, who were driven to sea in an open boat, in the year 1702; and after beating about for four days and three nights, reached the coast of Normandy, where they landed and were made prisoners; but on the circumstance coming to the knowledge of the King (Louis XIV.), were generously released, and after an absence of two months, safely landed at Portsmouth, whence they returned to St. Keverne, having been long given over as lost.

In the parish-church are memorials of the families of Bogan, Sandys, and Squier: and a marble slab inscribed to the memory of Mr. Edward Pearce, surgeon, by his brother, the present Dean of Ely.

^y Esch. Ric. II. and Edw. IV.

The rectory of St. Keverne, which had been appropriated to the priory of Beaulieu, was many years in the family of Hill. The great tithes were sold by this family about the middle of the last century, for a term of 999 years, to the occupiers of the several estates. The advowson of the vicarage is vested in Mr. James Pascoe. There were formerly chapels at Tregowris, Traboc, Gwinter, Chynals, Trelease, and Nambol: the walls of some of these were standing within the memory of man. The registers of the See of Exeter record also a chapel at Lesteaders². In a petition to parliament in the reign of Edward IV., mention is made of John Vyvyan, Esq., of Trelowarren, and his wife Honor, (the heiress of Ferrers), going on a pilgrimage to the chapel of St. James, at Tregowris.

There is an endowed charity-school at St. Keverne, for reading, writing, and arithmetic, the master of which has a salary of 15l. per annum; and six reading-schools, with small salaries. The income which forms the endowment of these schools arises from the rent of three small parcels of land, and the interest of 150l. stock, amounting together to 26l. 10s. per annum. Part of the land was given by Sampson Sandys, Esq., in 1698; the remainder was purchased with a moiety of 200l., given to the schools by John Hosken, Esq., of Tregowris, in 1770.

ST. KEW, in the hundred of Trigg and deanery of Trigg-Minor, lies about eight miles nearly north-north-west from Bodmin, seven south-west from Camelford, six nearly east from Padstow, and three and a half from Wadebridge. The principal villages in this parish are Amble or Ammell, Pendogget, Tregelles or Tregellist, Trelill, and Trewethern.

The manor of Lanow, in old records called Lanow-Seynt and Landoho, (which was the ancient name of the parish,) was given, with the church, by King Edgar to the priory of Plympton, for the support of two canons, the keeping up of alms-giving, and the entertainment of pilgrims¹. It was, not long afterwards, resumed by the crown, the priory having been dissolved, and was given by King Henry I. to William Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter, by whom the priory was re-founded, and again endowed with this manor. After the dissolution of monasteries, King Henry VIII. granted it to John Wollacombe, Clerk, and Roger Prideaux, Gent.^b It was soon afterwards in the Bevilles, from whom it passed, by marriage, to the Grenvilles. Sir Beville Grenville sold it to the Attorney-General Noy; but John Earl of Bath, disputing his father's right of alienation, had a suit at law with his heirs; after a time the Noys made over their

² Dr. Borlase's Collections.

¹ Rot. Parl. I. p. 461.

^b Record in the Augmentation-Office.

claim to Mr. Christopher Davies, who at length is said to have been induced to accept a sum of money by way of compromise, and to have relinquished this manor to the Earl^c. Some time afterwards it became the property of the Pitts of Boconnoc, and now belongs to Lord Grenville, in right of his wife, as sister and heir of the last Lord Camelford. Lord Grenville has also the barton of Polterworgie, now a farm-house, which was a seat of the Bevilles^d; the manor of Tregear, on which was a seat of the Penkevills^e; and those of Allett and Ammell. The latter belonged to the Mohuns^f, and passed by the same title as Boconnoc.

The manor of St. Kew has been long in the Moleworth family, and now belongs to Sir A. O. Moleworth, Bart. The manor of Penpons or Penpont, now dismembered, belonged anciently to a family of that name, whose heiress brought it to the Arundells of Tolverne. The barton is, by a late purchase, the property of Mr. Richard Grose, whose family had long been tenants of the estate. The manor of Treharrick belonged to a family of that name, whose heiress brought it to the Cavalls in the reign of Henry VII. About the year 1700, Thomas Vivian, Esq., of Trenowth, to whom it had passed by inheritance from a coheiress of Cavall, dismembered the manor, and sold the barton to Mr. John Petar. It is now the property of Mr. Abraham Hambly, who has lately built a new house on the estate for his own residence.

Bokelly^g, the ancient seat of the Carnsews, which Leland calls "a praty house, with fair ground and praty wood about it," was sold by that family, about the time of the civil war to the Tregagles: it is now a farm-house, the property of Sir A. O. Moleworth, Bart., who is possessed also of the bartons of Pengenna and Rooke. The latter was for several generations the seat of a branch of the Treffry family. Tatane, the property and residence of Mr. John Curgenvin, is said to have been among the first possessions of the Moleworths in this county. Trewane, a seat of the Nicholls family, is now a farm-house, the property of the Rev. R. G. Grylls of Helston, by inheritance from the Glynn of that town, to whom it had been bequeathed by the heiress of Nicholls, who married Nicholas Glynn, Esq. of Glynn. Near the church is Shifdon, formerly belonging to the Treffry's, lately the seat of William Clode, Esq., Major in the East-India Company's service, and now of Henry Braddon, Esq.

^c Hals.^d Norden.^e Hals.^f Esch. Eliz. and Car. I.

^g William of Worcester, in his Itinerary, (temp. Edw. IV.) speaks of a dilapidated castle near Bokelly, called Kelly's-bury; it is probable that this is what is now called Kelly-rounds, in the adjoining parish of Egloshayle.

In the parish-church are considerable remains of painted glass, and memorials of the families of Cavall, Webber of Middle-Amble, and Treffry of Rooke. In the parish-register, which has been well kept, is an entry of the burial of Elizabeth Fradd, aged 103, March 3, 1803.

The impropriate rectory of St. Kew, which belonged to the priory of Plympton, and certain lands called Corker's-land, (from the family of Corker, who possessed some time since the rectorial estate,) are vested in Sir Arscot O. Moleworth, Bart. Lord Grenville is patron of the vicarage, which, in the thirteenth century, was endowed with the great tithes of certain lands in this parish. There was formerly a free chapel at Chapel-Amble, dedicated to St. Adhelm; and also a chapel in this parish dedicated to St. Wenn.^b

KILKHAMPTON, in the hundred of Stratton and deanery of Trigg-Major, lies about three miles and a half north-north-east from Stratton, which is the post-office town. There was formerly a market at this place, which in the year 1301 was proved to have been held by prescription, as appears by the *quo warranto* roll of that year. There are now three fairs, on Holy Thursday, the third Thursday after, and August 28: the first and last are considerable cattle-fairs.

The manor of Kilkhampton is supposed to have belonged to the Grenville family, from nearly the time of the Conquest; Dugdale says, that they were seated here in the reign of William Rufus. Richard de Grenville, who came over with William the Conqueror, is said, in the pedigrees of the family, to have been a younger brother of Robert Fitzhaman, Earl of Carbill, Lord of Thurigny and Granville, in France and Normandy; and to have been lineally descended from Rollo, Duke of Normandy. It is on record, that Richard de Grenville held certain knight's fees at Bideford in Devonshire, in the reign of Henry II. We have not found any record of the Grenvilles' possessions at Kilkhampton, of an earlier date than the *quo warranto* roll before-mentioned; but it appears that it had at that time been long in the family: they continued to reside at Stowe, in this parish, for many generations, and frequently served the office of sheriff for the county. William Grenville or Grenfield, (as the name was at that early period generally written), son of Sir Theobald, became Archbishop of York, and distinguished himself as an able statesman; he died in 1315. Sir Richard Grenville, son of Roger, (who was himself a captain in the navy, and lost his life, as Carew tells us, in the unfortunate Mary Rose,) was a celebrated military and naval

^b Dr. Borlase's MS. Collections.

commander in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He first distinguished himself in the wars under the Emperor Maximilian against the Turks, for which his name is recorded by several foreign writers. In the year 1591, being then Vice-Admiral of England, he was sent in the *Revenge*, with a squadron of seven ships, to intercept the Spanish galleons; when falling in with the enemy's fleet, consisting of fifty-two sail, near the Tercera islands, he repulsed them fifteen times in a continued fight, till his powder was all spent: his ship, which sunk before it arrived in port, was reduced to a hulk, and himself covered with wounds, of which he died two days afterwards, on board the vessel of the Spanish commander¹. Sir Richard's grandson was the brave and loyal Sir Beville Grenville. This distinguished officer was one of King Charles's generals in the West, and shared the glories of the successful campaign in Cornwall in the autumn of 1642; in the summer of the following year he lost his life at the battle of Lansdowne, near Bath. Sir Richard Grenville, who had been created a baronet in 1631, was, after his brother's death, made General of all the King's forces in the West. He was an active and zealous officer, and so particularly obnoxious to the parliamentary party, that he was perpetually the subject of abuse to their journalists, who seldom spoke of him but by the appellation of *Skellum* Grenville. During the dissensions between the civil power and the military in 1645, Sir Richard Grenville was superseded and imprisoned by the advice of Sir Edward Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon. That noble author gives a very unamiable character of Sir Richard, who is represented as having been in the highest degree oppressive, tyrannical, and unprincipled; but other writers attribute much of this to the personal enmity which subsisted between them. Sir Richard Grenville died, in reduced circumstances, at Ghent, in the year 1658; leaving no male issue, the title became extinct. Sir John Grenville, son of the brave Sir Beville, succeeded to the Kilkhampton estates: at a very early age he had a command in his father's regiment, and was left for dead in the field at Tewksbury. He was appointed Governor of the Scilly Islands when they revolted from the parliament, and was one of the chief instruments in effecting the restoration of King Charles II. He gave the living of Kilkhampton to Nicholas Monk, and employed him to influence his brother (the general) in favour of the exiled monarch; having succeeded in his negotiations, he had the satisfaction of being the bearer of the King's letters to General Monk, and to the parliament. In April 1661, Sir John Grenville was created Lord Grenville of Kilkhampton and Bideford, Viscount

¹ An account of the fight was published in 1591, by Sir Walter Raleigh.

Lansdowne, and Earl of Bath. On the death of his grandson, under age, in 1711, these titles became extinct, and the Kilkhampton estate passed to his aunt and coheirefs Grace Grenville, who married George Lord Carteret, and was afterwards (being then a widow) created by King George I. Countess of Granville, with remainder to her son John, who inherited that title and the Kilkhampton estate. On the death of Robert, the second Earl of Granville, in 1776, that title became extinct, and the Kilkhampton estate passed, under his will, to his nephew Henry Frederick Thynne, second son of Lord Viscount Weymouth, who had married his sister Louisa. Mr. Thynne was created Lord Carteret in 1784, and is the present possessor of Kilkhampton, the remainder of which, as well as the title of Carteret, is vested in Lord George Thynne, second son of the Marquis of Bath.

John Grenville, Earl of Bath, in the reign of Charles II., built a magnificent mansion at Stowe, in this parish, of which scarcely a vestige remains. It stood on an eminence, overlooking a well-wooded valley; but not a tree near it, says Dr. Borlase, to shelter it from the north-west. That writer speaks of it as by far the noblest house in the west of England, and says, that the kitchen offices, fitted up for a dwelling-house, made no contemptible figure*. It is a singular circumstance, that the cedar wainscot, which had been bought out of a Spanish prize, and used by the Earl of Bath for fitting up the chapel in this mansion, was purchased by Lord Cobham at the time of its demolition, (the house being then sold piecemeal,) and applied to the same purpose at Stowe, the magnificent seat of the noble family of Grenville in Buckinghamshire, where it still remains. Defoe, in his Tour through Great Britain, speaking of Stowe in Cornwall, says, that the carving of the chapel was the work of Michael Chuke, and not inferior to Gibbon's. Ilcombe, now a farm-house belonging to Lord Carteret, is described by Norden as the residence of a younger branch of the Grenvilles.

Alderscombe, formerly a seat of the Orchards, is the property of the Rev. Thomas Hooper Morrison, nephew of the late Paul Orchard, Esq., of Hartland-Abbey. Elmsworthy, some time a seat of the Westlakes, is now a farm-house, the property of Mr. Galsworthy of Hartland. The last of the Westlakes died, in very indigent circumstances, about the year 1772, having been reduced to the situation of a parish pauper. It is a singular circumstance, that he was twice pricked for sheriff after he was an inhabitant of the poor-house.

In the parish-church are monuments of the Grenville family, and memorials of the Orchards of Alderscombe, the Westlakes of Elmsworthy, and the Waddons

* MS. Notes to Carew's Survey.

of Tonacombe, in Morwinstow. On the monument of Sir Beville Grenville, which is surrounded by military trophies, is the following inscription :

“ Here lyes all that was mortal of the most noble and truly valiant Sir Beville Grenville, of Stowe, in the county of Cornwall, Earl of Corbill, and Lord of Thorigny and Granville, in France and Normandy, descended in a direct line from Robert, second son of the warlike Rollo, first Duke of Normandy, who, after having obtained divers signal victories over the rebels in the West, was at length slain, with many wounds, at the battle of Lansdowne, July 5, 1643. He married the most virtuous Lady, Grace, daughter of Sir George Smith, of the county of Devon, by whom he had many sons, eminent for their loyalty and firm adherence to the crown and church ; and several daughters, remarkable examples of true piety. He was indeed an excellent person, whose activity, interest, and reputation, was the foundation of what had been done in Cornwall; and his temper and affection so public, that no accident which happened could make any impressions on him, and his example kept others from taking any thing ill, or at least seeming to do so ; in a word, a brighter courage, and a gentler disposition, were never married together, to make the most cheerful and innocent conversation.” Vide Lord Clarendon’s History of the Rebellion.

“ To the immortal memory of his renowned grandfather, this monument was erected by the Right Honourable George Lord Lansdowne, Treasurer of the Household to Queen Anne, and one of Her Majesty’s most honourable Privy Council, &c., in the year 1714.”

“ Thus slain thy valiant ancestor did lye,
When his one bark a navy did defy,
When now encompass’d round the victor stood,
And bath’d his pinnace in his conquering blood,
Till all his purple current dryed and spent,
He fell, and made the waves his monument :
Where shall the next famed Granville’s ashes stand,
Thy grandfire fills the seas, and thou the land.”

Martin Llewellyn.

Vide Oxford University Verses, printed 1643.¹

Sir

¹ A collection of verses, by the University of Oxford, on the death of Sir Beville Grenville, was printed in 1643, and reprinted in 1684. To these are annexed King Charles’s Letters to Sir Beville Grenville, and to the county of Cornwall ; and a patent of Charles I., which grants to the county of

Sir Beville Grenville was forty-eight years of age at the time of his death, as appears by the following record of his birth in the parish register at Kilkhampton.

“ Bevell, the sonne of the worshipfull Bernarde Greynville, Esquire, was borne and baptized at Brinn, in Cornwall, A°. Dⁿⁱ. 1595.”

In the margin, “ Marche 1595, borne the 23d daye, baptized the 25th daye of Marche.”

His brother Sir Richard's baptism is thus entered; “ Richard, the son of Barnard Grainville, Esq., baptiz'd 26 June 1600.”

Lord Carteret is patron of the rectory of Kilkhampton. In the registers of the fee of Exeter, mention is made of a chapel at Brightley, in this parish, dedicated to St. Catherine^m.

LADOCK, (vulgarly called Laffick,) in the deanery and in the east division of the hundred of Powder, lies about four miles north-west of Grampound, about six north of Tregony, and about seven north-east of Truro, which is the post-office town. The principal village in this parish is Bedock *alias* Besock.

The manor of Ladock belonged successively to the Carminows, Courtenays, and Mohuns of Boconnocⁿ; having passed with that estate, is now the property of Lord Grenville, who has also the manors of Trethurfe and Nansough in this parish. The barton of Trethurfe was the seat of a family of that name, one of whose coheiresses married Courtenay of Lanrake: it now belongs to the Earl of Cork, and Stephen Poyntz, Esq., as representatives of Kelland Courtenay, Esq., the last heir male of that branch of the family^o. The barton of Nansough, which belonged formerly to the family of Wise, is now the property and residence of Mr. Charles Andrew.

The manor of Bedock *alias* Bezock, was one of those seized by the crown in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as the property of Francis Tregian, who was convicted of harbouring Cuthbert Mayne, the Popish priest, and granted to Cary Lord Hunsdon: it was re-purchased by Francis Tregian the younger in the reign of James I., and not long afterwards alienated, and came into the Arundell family.

of Cornwall a trade to Denmark, the great Duke of Muscovy, and the Levant. Martin Llewellyn was a poet and physician, and was some time principal of St. Mary Hall in Oxford: in the latter part of his life he resided at High-Wycomb; died there in 1682, and lies buried in the north aisle of the chancel.

^m Dr. Borlase's Collections.

ⁿ Esch. Ric. II. and Eliz.

^o See p. cxxxi.

Lady Frances, widow of the Honourable Richard Arundell, (uncle of the last Lord Arundell of Trerice,) gave it to her nephew William Viscount Galway, whose son, Robert Viscount Galway, sold it, in 1780, to Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart., the present proprietor.

Hay, a seat of the Randylls, and afterwards successively of the families of Tregian and Bone, belonged at a later period to the Hearles, and is now the property of Samuel Stephens, Esq., who married the representative of one of the coheiresses of that family.

Lord Grenville, and the representatives of Mr. Courtenay, have the alternate patronage of the rectory. There is the site of a decayed chapel at Venton-Laffick.

The Rev. John Eliot, rector of Ladock and Truro, who died in 1760, having bequeathed his property to be disposed of in charitable uses, the trustees applied it in part towards endowing six charity-schools in this county, one of which was at Ladock, with five pounds per annum each. This disposition was confirmed by a decree of chancery in 1764.

LALANT or LELANT, in the deanery and in the east division of the hundred of Penwith, is written in old records La Nant: it lies on the Hayle, three miles to the south-east of St. Ives, which is the post-office town. The principal villages in this parish, exclusively of the church-town, are Brunian, Trecroben, Tredreath or Lower Lalant town, Trembetha, and Trink. Norden speaks of Lalant as having been "somtyme a haven towne, but then of late decayed, by reason of the sande which had choaked the harbour and buried much of the lands and howses: many devises," says he, "they use to prevent the *obforpation* of the churche." The principal population of this parish is now at Lalant town, higher up the Hayle, towards Trevethow. The tradition is yet current, that there was a considerable town near the church, and that the trade of the Hayle was on the Lalant side, till the sands drove the inhabitants farther to the south. So lately as the year 1780, the sand was almost as high as the church-yard wall, and its boundaries scarcely discernible; but by planting rushes, the sands have become stationary, and the fence is now visible. There is a cattle-fair at Lalant on the 15th of August.

Samuel Stephens, Esq. of Tregenna, has a manor which is called Lalant and St. Ives. This we suppose to have been the estate which was confirmed to the monastery of Tywardreth, by Robert de Cardinham, in the reign of Richard I., by the name of *Villa de la Nanta* and Tredrait.

The Trevethow estate, called the manor of Lalant and Trevethow, belonged to the baronial family of Bottreaux^p, and afterwards successively to those of Godolphin^q and Praed. The great-grandfather of the present proprietor (William Praed, Esq., M.P.) being a younger son of the Mackworths of Glamorganshire, took the name of Praed, on succeeding to the estates of the last heir male of the last-mentioned family, who died in 1717. Trevethow, the seat of the Praeds, has of late years been mostly uninhabited, except a part which is occupied by the tenant of the demesnes; the present owner residing chiefly at his seat at Tyringham in Buckinghamshire.

The manor of Trembethow is said to have been the seat of John Hals, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas in the reign of Henry V., and to have been by him sold to the Godolphins: in the reign of Queen Elizabeth it was in the family of Mohun: it is now in severalties, one-third being the property of William Praed, Esq., another of Arthur Champernowne, Esq., and the remaining third divided between Samuel Stephens, Esq., the Rev. H. H. Tremayne, and F. H. Rodd, Esq., as heirs of the family of Hearle.

Goonwin or Gunwin, formerly a seat of the Pawleys, for whom there are memorials in the parish-church, (bearing date 1625, 1721, &c.) passed afterwards to the Praeds: the old mansion has been taken down, and two farm-houses built on the site.

The church of St. Uny Lalant, said to have been the burial-place of the saint to whom it is dedicated, (a brother of St. Herygh,) is the mother-church of St. Ives and Tawednack. The church was given or confirmed by Robert de Cardinham to the monastery of Tywardreth, in the reign of Richard I.^s, but afterwards became appropriated to the college of Crediton in Devonshire. The rectorial estate having been in the seventeenth century vested in the Maynard family, was inherited by the Hobarts: the late Earl of Buckinghamshire sold it to Humphrey Mackworth Praed, Esq., and it is now the property of William Praed, Esq., except the great tithes of St. Ives, which were purchased by Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart. The vicarage is in the gift of the Bishop of Exeter. The glebe consists of fifty acres; but of these about eight only are cultivated, the remainder being covered with hillocks of sand.

LAMORRAN, in the deanery and in the west division of the hundred of Powder, lies three miles and a half nearly south-west from Tregony, and about five nearly

^p Esch. 2 Edw. IV.

^q Esch.

^q Bowles's "Short Account of the Hundred of Penwith,"

^s Dugdale's Monasticon, I. 586.

south-east from Truro, which is the post-office town. The only village in this parish, except the church-town, is that of Tregennah.

The manor of Lamorran belonged, as early as the year 1327, to the family of Halep, from whom, before 1383¹, it had passed to the Trevenors: before 1556 the coheiresses of Richard Trevenor had brought it into the families of Roscarrock and Chamond²: John Verman, Esq. died seised of it in 1658, as appears by his monument in the church; his family continued to be possessed of it till about the beginning of the last century, when it passed to the Sparks³. Sir John Moleworth, Bart. was lord of the manor in 1736: it is now the property of Lord Falmouth, having been purchased by his father, the late Lord, of the Moleworth family. The manor-house is occupied by a farmer. Lord Falmouth is patron of the rectory, the advowson of which has always been annexed to the manor.

LANDEWEDNACK, in the deanery and in the west division of the hundred of Kirrier, lies in the district of Meneage, about nine miles south-south-east of Helston, which is the post-office town, and about fourteen south-south-west from Falmouth. The only village, except the church-town, is a cluster of houses near the Lizard-Point, called Lizard town.

The manor of Trethevas or Tretheves, Lucies, and Rossick, extending over this parish, Ruan-Minor and Grade, was successively in the families of Carminow and Reskymer⁴; at a later period (from 1631 to 1768) in that of Robinson, by whom it was sold in the last-mentioned year to Thomas Fonnereau, Esq.: it is now the property of Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart., by whom it was purchased after Mr. Fonnereau's death.

The advowson of the rectory was formerly an appendage to the manor of Rossick⁵, the site of which manor appears to be in the parish of St. Keverne: it is still in the Robinson family. The ancient font, and some remarkable instances of longevity at Landewednack, have been elsewhere spoken of⁶. The Lizard-Point, the Soapy-Rock, and Kynans-Cove⁷, are in this parish.

¹ The Haleps continued to reside in this parish, at Trewonwell, as late as the reign of Edward IV., when the family became extinct in the male line. The coheiresses married Boscawen, Trefusis, Trevanion, and Borlase.

² Dr. Borlase's Parochial Collections.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Esch. Edw. IV.

⁵ It appears that John de Ripariis sold the church of Landewednack, with the manor of Rossick, to William de St. Margaret, in the reign of Edw. I. (Esch. 34 Edw. I.)

⁶ See p. xlix, and the account of ancient fonts.

⁷ See p. clxxxiv.

LANDRAKE or LANRAKE, in the deanery and in the fourth division of the hundred of East, lies three miles north-north-east of St. Germans, which is the post-office town, and four west-north-west of Saltash. The small village of Wotton-Cross is in this parish, and part of Tidiford, where an extensive trade in lime-burning is carried on. The other part of Tidiford is in St. Germans. There are two cattle-fairs in this parish, July 19, and August 24.

The manor of Lanrake, which is called by Tonkin the very best in the county, belonged at an early period to the family of St. Margaret^a; in the seventeenth century it was the property of Serjeant Maynard, whose heiress brought it to the Hobarts: the late Earl of Buckinghamshire gave it in marriage with his daughter to Lord Mount-Edgcumbe. The manor-house is occupied by a farmer.

Wotton, in this parish, the seat of an ancient family of that name, whose heiress brought it to a branch of the Courtenays, and afterwards of the family of Rowse, is now the property of Francis Dogherty, Esq., in right of his wife, who was heiress of the family of Blake. There are no remains of the old mansion. The Earl of Buckinghamshire is impropriator of the great tithes which belonged to the priory of St. Germans, and patron of the vicarage, as representative of the Maynard family.

LANDULPH, in the deanery and in the fourth division of the hundred of East, is situated on the banks of the Tamar, two miles north from Saltash, and five south-east from Callington. Plymouth-dock, which by water is about five miles from Landulph, is the post-office town. The only village of any consequence in this parish, except the church-town, is Car-Green.

The manor of Landulph was at an early period in the baronial family of D'Alneto, Dawney, or Danny, from whom it passed by a female heir to the Courtenays: after the first attainder in the Courtenay family, it was in the temporary possession (by successive grants from the crown) of Ralph Ashton and Thomas Grayson^b: on the attainder of Henry Marquis of Exeter, it was finally alienated from the Courtenay family, and annexed with other estates to the duchy of Cornwall, in lieu of the honor of Wallingford. In consequence of the sale of crown-lands during the interregnum in the seventeenth century, this manor became for a while the property of Sir Gregory Norton. The manor of Ellbridge, Tellbridge, or Thelbridge, was in the reign of James I. the property of James Crossman, who had purchased it of Nicholas Skelton^c; it was held under the manor of Ashetorre, and

^a Esch. 29 Edw. I.

^b Temp. Edw. IV. and Ric. III., Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. Nos. 573 and 1658.

^c Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I. in the possession of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

is now the property of Mrs. Bluett, having of late passed with the Halton estate. Clifton, in this parish, supposed to be one of the franchises described by Carew, was the seat of a younger branch of the Arundells of Trerice. Thomas Arundell (son of Sir John Arundell, by Anne Moyle) built the house about the year 1500; and it continued in the Arundells till about the year 1620: it is probable that it was afterwards in the Killigrews, it being certain that it was in the successive possession of Sir Nicholas Lower and Sir Reginald Mohun, who married the daughters of Sir Henry Killigrew; the former died without issue. Clifton, which was inherited by the Mohuns, was sold, after the death of the last Lord Mohun, to Thomas Pitt, Esq., grandfather of the first Lord Camelford; and having passed with Boconnoc and other estates in this county to Lady Grenville, was purchased in 1807 by the Rev. Francis Vyvyan Jago, rector of Landulph, who is the present proprietor. The old mansion remains, with its hall, chapel, &c., but much dilapidated: it is occupied as a farm-house.

In the parish-church is the following inscription, upon a small brass tablet: "Here lyeth the body of Theodore Paleologus, of Pefaro in Italy, descended from the Imperial line of the last Christian Emperors of Greece, being the son of Camillo, the son of Prosper, the son of Theodoro, the son of John, the son of Thomas, second brother of Constantine Paleologus, the eighth of that name, and last of the line that reigned in Constantinople, till subdued by the Turks, who married with Mary, the daughter of William Balls of Hadlye in Suffolk, Gent., and had issue five children, Theodoro, John, Ferdinando, Maria, and Dorothy. He departed this life at Clyfton, the 21st of January 1636."

Thomas, brother of Constantine Paleologus, of whom Mahomet II., Emperor of the Turks, gave this character,—“that in the great country of Peloponnesus, he had found many slaves, but never a man but him^d,” after defending the castle of Salmonica a whole year against the Turks, made his escape from that fortress, when all hope of relief had been abandoned, and fled into Italy, where Pope Pius II. allowed him a pension till his death. It is probable that Theodore, the descendant of Prince Thomas, who lies buried at Landulph, sought an asylum in England, in consequence of the hostility shewn towards the Greeks by Pope Paul V., and his successor Gregory XV. We have not been able to learn what became of the sons of this descendant of the Imperial line: his daughter Dorothy was married at Landulph, to William Arundell, in 1656, and died in 1681; and his daughter Mary, who died unmarried, was buried there in 1674, as appears by the parish register.

^d Knolles's History of the Turks.

The rectory of Landulph is in the patronage of the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall.

LANEAST, in the deanery of Trigg-Major, and in the north division of the hundred of East, lies about seven miles nearly west from Launceston, which is the post-office town. There are only two small villages in this parish, except the church-town, Badgall and Trespearn. The manor of Laneast is the joint property of Mr. Sampson Rowe and William Baron, a minor. Mr. Rowe's father purchased it of the trustees of the representatives of the Arundells of Trerice, who long possessed the manor by inheritance from the family of Durant^d. The church of Laneast was formerly appropriated to the priory of Launceston: the great tithes are now vested in Mr. George Bennett; the small tithes, out of which the sum of 7l. per annum is payable to the perpetual curate, belong to Mr. Baron and Mr. Cock, who present to the curacy alternately.

LANHYDROCK, in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, lies about two miles and a half south-south-east of Bodmin, which is the post-office town, and three miles north-north-west of Lostwithiel. In this parish are the village of Trebyan, on the road from Bodmin to Lostwithiel, and part of Respryn^e or Reprin, where is a bridge over the Fowey, on the road from Bodmin to Liskeard and Plymouth. The manor of Lanhydrock, which extends into the borough of Bodmin, and the parish of Cardinham, belonged at an early period to the Glynnns, one of which family brought it as a marriage portion to the Lytteltons: the heiress of Lyttelton married Trenance; in 1620, Lyttelton Trenance, Esq. sold it to Sir Richard Robartes, who was created a baronet and afterwards a baron, by King James I. His son John (Lord Robartes) attached himself to the parliament during the civil war, and was one of the generals in the west: his estates were in consequence seized by the King, and were granted to Sir Richard Grenville. Lanhydrock-house, which had been garrisoned by its owner, was taken by Sir Richard Grenville, who was at that time one of the King's generals in the west, not long before the surrender of Essex's army in 1644^f. Upon the decline of the King's affairs, Lord Robartes became again possessed of Lanhydrock, which was his chief country-seat, and made great improvements in the house and park^g. During the protectorate of Cromwell he led a retired life, and having concurred heartily in

^d Nicholas Arundell was seized of it 3 Edw. IV.

^e The other part is in the parish of St. Winnow.

^f It was taken possession of August 11th.

^g The great avenue was planted in 1648: the singular gateway, which was begun before the civil war, was not completed till several years afterwards, as appears by the several dates of 1636, 1642, and 1658.

the Restoration, was received into the favour of King Charles II., became successively Lord Privy Seal, Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and President of the Council, and in 1679 was created Viscount Bodmin and Earl of Radnor. Tonkin says, that he originally took the title of Earl of Falmouth, which he bore six days^b. John Earl of Radnor died in 1685, and lies buried at Lanhydrock. Mary Vere Robartes, sister of Henry Earl of Radnor, brought Lanhydrock, and the greater part of the Cornish estates, in marriage to Thomas Hunt, Esq., of Mollington in Cheshire, whose grand-daughter, relict of the Honourable Charles Bagenal Agar, is the present proprietor. Lanhydrock-house, the seat of Mrs. Agar, is an ancient quadrangular building, fitted up in the style which prevailed in the early part of the seventeenth century. In the gallery, which is 116 feet in length, and ornamented with a variety of Scripture subjects on the cieling and cornices, is a portrait of the first Earl of Radnor, (from which there is an engraving, now very rare,) with other family pictures.

The manor of Treffry, in this parish, which extends into the borough of Bodmin and parish of Lanivet, was the property and seat of the ancient family of that name, afterwards of Place in Fowey: it continued in that family as late as the reign of Charles I., but has been long attached to the Robartes estate, and is now the property of the Honourable Mrs. Agar. There is now only a farm-house on the barton.

In the parish-church is the monument of Lady Essex Speccot, daughter of John Earl of Radnor, who died in 1689; and a tablet of slate for George and Jane Carminow, on which are verses in Latin and English, the latter beginning with the following play on the family name: "The care of mine I owe to Carminow." George Carminow died in 1599, Jane Carminow in 1609. The Carminows had a seat at Lanhydrock. The tithes of this parish having been appropriated formerly to the priory of Bodmin, are now vested in Mrs. Agar, who has the appointment of the curate. There was an ancient chapel at a place called Ford-farm in this parish.

LANIVET, in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, lies two miles and a half west of Bodmin, which is the post-office town. The principal villages in this parish are, Bodwanick, Bokiddick, Lamorick, St. Inganger, Trebell, Tregullon, Tremoore, and Woodly. Part of the village of St. Lawrence also is in this parish.

About a quarter of a mile from the parish-church are the remains of a monastery of the Benedictine order, called St. Bennets. We have no certain account of this religious house, which is said to have been a nunnery subordinate

^b See p. lxxxiii.

to some foreign monastery, some say Mount Cassine, in Italy; others Clareval, in Burgundy. Credys, in Padstow, was a cell to St. Bennets, and is now vested in the twelve men of the parish of Lanivet, as they are called, who are trustees of the parish-lands. St. Bennets, which had long been a seat of the Courtenays, was sold by Martha Courtenay, in 1710, to Bernard Pennington: after an intermediate sale, it was purchased, in 1720, by Mr. Richard Grose, great-grandfather of Mr. Nicholas Grose, the present proprietor. The remains of the monastery are inhabited by some of Mr. Grose's labourers: we cannot learn who is the present proprietor of the manor of Lanivet, which belonged to the monastery of St. Bennets, and after the Reformation to the Chivertons.

The manors of Bodwanick and Resperie or Reperie, which belonged for many generations to the Arundells, is now, by purchase from Lord Arundell, the property of E. J. Glynn, Esq. The manors of Rosewarrick, Tremore, and Bodwithgie, (the latter of which is partly in Luxulion,) are the property of the Honourable Mrs. Agar, as representative of the Robartes family. Tremore or Tremeere, had been at an early period in a family of that name, whose heiress married into the St. Aubyn family. The barton of Tremeere was for many years a seat of the Courtenays of Trethurfe, the last heir male of whom died in 1761. William Poyntz, Esq., whose mother was one of the coheiresses of the Courtenays, has lately sold this estate, which is now, by purchase from Paynter, the property of E. J. Glynn, Esq.: the house is occupied by a farmer.

In the parish-church are monuments of the Courtenays of Tremere; on that of Richard Courtenay, who died in 1632, is the following inscription:

They livd and dyed both in Tremere,
God hath their souls, their bones lie here.
Richard with Thomfen his lov'd wife
Livd 61 years, then ended life.

The Rev. Nicholas Phillipps, the present incumbent, is patron of the rectory. The Exeter registers make mention of a chapel in this parish, dedicated to St. Budock. At St. Congar, in this parish, said to have been in ancient times the residence of a hermit, was a chapel and well, dedicated to that saint. St. Congar barton was some time a seat of the Lukeys.

There are certain lands in Lanivet, Padstow, and other parishes, most of which belonged to the monastery of St. Bennets, and now producing about 110l. per annum, vested in twelve feoffees, called the twelve men of the parish, for the use of the poor: these feoffees maintain certain poor persons in an ancient alms-house, and a charity-school under the same roof, the master of which is allowed a salary of 8l. per annum, and an habitation.

LAN-

LANLIVERY, in the deanery and in the east division of the hundred of Powder, lies two miles west-south-west of Lostwithiel, which is the post-office town, and about five miles south of Bodmin.

The manors of Penkneth, Pentneth, or Penknight, Penlyne and Restormell, belong to the duchy of Cornwall. The two former were among the manors given by the Conqueror to Robert Earl of Moreton and Cornwall: no mention is made of Restormell or Lostwithiel in the survey of Domesday. Restormell castle was a seat of the Cardinans, and was probably built by them. We find it, in the year 1264, in the possession of Thomas Tracy, who married the heiress of that ancient baronial family. Among the documents of the Arundell family is a deed, dated at Restormell, by which the said Thomas Tracy surrendered the castle of Restormell, and the barony of Cardinham, to Ralph Arundell, to be held on behalf of Simon de Montfort, as a security against his enemies, who had threatened them with destruction¹. Restormell castle, not long afterwards, came into the possession of the Earls of Cornwall. Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, died seized of the manor, castle, and park of Restormell in 1300. As William of Worcester speaks of Restormell castle as having been the residence of Edmund Earl of Cornwall, it is probable, that as he seems to have been the first Earl who possessed it, he was the only one who inhabited it^k; although it has ever since continued to be annexed to the duchy. Thomas de la Hyde was made governor of Restormell castle in the year 1307^l: in 1331, William de Bottreaux resigned the command of it to John de Carminow^m. Restormell park was leased to the Earl of Bedford in 1559. So early as the year 1337, this castle is de-

¹ The following is a copy of the original:

“Omnibz xpi fidelibz has lras visuŕ vel audituŕ Dñs Thoñ de T^{cy} saltm in dño Novit univŕŕitas vŕa Quod dñs Rad de Arundell de consensu & petiçõe nŕa cepit castrũ nŕm de Rostormel cũ ptiñ suis cũ tota baronia nŕa de Kardinan cũ ptiñ suis in manu dñi Symonis de Monte forti Comitis Leyç & señ Anglie ut tarem piculũ & dampna inimicoz meoz qui dẽm castrũ ingredi volebant et dẽam baroniam meam pro posse suo destrũe. Et eciam dẽm castrũ cũ dẽa baronia in manu dẽi Comitis remanere quousq; si in aliquo deliqui dño regi vel dẽo dño S. de Monte forti satisfaciam competentẽ. In cuj⁹ rei Testimoniũ lras meas figillo meo signatas fi' feci patentes. Dať apđ Rostormel die dñica pxi^a post festum apłoz Petri & Pauli anno. ř. ř. xlix^o.”

It appears that in the 48th and 49th years of Henry III., many castles were delivered up to Simon de Montfort for security. (See Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. i.)

^k Mr. Polwhele says, that Richard, Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans, kept his court at Restormell.

^l Madox's *History of the Exchequer*, p. 639.

^m Dugdale's *Baronage*, I. 629.

scribed

scribed in an official surveyⁿ as considerably out of repair: the details of the survey do not convey the idea of much magnificence or extensive accommodation; there were a hall, a chapel, three chambers, and three upper chambers, within the gates; without the gate, another hall and a chapel, two chambers and five upper chambers, besides the kitchen, &c. Leland speaks of the bass court of Restormell castle as fore defaced in his time; "the fair large dungeon," says he, "yet stondith, a chapel cast out of it, a newer work than it, and now onrofid." Carew, speaking of the ruinous condition of this castle, says, "Certes it may move compassion, that a palace so healthfull for aire, so delightfull for prospect, so necessary for commodities, so fayre for building, and so strong for defence, should in time of secure peace, and under the protection of his naturall princes, be wronged with those spoylings, then which it could endure no greater at the hands of any forrayne and deadly enemy, &c." Norden, who wrote about the same time, thus laments over the ruins of Restormell:—"The whole castle beginneth to mourne, and to wringe out harde stones for teares, that shee that was imbraced, visited and delighted with greate princes, is now desolate, forsaken and forelorne: the cannon needes not batter, nor the pioner to undermine, nor powder to blow up this so famous a pyle, for time and tirranie hath wrowght her desolation: her water pypes of lead, manie and of great use, are cutt up, the coveringe lead gone, the planchings rotten, the walls fall downe, the fayre and large chymnye peeces, and all that would yeld monie or serve for use, are converted to private men's purposes; and these remayneth a forlorne shewe of honor, not contentinge anie compassionate eye to behold her lingrynge decayes. Men greyve to see the dying delayes of anie brute creature, so may we mourne to see so stately a pyle so longe a fallinge; if it be of noe use, the carcase would make some profit; therefore, if it deserve, let her fall be no longer delayde, els will it dropp peece-meale downe, and her now profitable reliques will then serve to little or no use. Ther is one Mr. Samuel hath it now by lease." Notwithstanding its ruinous condition, such was its commanding situation, that it was deemed expedient in the civil war so far to repair this castle, as to make it a place of defence; and it became first a garrison belonging to the parliament. Previously to the capitulation of Essex's army in 1644, it was taken by Sir Richard Grenville for the King, on the 21st of August^o. The Parliamentary Survey^p, taken in 1649, describes Restormell castle as utterly ruined, consisting merely of the outer walls, which were not worth the expence of taking down. The ruined walls of this castle, covered with ivy, still remain, situated on the edge of a lofty

ⁿ Extent of the duchy of Cornwall in the Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, 11 Edw. III.

^o Walker's Historical Discourses.

^p In the Augmentation Office.

hill^a. Besides the chapels before-mentioned, there was one in the park, at the foot of the hill, dedicated to the Holy Trinity^r; on or near the site of the latter is a house, some time ago called Trinity, now Restormell house, occupied by John Hext, Esq., as tenant to the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, who has a lease of the manor, castle, and park^s. Restormell park was disparked by King Henry VIII., together with other parks in Cornwall, at the instance of Sir Richard Pollard^t. The manor of Polhorman, which was part of the large possessions of Sir Robert Trefilian, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and was granted with other manors, after his attainder, to Sir Humphry Stafford^u, has been for many generations in the family of the present proprietor, the Rev. Nicholas Kendall, whose ancestors have long had their seat at Pelyn in this parish. The Kendalls of Pelyn are descended from Walter, third son of John Kendall of Treworgy, who married a daughter and coheir of Robert Holland, an illegitimate son of the Earl of Exeter. The manor of Bodardle or Bodarle belonged, in the reign of Richard I., to Robert de Cardinham; and it is most probable, that it was before in the Fitz-Williams by the match with whose heiress he acquired his large possessions in this county: in 1259 it was conveyed by Ifolda de Cardinham, who had been the wife of Thomas Tracy, to Oliver de Dinaunt, in whose posterity it continued for several generations; it was afterwards in the family of Robartes, Earls of Radnor, and is now the property of their representative, the Honourable Mrs. Agar. The manor of Polchoath, a small portion of which lies in Lanlivery, and the other part in Loftwithiel and St. Winnow, is now also the property of Mrs. Agar, as representative of the Robartes family.

The manor of Steckstinton, which, by the name of Tregesteynton, belonged to the Carminows of Boconnoc, and passed from them to the Courtenays^x, belongs now to Lord Grenville, in right of his lady, having passed by the same title as Boconnoc.

In the parish-church are memorials for several of the family of Kendall of Pelyn^y. The church of Lanlivery, called sometimes Lanvorck, or the church

^a See a more particular account of its remains under the head of Ancient Castles, in the first part of this Volume.

^s Probably this was the hermitage described, as that of brother Robert, in the survey quoted in note ^b, which states that one of the bells in the chapel, within the walls, weighing 100 lbs., had been removed from that hermitage.

^t This lease was in the Sawles. Richard Sawle, Esq., sold it to Thomas Jones, Esq., by whom it was bequeathed to William Masterman, Esq., M. P.: both these gentlemen resided at Trinity; the latter changed the name to Restormell: Francis Gregor, Esq., and Francis Glanville, Esq., who married the coheiresses of Mr. Masterman, sold the lease to Lord Mount-Edgcumbe.

^u Carew's Survey, p. 23.

^x Rot. Pat. 12 Ric. II., pt. 1. m. 6.

^y Esch. 10 Ric. II.

^y The earliest date is that of Walter Kendall, 1547.

of St. Vorck, which had been given to the monks of Tywardreth by Baldwin, son of Thurstan, was confirmed to them, in the reign of Richard I., by Robert de Cardinham^y. Lord Mount-Edgcumbe is now impropriator of the great tithes which had been appropriated to the monastery of Tywardreth. The advowson of the vicarage was granted to Walter Kendall, Esq., and his heirs, in the reign of Henry VIII., by the prior of Tywardreth, subject to the annual payment of four marks to that monastery^z. It is now vested in his descendant, the Rev. Nicholas Kendall of Pelyn. There were formerly chapels at Bodardle dedicated to St. Nicholas, and at Poldew dedicated to St. Peter, besides that in Restormell park already mentioned.

LANREATH, in the hundred and deanery of West, lies four miles and a half north-east from Fowey, five miles and a half south-south-east from Lostwithiel, and the same distance west-north-west from Looe, and seven south-west from Liskeard, which is the regular post-office town. There are cattle-fairs at Lanreath on Whit-Tuesday, and November 18; a third has, of late, been held three weeks after Shrove-Tuesday.

The manor of Lanreath, called, in ancient records, Lanrethou, belonged, as early as the reign of Edward I., to the family of Serjeaux, one of whose coheiresses brought it to the Pashleys: about 1512 it belonged to the heirs of John Chudleigh^a: it was soon afterwards in the family of Chamond, from which it passed, by successive female heirs, to those of Trevanion^b and Grylls: it was purchased of the latter, early in the last century, by the ancestor of Frederick Buller, Esq., the present proprietor. Court, the barton of this manor, on which is now a farm-house^c, was formerly the seat of the Grylls family, ancestors of the Rev. R. G. Grylls of Helston.

The manor of Botelett was, at an early period, in the baronial family of Botreux^d, afterwards successively in those of Robartes, Earl of Radnor, and Treville: the coheiresses of the latter brought it to Brigadier-General Trelawney, and Mr. Cross: the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawney is now proprietor of one moiety of this manor; the other is, at present, in the possession of Sir John Leth-

^y Dugdale's Monasticon, I. 586.

^z Borlase's Heraldic MSS.

^a Record in the Augmentation Office. See p. 26. ^b Hugh Trevanion died seised of it 16 Eliz.

^c Belonging to the representatives of Mr. Pryn, by whom it was purchased, of the Buller family, about the year 1766.

^d The last Lord Botreux died seised of it 2 Edw. IV. It belonged to Lady Hastings in the reign of Henry VI. II.

bridge, Bart. The manor of Treyer or Treheire was, in the reign of Henry VIII., the joint property of Sir Peter Edgcumbe, and John Talcarne: of late years it has been the joint property of the Glynnns and Rashleighs: in consequence of an exchange made, not long ago, the whole is now the property of E. J. Glynn, Esq. Trewen, some time a seat of the Dandys, and Trecan, a seat of the Lowers, are now both farm-houses.

In the parish-church there is a handsome monument for Charles Grylls, Esq., barrister at law, who died in 1611, and memorials for others of the family. There was formerly a chapel at Trefrawl in this parish, of which there are some remains. The advowson of the rectory was purchased in the early part of the last century of the Grylls family by J. F. Buller, Esq., and is now vested in John Buller, Esq. of Morval.

In 1711, John Buller, Esq. founded a school for poor children, and endowed it with the interest of 100l., producing five per cent.

LANSALLOES, in the hundred and deanery of West, lies three miles east from Fowey, and two miles and a half west from Polperro, the western side of which is in this parish: the latter is the post-office town. Polperro, called by Leland Poulpirrhe, and described as "a little fisher town with a peere," has a small market on Friday, and a holiday fair on the 10th of July (St. Peter's day, old style). A mock mayor is elected on the occasion by a mock council of aldermen, and the fair generally continues the greater part of a week with much revelry. The situation of this little town, the other part of which is in the parish of Talland, is singularly romantic; the houses being situated on the sides of two steep rocky hills, which form a very narrow valley; a small river, which divides the two parishes, runs between. There is a harbour at Polperro for vessels of 150 tons burden; the trade is chiefly for coals and lime-stone: grain is occasionally exported. There is a pilchard-fishery at Polperro, and an extensive hook and line fishery, which supplies Bath, Plymouth, &c. with large quantities of fine whiting, pipers, dories, plaice, turbot, &c. There was formerly a chapel at Polperro dedicated to St. Peter^e, of which there are some remains called the chapel-house, on the brow of the western hill, above the town.

The principal villages in the parish of Lansalloes, exclusive of the church-town, (where is a holiday fair, formerly held on Valentine's day, now on Easter Tuesday,) are Tregavithick, Tregew or Tregue, and Trenewan.

^c Dr. Borlase's Collections from the Exeter Registers.

The manor of Lanfalloes was one of those which, at the time of the Domesday survey, was held under the Earl of Cornwall, by Richard, ancestor of the Fitz-Richards and Fitz-Williams: at an early period it was in the family of Boligh, from which it passed, by a female heir, to that of Killiow: a descendant of the latter sold it to John Speccot, Esq., of Penheale, under whose will it passed to the Longs: this manor, with that of Raphel, and the advowson of the rectory, are now the joint property of John Carpenter, Esq., of Mount-Tavy, near Tavistock, and the heirs of the late Thomas Phillipps, Esq., by descent from Sir Jonathan Phillipps, and the Rev. William Phillipps. The manor of Raphel or Raffell, formerly Rathwell, was anciently in the family of Hywis^f, from whom it passed, by a female heir, to the Coleshills: Sir John Coleshill died seised of it in 1483^g: it was not long afterwards in the Coplestones, by whom it was sold to the Speccots.^h

The manor of Tregayithick was purchased of the Avery family, in 1751, by the Rev. Joshua Howell, and is now the property of his son, the Rev. J. F. Howell, one of the canons residentiary of Exeter, who possesses also the barton (purchased of Mascy in 1760), and several other farms in this parish. The barton of Great-Tradford, formerly esteemed a manor, belonged for more than two centuries to the family of Wenmouth, the last of whom died in 1786; after which the estate was dismembered.

The manor of Polvethan, partly in this parish, and partly in St. Veep, belongs to William Rashleigh, Esq., of Menabilly, M. P. The barton of West-Lanfalloes, or High-Town, belonging to Mr. Rashleigh and the Rev. J. C. Millett, was many years a feat of the Tingcombe family, the last of whom died in 1729. Great-Killiow, the feat of the Killiows, extinct in 1711, belongs to Frederic William Buller, Esq., under whom Mr. Zephaniah Job has a lease of the barton: the house is in ruins. East-Clusion is the property of John Hearle, Esq., of Tregony, whose family have possessed it about a century: the house is now occupied by a farmer. The manor or barton of Hall, the greater part of which is in Pelynt, extends into this parish.

LANTEGLOSS-JUXTA-CAMELFORD (so called to distinguish it from a parish of the same name near Fowey), lies in the hundred of Lesnewth and in the deanery of Trigg-Major, about a mile and a half distant south by west from the borough of Camelford, which is in this parish. The principal villages in the parish are,

^f Esch. Edw. I. and Edw. III. ^g Esch. i Ric. III. ^h Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.

Fenterwanfon, Forda, Helston, Trefrew, Tregoodwell, Tremagenna, Trevia, and Trewalder.

The manor of Helston, in Trigg, is one of the ancient duchy manors, and most of the lands in the parish are holden of it. The site of this manor is said to be what is called St. Syth's, or Michaelstow-Beacon, where are the vestiges of an ancient camp. The deer-park at Lanteglos, which was disparked by King Henry VIII., is held on lease under the duchy by John Wallis, Esq., of Bodmin. Helfbury park, partly in this parish and partly in Advent, is held on lease under the duchy by the Duke of Bedford. Fentonwoon, in this parish, was, for many years, the seat of a family of Wallis, now extinct: it was sold by their representatives, in 1801, to Lovell Todd, Esq., by whom it was purchased, in 1812, by John Phillipps Carpenter, Esq., whose son is the present proprietor. Fentonwoon is now occupied as a farm-house. The Duke of Cornwall is patron of the rectory of Lanteglos. The Exeter Registers speak of a chapel of St. Andrew (perhaps Advent) in this parish.

Camelford was made a free borough by Richard, King of the Romans, who granted the burghesses a market on Friday and a fair at the festival of St. Swithin: this was confirmed by King Henry III. in 1259. The market is still held on Friday for corn and provisions. There are now four fairs for cattle, Friday after March 10, May 20, June 17 and 18. The corporation of Camelford consists of a mayor and eight burghesses or aldermen, incorporated by charter, 25 Charles II. This borough has sent two members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward VI.: the right of election is vested in the corporation and ten free-men: Sir Francis Cottington, afterwards Secretary of State, was one of the representatives of this borough in the last parliament of King James I.: Sir Charles Scarborough, the celebrated physician, was one of its representatives in the reign of James II. A new town-hall was built a few years ago at the expence of the Duke of Bedford: the first stone was laid June 26, 1806. There was an ancient chapel at Camelford, opposite the Bell Inn, dedicated to St. Thomas*. The tenement of Tregarth, valued at 40l. per annum, was bequeathed, in 1679, by Sir James Smyth, for the erecting a school-house, and maintenance of a school: a new school-house is now about to be erected by the corporation.

The neighbourhood of Camelford is supposed by some writers to have been the site of a memorable battle between King Arthur and his nephew Modred, in which the latter was killed on the spot, and Arthur received his mortal wound.

ⁱ See p. clxii. In the parish church is a memorial for Digory Wallis, of Fentonwoon, who died in 1560.

^{*} Dr. Borlase's Collections from the Registers of the See of Exeter.

Camelford is supposed also to have been the Gafulford of the Saxon Chronicle, or, as some ancient historians write it, Gavelford, where King Egbert had a battle with the Britons in the year 823.¹

LANTEGLOSS, in the hundred and deanery of West, is separated from the town of Fowey by the river. The principal villages in the parish are, Bodinneck, Polruan, and Higher and Lower Trevick.

Leland calls Polruan "a good fischar towne, where is a tower of force marching again the tower on Fowey side. There was ons, as is said, a chaine to go over the haven from tower to toure^m." Polruan furnished one ship and sixty mariners to the English fleet before Calais, in the reign of Edward III.ⁿ There was formerly a market at this village on Tuesdays, and a fair at the festival of the Holy Trinity, granted to Philip Daubeney in 1291.^o Bodinneck is described by Leland as "a poore fischar village, where was the passage or *trajectus* to Fowey."^p

The manors of Lantegloss, Hall, Tolcarne, and Bodinneck, belonged to the Mohuns; the three last appear to have been inherited from the Fitz-William family, whose heiress married Sir Reginald Mohun in the early part of the fourteenth century.^q They are now, in right of his lady, the property of Lord Grenville; having been purchased by her ancestor, Thomas Pitt, Esq., with the Boconnoc estate. The manor of Lantegloss is spoken of, in a document of the reign of Henry III., as having belonged to Ralph de Sulloia: about the year 1512 it was the property of Henry Bromond.^r The barton of Hall, which had been the chief seat of the Mohuns before they removed to Boconnoc, and most probably at an earlier period of the Fitz-William family, was sold by Warwick Lord Mohun to the Kekewichs. This mansion, which sustained much injury in the civil war, was taken on the 13th of August, 1644, by Sir Richard Grenville, and made a garrison for the King^t; what remains of it is now fitted up as a farm-house.

¹ See Sax. Chron., and Leland's Collectanea, I. 130. ^m Itin. III. p. 37.

ⁿ See Hakluyt, vol. i. p. 118, from the Roll of the Great Wardrobe.

^o Rot. Cart. 20 Edw. I.

^p Itin. VII. p. 121.

^q There were two Fitz-Williams, probably brothers, in the reign of Henry II., one of whom, Robert, (known to have been the elder son of Robertus Filius Willielmi), held 71 knight's fees; the other, Richard, held what was probably a younger brother's fortune, 5 fees. The sole heiress of Robert appears to have brought the whole of his 71 fees to Robert de Cardinham: it is probable that Richard was ancestor of the Fitz-Williams of Hall, who became extinct in the male line in the reign of Edward III.

^r Among the letters missive in the Record Office at the Tower.

^t Record in the Augmentation Office. See note p. 26. ^s Walker's Historical Discourses.

The manor of Polruan belonged to the Daubeney family as early as the year 1291, and till the year 1420: it appears to have been soon afterwards in that of Molins, and to have been inherited by the Lords Hungerford. This manor, together with Uffe or Ufke, are the property of William Rashleigh, Esq., M. P. of Menabilly, whose ancestor, John Rashleigh, Esq., possessed them in the reign of James I.¹ The manor of Lamellin passed in marriage with the heiress of a family of that name to the Trelawneys, of whom it was purchased by the Bullers. After the death of J. F. Buller, Esq., it was alienated on a lease of 999 years to Joseph Copley, Esq., who, in 1768, sold it to the Rev. Joshua Howell, father of the Rev. J. F. Howell, canon residentiary of Exeter, who purchased the fee, and is the present proprietor. Lamellin, which was the seat of the Lamellins, and afterwards of the Trelawneys, is now a farm-house.

The manor of Trethake, in this parish, was divided between Edward Hobson, Esq. of Chichester, and Jonathan Trelawney, Esq. of Coldrinnick, in 1679. The whole is now the property of David Howell, Esq., a minor. Trelawney's part, consisting of the barton of Treneer in Lantegloss, and Penkelly in Pelynt, became the property of Mr. Howell's father, by exchange with the late Edward Trelawney, Esq. of Coldrinnick, for the manor of Maders, and the barton of South-Paderda in St. Germans. Hobson's part, consisting of the barton of Trethake and Trethake-mills, was purchased by the late Mr. Howell of the representatives of Hobson, in 1802.

The barton of Trevorder is in moieties, one of which has been successively in the families of Wallis, Fisher, Beale, and Williams, having passed by marriage and devise, and is now the property of the Rev. Jonathan Williams; the other was successively in the families of Maydhope, Poe, Chiverton, and Trelawney: it is now, by exchange for estates in St. Germans, the property of David Howell, Esq. Lanlawren, some time a seat of the Hawkeys, afterwards successively the property of the families of Sawle and Fisher, is now (in consequence of two several purchases made by himself and his father) the property of the Rev. J. F. Howell. The manor of Polvethan, chiefly in Lanfalloes, extends into this parish.

In Lantegloss church are some memorials of the Mohun family, particularly Thomas Mohun, who died in 1400, being grandson of Sir Reginald, who married the heiress of Fitzwilliam; and John Mohun, Esq., and Ann his wife, who died within twenty-four hours of each other, in the year 1508, "ex infirmitate vocatâ *Sudee*" (the sweating sickness). There is a monument also for Captain Benjamin Young of the Royal navy, who died in 1649. There were formerly chapels at Polruan, dedicated to St. Saviour and the Holy Trinity; the ruins of

¹ Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. 1.

the former, which was annexed to Lanteglofs church, still remain on a hill, which is called from it St.Saviour's hill. There were chapels alfo at Lanlawren *alias* Penfidon; at Hall; and at Bodinnick, one dedicated to St.John the Baptift.¹

The church of Lanteglofs, which appears to have been, at an early period, annexed to the manor of that name², was given by Robert de Boyton, in the reign of Edward I., to the hospital of St.James at Bridgewater³. The great tithes are now vefted in Lord Grenville, who is patron of the vicarage. William of Worcester fays, that St.Willow the Hermit and Martyr was beheaded at Lanteglofs, near the place where Walter Hart, Bifhop of Norwich, who was the fon of a miller at this place, was born.⁴

LAUNCELLS, in the hundred of Stratton and in the deanery of Trigg-Major, lies about a mile and a half east-fouth-east from Stratton, which is the post-office town; and between feven and eight weft from Holworthy in Devonfhire. The principal villages in this parifh are, Can-Orchard, Grimfcott, and Hefham.

At Launcells was a cell of Aultin canons, belonging to the abbey of Hartland in Devonfhire, which, in the year 1537, was leafed, by King Henry VIII., to Sir John Chamond⁵, and became the feat of that family. In the parifh-church is the monument of John Chamond, the laft of the family, who died in 1624. Sir John Chamond the elder had been "knighted at the Sepulchre⁶:" his fon, Sir John Chamond the younger, lived to a great age; Carew fays, that he ferved in the office of a Juftice of Peace almoft fixty years, that he knew above fifty feveral judges of the Weftern Circuit, and that he was uncle and great uncle to at leaft 300 perfons. The barton of Launcells, which had been for a confiderable time in the Orchard family, was leafed by the late Paul Orchard, Efq., for a long term of years, to the late Rev. Cadwallader Jones, and is now the feat of Jofeph Hawkey, Efq., who married his widow.

The manor of Norton-Rolle, to which the bailiffry of the hundred of Stratton was annexed, belonged to the abbot and convent of Newenham⁷. This manor, and that of Yellow-Leigh, were many years in the family of Rolle. Norton-Rolle paffed by inheritance, with other eftates, to Lord Clinton; Yellow-Leigh is now the property of Mrs. Mary Harris, who refides at Eaft-Leigh in this parifh, formerly a feat of the Rolles. The manor of Thorlebeare or Thurlibear

¹ Borlase's Collections from the Exeter Registers.

² See the Letter Miffive quoted in p. 183.

³ Rot. Cart. 11 Edw. I.

⁴ Record in the Augmentation Office.

⁵ Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.

⁶ See his Itinerary.

⁷ Carew.

came into the family of Arundell of Trerice, by marriage with the heiress of Durant. It has passed with the Trerice estate, and is now the property of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart.

The extensive manor of Mitchell-Morton, partly in this parish, and extending into the parishes of Kilkhampton, Morwinstow, and Jacobstow in Cornwall, and Week St. Pancras in Devonshire, belonged, before the year 1660, to the family of Smith, and was divided amongst its coheiresses. Two-thirds, having passed through several hands by purchase, are now the property of Wrey J'Ans, Esq. of Whitstone. The remaining third, with the barton, belonged many years to the Orchard family, and is now vested in the Rev. F. H. Morrison, as heir of the late Paul Orchard, Esq. The manor of Anderdon was the property and residence of a family of that name; John Anderdon, Esq. sold it to Edmund Speccot, Esq.; about the year 1700, Edmund Spoure, his descendant^b, sold it to Nicholas Rowlands of Launcells; it is now the property of the Rev. Charles Orchard. The manor of Grimscott, which had been formerly in the Langdons, was purchased by Edmund Speccot, Esq., of John Cory, Esq. of Whaleborowe, and sold by Edmund Spoure, Esq., about the year 1700, to John Grenville, Earl of Bath: it is now divided into small tenements, charged with high rents to the Rev. F. H. Morrison, as heir of the late Mr. Orchard.

Tre-Yeo in Launcells, said to have been the ancient seat of the Yeos, is now the property and residence of Robert Kingdon, Esq. Norton, formerly a seat of the Arscotts, is now a farm-house belonging to the Rev. F. H. Morrison.

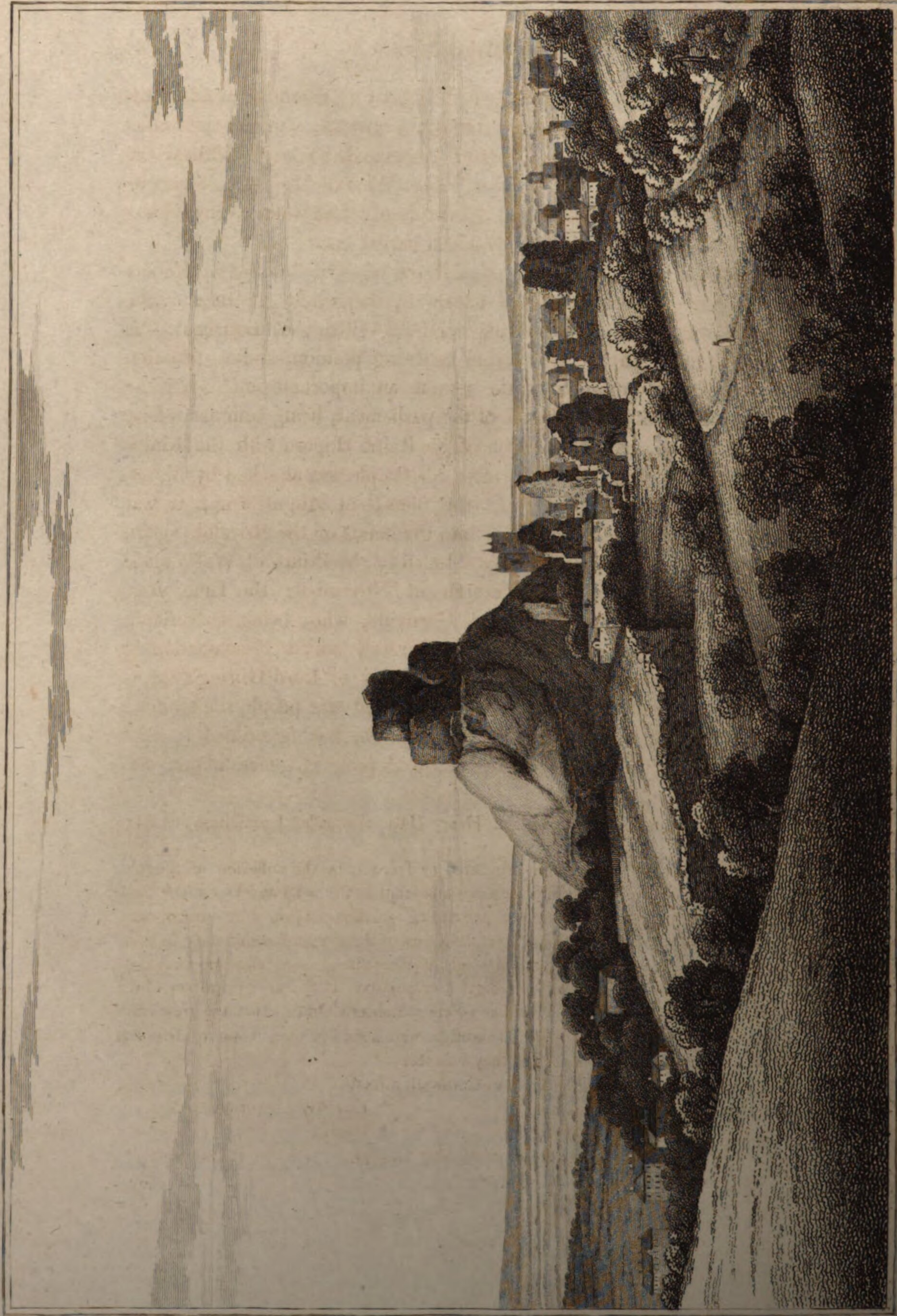
There is the site of an ancient chapel at Morton^c, and another at East-Leigh. The Rev. F. H. Morrison is impropriator of the great tithes, which belonged formerly to the abbey of Hartland, and patron of the vicarage.

There is an almshouse at Launcells for four poor persons, endowed with a rent charge of 2l. 2s. per annum, issuing out of an estate at Holsworthy: it is said to have been founded by one of the Chamond family.

LAUNCESTON, in the north-division of the hundred of East, and in the deanery of Trigg-Major, an ancient market and borough town, formerly called Dunheved, lies on the great mail-coach road from London to the Land's-end, about 214 miles from the former, and 84 from the latter.

^b The heiress of the Speccots married Henry Spoure, who died in 1666, as appears by his monument in Launcells church.

^c Dr. Borlase, in his MS. Collections, makes mention of a cell of Cluniac monks at Morton: we have not been able to find any other authority for this.



Engraved by Isaac Pyne.

Launceston Castle.

Drawn by J. Thompson, F.R.S.

The manor and honor of Launceston^d, which had a very extensive jurisdiction^e, belonged from time immemorial to the Earls of Cornwall, who had their chief seat at Launceston castle. It was taken from the native Earls by William the Conqueror, and given to his half brother Robert Earl of Morteyne, whom he made Earl of Cornwall. It passed with the earldom^f; and when Cornwall was erected into a duchy, was annexed to it by act of parliament.

Walter Reynell was castellan of Launceston in the reign of Richard I.^g Hubert de Burgh, who had large possessions in Cornwall, was made governor of the castle, and sheriff of the county, by King John^h. William de Bottreaux was governor in the reign of Edward II.ⁱ From its strong position, and its situation at the entrance of the county, this castle became an important post during the civil war. It was originally in the hands of the parliament, being commanded by Sir Richard Buller, who, on the approach of Sir Ralph Hopton with the King's forces, quitted the town, and fled^k. In 1643 Sir Ralph was attacked by Major-General Chudleigh, without success^l. In the month of August 1644, it was surrendered to the Earl of Essex^m, but fell into the hands of the Royalists again, after the capitulation of the Earl's army. In 1645 the Prince of Wales made some stay in Launcestonⁿ. In the month of November, the same year, Launceston was fortified by Sir Richard Grenville, who, being at variance with Lord Goring (another of the King's generals), caused proclamation to be made in all the churches of Cornwall, that if any of Lord Goring's forces should come into Cornwall, the bells should ring, and the people rise to drive them out^o. Not long after this, Sir Richard Grenville, having refused to take the chief command of the infantry under Lord Hopton as generalissimo, was

^d In records of the reigns of King John and Henry III., it is called Launfatton, and Lanzaeston.

^e In a MS. extent of the duchy of Cornwall (dated 17 Jac. I.), in the possession of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., is an account of the numerous manors and lands in Cornwall and Devonshire, held under Launceston castle, chiefly by the service of performing garrison-duty in it in time of war. Blount, in his "Ancient Tenures," has printed from the Pleas of the Crown some of these services. One estate was held by the service of personal attendance in the castle of Launceston for forty days in time of war with an iron skull-cap and a Danish hatchet or pole-ax. It appears by a survey of the duchy of Cornwall, 11 Edw. III., (in the Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office,) that the great landholders, who held several fees of the honor of Launceston, were bound in time of war to defend as many *kernels* of the castle, each with one man, as they held fees.

^f See an account of the succession of the Earls of Cornwall, p. lxxii.

^g Polwhele's History of Cornwall, II. 89.

^h Dugdale's Baronage, I. 693.

ⁱ Ibid. I. 629.

^k Clarendon.

^l Vicars.

^m Whitlocke.

ⁿ Sanderfon's Life of King Charles I.

^o Clarendon.

committed to the prison at Launceston, Colonel Basset being then the governor: he was soon afterwards removed to the Mount^p. In the month of March 1646, the garrison of Launceston was surrendered by Colonel Basset to Sir Thomas Fairfax.^q

During the interregnum, the castle and park^r being put up to sale, by authority of the then ruling powers, were purchased by Robert Bennet, Esq.^s After the Restoration, Sir Hugh Pyper, for his good services, had a grant of the castle as lessee, and was made constable and keeper of the goal. It continued in the family till the death of Hugh Pyper (his grandson), in 1754. The Duke of Northumberland is now lessee of the castle; Edward Coode, Esq. of the park.

An official survey, taken in the year 1337^t, speaks of Launceston castle as being then in a very ruinous state. It describes a hall with two chambers; a smaller hall, called the Earl's chamber, with another chamber and a small chapel adjoining; a larger chapel; another small hall; a few other rooms; and two prisons, one of which was called *larder*. There were then two rooms in the tower, on the keep, much out of repair. Carew, whose Survey was published in 1602, speaking of Launceston castle, says; "The base court compriseth a decayed chappell, a large hall for holding the shire assizes, the constable's dwelling-house, and the common gayle." The survey of 1650^u describes the castle as being then much out of repair, the hall and chapel level with the ground; only one old tower (then a prison) in reasonable repair: the soldiers had carried away the lead that covered it. No other part of the castle then remained but the gatehouse, inhabited by the constable. George Fox, the celebrated quaker, who was imprisoned in this castle for several months, describes in his journal a most filthy dungeon, in which he was some time confined, called Doomf-dale. There are now scarcely any remains of Launceston castle, except the keep, which Leland describes as "the strongest, though not the biggest he had ever seen in any aunciente worke in Englande:" this has been particularly described under the head of Ancient Castles. The town in Henry the Eighth's time was walled, and had three gates and a postern. "Dunewet, otherwise Lawnfston, is a walled towne," says Leland, "ny yn cumpas a myle, but now ruinus. On the

^p Clarendon.

^q Perfect Occurrences, March 6, 1646.

^r Described in an old Survey (see note ^t) as containing a league in circuit, and capable of maintaining forty deer.

^s Record in the Augmentation Office.

^t Extent of the duchy of Cornwall, in the Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, 11 Edw. III.

^u In the Augmentation Office.

north side of the towne is a castel stonding on a hye hille with yn the sayd towne, hath 3 rownd wardes. Part of the castel standing north-west ys parcel of the walle of the towne. Ther be withyn this town 3 gates and a postern; also a gate to go owt of the castel ynto the old parke. The wall of Dunhevet ys hy larg and strong and defenfably fet." The walls and the west gate have been pulled down; the north and south gates remain: over the latter is the town-gaol.

The town of Dunhevet (now Launceston) was made a free borough in the reign of Henry III., by Richard Earl of Cornwall, who granted various privileges to the burgeses, and a piece of ground to build their guildhall upon, to be held of him and his heirs, by the annual render of a pound of pepper^u. The town was incorporated by Queen Mary in the year 1555, the corporation consisting of a mayor, eight aldermen, and a recorder. This borough has sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I.: the right of election is vested in the corporation and free burgeses, the number of voters being only sixteen. John Anstis, Esq., Garter-King of Arms, (who made large collections from public records, relating to the county of Cornwall, and is said to have compiled a history of this town, which he left behind him in manuscript,) was one of its representatives in parliament in the reign of Queen Anne.

The market at Launceston is held by prescription. In the reign of King John the burgeses gave five marks for the King's licence to change their market-day from Sunday to Thursday^w. There are now two market-days, Thursday and Saturday; the former is the principal market, and well supplied with corn and provisions of all sorts; the other is only for butchers'-meat. There are fairs on Whit-Monday, July 5, November 8, and December 11, for bullocks; and on the first Thursday in March, and the third Thursday in April, for cattle of all sorts, free of toll. There is an extensive manufactory of ferges at Launceston.

In the thirty-second year of Henry VIII.'s reign, an act of parliament passed for the encouragement of re-building certain decayed towns, of which Launceston was one. Norden observes, that though this statute took little effect, the town was "much repayred in buyldings, and increased in wealth of late yeares." The number of houses in the town of Launceston, in 1801, was 226, that of inhabitants 1483; in 1811 the number of houses 278, that of inhabitants 1758. These numbers do not include the population of St. Stephen or St. Thomas.

When the act of parliament passed (in the year 1540) for abolishing the privilege of sanctuary, except in churches and church-yards, Launceston was one

^u The borough extends as far as Poulston bridge, and into the parish of Lawhitton.

^w Madox's History of the Exchequer.

of the eight towns which were made sanctuaries for life, for all criminals excepting such as had been guilty of murder, rape, highway robbery, burglary, house-burning, or sacrilege. This continued till the reign of James I., when the privilege of sanctuary was wholly abolished.

The assizes for the county were formerly held wholly at Launceston, as hath been already particularly stated^x; they have for more than half a century been held alternately at Launceston and Bodmin. It seems by a passage in Leland^y, that the quarter-sessions also were formerly held at Launceston. The county-gaol, before-mentioned, was repaired and improved^z, when the new gaol was built at Bodmin; and is made use of by the county at the assizes.

The barton of Hurdon, near this town, formerly esteemed a manor^a was the property of John Carpenter, Esq.; now, by purchase, of Edward Coode, Esq. The mansion is occupied as a farm-house.

In the parish-church of Launceston, (dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen,) the architecture of which has been already spoken of, are memorials for the families of Lawrence, Pyper, and Vyvyan of Tresmarrow, a younger branch of the Trelo-warren family. In the epitaph of Sir Hugh Pyper, Knt., he is described as "lieutenant-governor of the royal citadel and island of Plymouth, captain of the castle of Exeter, constable of the castle of Launceston, alderman and representative in parliament for the borough of Dunheved, &c. &c. He served in the civil wars as an ensign, lieutenant, and captain, under Sir Richard and Sir Beville Grenville, at the siege of Plymouth, the battles of Stratton and Lansdowne, where he was wounded in the neck^b and thigh, and shot through the shoulder: his estates were sequestered by the rump parliament for his loyalty to his master and injured sovereign King Charles I. He died July 14, 1687, ætat. 76."

In the registers of the see of Exeter, mention is made of the chapel of St. Thomas, in Launceston castle; of the chapels of St. Giles, Tresfunny, Warrington, and Laneast^c, in the parish of Launceston; and of the chapels of St. Catherine, St. Sidwell, and St. Mary Magdalen at Launceston^d. St. Catherine's, which stood a little without the town (west-north-west), had been desecrated in Leland's time, and has been long since pulled down; that of St. Mary Magdalen

^x See p. ix.

^y Itin. VII. p. 213.

^z Page x.; when that part was printed, we were not aware of this circumstance.

^a In the reign of Queen Elizabeth there was a Chancery suit (Smythe against Baker) relating to a portion of this manor, described as in Launceston and South-Petherwin.

^b Tonkin says, that he had his throat cut from ear to ear.

^c The latter is become a parish-church,

^d Borlase's MS. Collections.

has become the parish-church of Launceston. The church-yard was consecrated in Bishop Voisey's time^c, which marks the date of its becoming parochial. In the Exeter Registers is recorded an indulgence for contributing to the support of a company of minstrells of St. Mary Magdalen, in Launceston. It appears by the Launceston charters, that there were chapels also at this place, dedicated to St. John and St. James : of these there are no traces.

The impropriate tithes, which belonged to the priory of Launceston, are vested in the Duke of Northumberland. The mayor and corporation are patrons of the curacy.

There is a grammar-school at Launceston, founded by Queen Elizabeth, and endowed with 16l. per annum, payable out of the duchy of Cornwall ; an additional endowment of 10l. per annum was given, in the year 1685, by George Baron, Esq., whose descendants have the right of nominating ten boys, to be educated free of expence. There was formerly a hospital for lepers, near Poulston-bridge, dedicated to St. Leonard. The income, arising from certain fields which had belonged to this hospital, (about 25l. per annum,) is now vested in the corporation, and applied to charitable uses.

Adjoining to the town of Launceston, of which they appear to form a part, are the parishes of St. Stephen and St. Thomas. St. Stephen's is in the Survey of Domesday, called Lanstivetone. The church of St. Stephen was collegiate before the Conquest, and filled with secular canons. King Henry I. gave this college to the church of Exeter. Hals says, that Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, was a great benefactor to the college of St. Stephen, and that he used all his influence with King Stephen to get the bishop's see again removed to Cornwall, and that St. Stephen's should be the cathedral church ; but this was successfully opposed by William Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter, who being then resident at Lawhitton, on his first triennial visitation, suppressed the college of secular canons, and in its stead founded a priory of Austin monks in the parish of St. Thomas, about half way between St. Stephen's and the castle. This priory flourished till the general dissolution of religious houses, when its revenues were estimated at 354l. 1s. 4d. clear yearly value. Not many years ago there were considerable remains of the conventual buildings, which have since been wholly destroyed. Leland describes it as in the west part of the suburb, " under the hill, by a fair wood side ; an arrow shot northward from the castle." It is probable, that the Saxon gateway of the White Hart Inn had been part of Bishop Warlewast's building, removed on occasion of the demolition of the priory. When Leland visited Cornwall, Sir Gawen

^c He was made Bishop in 1520.

Carew had the custody of the priory. The immediate site is now the property of ——— Hill. It seems probable that it was the town of St. Stephens or Newport, to the burghesses of which various privileges were granted by the name of Launceston, there being contemporary charters to the burghesses of Dunheved, now Launceston. Newport has sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward VI. The right of election is vested in freeholders, whether resident or not, and in the inhabitants paying scot and lot: the number of electors is about thirty-five. Two officers, called *vianders*, are the returning officers. The manor of Newport or Launceston, which belonged to the Morice family, is now the property of the Duke of Northumberland.

There are three fairs in the parish of St. Stephen, May 12, July 31, and September 25, for horned cattle and sheep. The manor and barton of Newhouse, in the parish of St. Stephen, formerly a feat of the Langfords^f, has been lately advertised for sale by Sir A. O. Moleworth, Bart., together with the great and small tithes of St. Stephen's.

The parish-church of St. Stephen was rebuilt at the expence of Charles Cheney, Lord Viscount Newhaven, M.P. for Newport, as appears by an inscription at the entrance. The nomination of the minister is vested in the inhabitants.

Mr. John Horwell, who died about the year 1717, founded a school for the maintenance and education of twelve poor boys; the master of which has a salary of 15l. per annum; but we have not been able to obtain any further particulars respecting the endowment. The Duke of Northumberland is the principal feoffee.

The barton of Carnedon, in the parish of St. Thomas, was purchased in 1690, of John Blighe, Esq., by John Cloberry, Esq. It is now the property of Thomas Bewes, Esq., whose ancestor purchased it, in 1715, of Nicholas Clark, to whom it had been sold in 1700 by the trustees, for paying Mr. Cloberry's debts. Carnedon is now a farm-house.

The barton of Tredidon belonged anciently to a family of that name, from whom it passed, by successive female heirs, to the families of Windfor and Jolliffe. The latter possessed it for several generations: it was afterwards many years in the family of French; and is now the property and seat of George Francis Collins Browne, Esq., who purchased it, in 1805, of the Rev. Simon Webber.

The church of St. Thomas was appropriated to the priory of Launceston: the estates in this parish are now tithe-free. The parishioners nominate the perpetual curate.

In this parish is an ancient fortification called Kestle or Castle wood.

^f Norden.

LAWHITTON, in the deanery and in the north division of the hundred of East, lies about two miles south-east of Launceston, which is the post-office town; eight miles north of Callington; and about ten miles from Tavistock in Devonshire. There was formerly a market at Lawhitton, on Wednesday, granted in 1312 to the Bishop of Exeter, together with a fair at the festival of St. Michael^s; both long ago discontinued. The principal villages in this parish, exclusively of the church-town, are Carfantec, Luccombe, and Tregeda.

The manor of Lawhitton was given by Edward the Elder, about the year 905, to the Bishops of Crediton: on the union of the sees, it became annexed, as it has ever since continued, to the bishopric of Exeter, under which it is held on a lease for lives. The lease was for many generations in the family of Bennet, and when the crown lands were put up to sale during the usurpation, the lessee, who was a colonel in the parliamentary army, purchased the fee. At the Restoration the Bennets reverted to their former situation, as lessees. In Bishop Lavington's time, the lease having expired through neglect, the Bishop put in the life of his only daughter, afterwards married to the late Rev. Nutcombe Nutcombe, chancellor of the church of Exeter. The Bennet family had a seat in this parish, called Hexworthy, with a considerable freehold estate: this is now the property and residence of Edmund Prideaux, Esq., a relation of the Bennets by marriageⁿ. There is another manor in this parish, belonging to the see of Exeter, called Sheers-Barton. According to the custom of this manor, lands are granted for three lives without widowhood; in the manor of Lawhitton, the leases are with widowhood.

In the parish-church is a memorial for Richard Bennet, "Counsellor at Law," 1619, and a monument of artificial stone in memory of Richard Coffin, the last heir-male of the Bennet family, who died in 1786: he took the name of Coffin from his mother, who was heiress of the Coffins of Portlege. The rectory of Lawhitton is in the patronage of the Bishop of Exeter.

LESNEWTH, in the hundred of that name and in the deanery of Trigg-Minor, lies five miles north-north-east from Camelford, which is the post-office town, and about fourteen west-north-west from Launceston. The principal village in this parish, exclusively of the church-town, is Treworrell. The manor of Lesnewth, to which the rectory of Lesnewth is annexed, was, in the reign of Charles I., in

^s Rot. Cart. 5 Edw. II.

ⁿ The last Mr. Bennet's father married a daughter of Edmund Prideaux, Esq., of Place.

the family of Dennis¹. It is now the property of E. J. Glynn, Esq., in whose family it has been nearly a century. The manor of Helfet, in this parish, formerly belonging to the family of Colyn^k, was purchased of Charles Rashleigh, Esq., about the year 1787, by the Rev. Digory Jose, and is now the property of his son Mr. John Jose. Grylls, formerly a seat of the Betensons, is now a farm-house, the property of E. J. Glynn, Esq.

ST. LEVAN, in the deanery and in the west division of the hundred of Penwith, lies about eight miles south-west of Penzance, and about three miles south-east from the Land's-end. The principal villages in this parish are, Bosistow, Raughton, commonly called Rafton, Trebean, Trengothal, and Treryn or Treen. Raughton and Bosistow, both some time seats of the Davies family, and the latter, at an earlier period, of the Bosistows, are now farm-houses. Treryn or Treen castle¹ is in this parish. In this parish is St. Levan's well, with an oratory; and at the distance of about a quarter of a mile, the site of an old chapel, called Port-chapel; and a mile to the eastward, that of another, called Chapel-Curnow.

LEWANNICK, in the deanery and in the north-division of the hundred of East, lies five miles south-west from Launceston, which is the post-office town, and nine north-west from Callington. The principal villages in this parish are Hicks's mill, Pollyfont, Trenhorne, and Trevadlock.

The manor of Trelaske belonged to the Uptons, whose coheiresses brought it to two brothers of the Lower family, in the reign of Henry VIII. Thomas Lower, Esq., who died in 1703, sold the barton and a moiety of the manor to John Addis, Esq., whose son, in 1720, purchased the other moiety of William Plowden and others. William Addis, Esq., in 1741, bequeathed the whole to Nicholas Swete Archer, great uncle of Samuel Archer, Esq., the present proprietor.

The manor of Tinney-hall, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, belonged to Mrs. Dorothy Beaumont, who bequeathed it to her nephew John Speccot, Esq., of Penhele. Having been devised by the latter to Thomas Long, Esq., who died about the year 1730; it is now, by the issue of a suit at law, with the husband of Mr. Long's daughter, the property of his heir at law, the Rev. Charles

¹ Esch. Car. I.

^k Esch. Edw. IV. In the reign of James I. it belonged to Humphrey Brown and Thomas Southcott, Esq. (Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub.)

¹ See p. clxxxiv.

Sweet, of Kentisbury, in Devonshire. The manor of Trevell has been dismembered; all the proprietors of estates within it being possessed of manerial rights on their own lands.

The manor of Pollyfont, which had been parcel of the possessions of the priory of Minster *alias* Talcarn, has, since the Reformation, been annexed to the rectory of Minster. The manor of Trefrize, partly in this parish, belongs to the Rev. Sir Carew Vyvyan, Bart. Upton, some time the seat of Richard Wadge, Esq., is now a farm-house, the property of F. H. Rodd, Esq., of Trebartha Hall.

The great tithes of Lewannick, which were formerly appropriated to the priory of Launceston, were purchased, in 1807, of the Honourable William Eliot, by the present proprietor William Hocken, Esq., of Trewanta Hall, in this parish. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown. There is the site of a decayed chapel at Pollyfont.

LEZANT, in the deanery and in the north division of the hundred of East, lies about three miles and a half south of Launceston, which is the post-office town, six miles and a half nearly north of Callington, and about ten north-west of Tavistock, in Devonshire^m. The principal villages in this parish are, Larrick, Rosane, Trebollet, Treburley, and Trewarlet.

The manor of Lawhitton extends over the greater part of this parish. The small manor of Trebollet is in severalties, having been sold by the coheirs of Walter Kendall, M.D., who acquired it by marrying the widow of Edmund Herle, Esq., of Landew, in this parish. Landew, which had before been the seat of a younger branch of the Trefusis family, whose heiress brought it to the Herles, is now a farm-house, the property and residence of Mr. William Bant. Northmore Herle, Esq., the last of that family, bequeathed his estates in this parish, to his half-sisters, the daughters of Dr. Kendall.

Trecarrell, formerly a seat of the family of that name, was in Carew's time, divided between three coheirs. "Master Christopher Harries," says he, "owneth a part of Trecarrel (the project and onset of a sumptuous building), as coheir to the last gentleman of that name." King Charles I., upon his entrance into Cornwall, on the first of August 1644, slept at Trecarrell, then the seat of ——— Manaton, Esq.ⁿ: it belonged afterwards to the Wortleys. On the sale of Lady

^m Lezant is separated from Devonshire by the Tamar, the banks of which, skirted by the Catter-Mather Rocks, clothed with coppice, are here highly picturesque. The south side of the parish is bounded by the little river Innys, which falls into the Tamar, at a place called Innys-foot.

ⁿ Walker.

Bute's property, in this neighbourhood, it was purchased by Mr. Thomas Sargent, the tenant, and is now the property of his nephew, Mr. Anthony Geake, by whom it is occupied as a farm-house. The old hall and chapel are still remaining.

Botonet, in this parish, described by Norden as a seat of the Lowers, has, since his time, passed through various hands: the old mansion has been pulled down; the barton belongs to Mr. George Sargent.

An extent of the duchy of Cornwall, dated 17 Jac. I., describes an estate called Tymberthan *alias* Temple-park, then the joint property of Richard Edgcumbe, Esq., and Richard Connock (who had succeeded Sir John Chicester), to which estate the bailiwick of the hundred of East was annexed. We suppose this to be Timbrelham in Lezant.

In the parish-church is a monument for the family of Trefusis of Landew. The Bishop of Exeter is patron of the rectory. There was formerly a chapel in this parish, dedicated to St. Lawrence; another at Landew, dedicated to St. Bridget, and a third at Trecarrel (the walls of which are now standing), dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen.^a

LINKINHORNE, in the deanery, and in the north division of the hundred of East, lies about seven miles south from Launceston; about the same distance north-north-east from Liskeard, and four miles nearly north from Callington, which is the post-office town. Besides the church-town, there are three small villages in the parish, Rilla-mill, Rillaton, and Upton.

The manor of Rillaton, and that of Carnadon-Prior, in which the church stands, said to have been antiently called the manor of Linkinhorne, are parcel of the duchy of Cornwall. The former was annexed to it in the reign of Edward III., together with the Bedelry of East-Wivelshire. Carnadon had belonged to the priory of Launceston, and was one of the manors annexed to the duchy by King Henry VIII., in lieu of the honor of Wallingford. On Carnadon, commonly called Carraton downs, is some of the highest ground in the county: it was on these downs that King Charles I. drew up his forces on the 2d of August, 1644, the day after he had entered Cornwall, and here he was joined by Prince Maurice.^o

The duchy manors of Stoke-Climsland and Climsland-Prior, extend into this parish. There was formerly a manor of Newland in Linkinhorne, which came to the Peverells, in or about the reign of Edward I., by inheritance from

^a Borlase's Collections from the Registers of the see of Exeter.

^o Walker's Historical Discourses.

the Dynhams^p, one of which, with a moiety of the manor of Rillaton-Peverell in this parish, was successively in the families of Hungerford and Hastings: this manor is not now known; a small estate of the name is held under the duchy. The manor of Rillaton-Peverell was in severalties in 1728, between the heirs of Vincent and Dennis^q, and since in the Darleys, as heirs of the Vincents, and in the Morfheads. We cannot learn who is the present proprietor of this estate; yet it appears that the late Humphrey Lawrence, Esq. gave a deputation for it in 1792.

The manor of Pengelly or Rillaton-Pengelly is the property of F. H. Rodd, Esq., whose father purchased it, in or about the year 1803, of the Rathleigh family. The manor of Padreda, which was the seat of the Lampens, was sold by that family about the year 1680; in 1728 the barton, which before that time appears to have lost its manerial rights, was the property of James Tillie, Esq.^r; it now belongs to J. Tillie Coryton, Esq., the old mansion being occupied as a farmhouse.

The manor of Trefrize or Trefry's was formerly of considerable importance, and extended over several estates in this parish, Lewannick, and Northill. It has been supposed that it belonged to the family of Trefry; if so, it was most probably at a remote period, and a distinct family from that of Trefry in Lanhidrock^s. We can find no records which describe it as the property of Trefry: the last sole possessor was Sir Henry Trecarrell, of Trecarrell in Lezant; it afterwards became divided among his three coheirs, one of whom was Christopher Harris, of Trecarrell; but his share did not continue long in the Harris family. In 1620 it was divided between Sir Francis Vyvyan, Thomas Kendall, Esq., and John Ley *alias* Kempthorne^t; in 1728 between Sir Francis Vyvyan, Bart., Thomas Waddon, Esq., and Captain Pyper^u. The heiress of Pyper married Vyvyan, and the whole manor became vested in the Vyvyan family. It is now the property of the Rev. S. Carew Vyvyan, Bart. Various estates, parcel of the demesnes of the manor, have been sold, and are now the property of Mr. John Peter, Mr. John Foot, and others.

The writer of the MS. history of Linkinhorne, already quoted, written in the year 1728, speaks of *Trefrize* or Trefrys, as having been the seat of the great Lord Trefrey; and says, that there were the remains of the hall, with great windows; that there was a chapel about a quarter of a mile from the barton,

^p See Orig. 7 Edw. II. Rot. 12.

^q MS. History of Linkinhorne of that date, by W. Harvy.

^r Harvy's MS.

^s See p. cliv.

^t Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I., in the possession of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

^u Harvy's MS.

near a well, called Lower-Halwell in the Chapel-park, the ruins of which were then to be seen; that Sir Henry Trecarrell, the possessor of Trefrize, was a great builder; but that, in consequence of the loss of his only son^u, he left his great buildings at Trecarrell in Lezant unfinished, and dedicated his fortune to pious uses, building the church of St. Mary Magdalen at Launceston, and the tower and north side of the church at Linkinhorne. The immediate site of Trefrize barton now belongs to Mr. Joseph Garland: there are no remains of the house or chapel.

A small manor in this parish, called Carnedon-Lyer, has long been in the Trelawney family, and is now the property of the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawney, Bart.

The church of Linkinhorne, dedicated to St. Meliora, was given to the prior and convent of Launceston, by Reginald, son of King Henry I. The monks, not satisfied with having procured the appropriation of the great tithes, endeavoured to get the vicarage also into their own hands; and had obtained, under pretence of poverty, the Pope's bull for that purpose; but it having been represented to the convocation, that they possessed estates to the amount of 1000*l.* per annum, the bull was annulled^v. The great tithes, some time after the Reformation, became vested in the Lampen family, by whom those on the east side of the Lynher were sold, about the year 1680, to Cloberry; and those on the west side to James Tillie, Esq., from whom they have descended to J. Tillie Coryton, Esq.: the former are now the property of ——— Lyons, Esq. Robert Lydstone Newcombe, Esq., of Exeter, is patron of the vicarage. There was formerly a chapel at Carnadon-Prior dedicated to St. John the Baptist.*

There is a free-school for all the children of this parish, founded in 1710 by Charles Roberts, and endowed with the interest of 705*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*, two-thirds of which is appropriated as a salary for the schoolmaster who teaches the boys; the remainder for that of a schoolmistress.

The remarkable stones called the Cheesewring, already spoken of, and the Hurlers, are in this parish; the former on a hill called Stows, on the common of

^u The tradition is, that the child was drowned in its infancy in a basin of water, whilst the nursemaid went to fetch a towel; that Sir Henry Trecarrell, by his skill in astrology, before the birth of the child, foretold its untimely death, if it should be born at that hour; and that he heartily begged the woman who was with his wife, to delay the birth; but it could not be. (Harvy's MS.)

^v See Rot. Parl. III. 505.

* Dr. Borlase's Collections from the Registers of the see of Exeter. Harvy's MS. speaks of a chapel at Carneden-Lyer.

Rillaton manor: the Hurlers are on the common of the manor of Carnadon-Prior. Sharp-Tor, already spoken of, from which there is a remarkably fine view, is also in this parish.

LISKEARD, in the hundred and deanery of West, is an ancient borough and market-town, situated about 22½ miles from London, and 16½ from Plymouth-Dock.

Liskeard was made a free borough in 1240, by Richard Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans, who bestowed on the burgessees the same privileges which he had already granted to those of Launceston and Helston. His son Edmund, in 1275, granted them the fee of the borough, with the profits arising from the markets, fairs, &c., subject to a rent of 18l. per annum, which rent King William III. granted to Lord Somers; it is now paid to Lord Eliot, who purchased it of the late Lord Somers.

The date of the original charter of incorporation is not known. Queen Elizabeth's charter of 1580 confirms the right of the mayor and burgessees^y, and provides that the corporation shall consist of nine burgessees, to be called the common-council of the said borough, whereof one for the time being shall be yearly chosen mayor, and have power to choose a steward and recorder; and that the mayor and recorder be justices of the peace, within the borough, &c. This borough has sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I. The right of election is vested in the corporation and freemen, the number of electors being now about 45. In the list of representatives for this borough, we find the name of Lord Chief Justice Coke.

Leland speaks of the market at Liskeard as "the best in Cornwall, favyng Bodmyn." In his time the market was held on Monday, and there are still three great markets on that day; Shrove-Monday, the Monday after Palm-Sunday, and the Monday after St. Nicholas's day. Browne Willis says, that in his time the market at Liskeard much exceeded that of Bodmin; it was then held, as it now is, on Saturday^z. It is most amply supplied with all sorts of provisions; a great portion of which is purchased for the supply of the market at Plymouth-Dock. There are three large cattle fairs; Holy-Thurday, the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, and St. Matthew's-day, O.S. (October 2.) Liskeard is one of the four towns

^y In the course of the proceedings on the election case in 1803, when the rights of the corporation were confirmed, it appeared from records, that there was a mayor in the reign of Richard II.

^z Queen Elizabeth's charter granted two markets, to be held on Monday and Saturday; and two fairs, to be held at the festivals of the Ascension and St. Matthew.

for the coinage of tin; but there has been no coinage held there of late years. Browne Willis speaks of Liskeard as the largest town in Cornwall, containing, as he was informed, a thousand houses. He must have been much misinformed^a, as the population appears, by the parish-register, to have been considerably increased within the last century. In 1801, there were in the town of Liskeard 323 houses, and 1860 inhabitants; in 1811, 364 houses, and 1975 inhabitants, according to the returns made to parliament at those periods.

In the town of Liskeard was a nunnery of poor Clares, founded and endowed by Richard Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans, of which we have not been able to procure any further account. A great part of the conventual buildings, known by the name of the Great Place, still remains, converted into dwelling-houses: the chapel is now a bake-house.

The principal villages in this parish are, Dabwalls, about two miles and a half to the west; Lamellin, a mile to the south-west; Trevelmond, about four miles westward; and Treweedland, about four miles to the south-east of the town. The parish has five divisions; the borough, constitution-lands, north, south, and west sides.

A battle was fought near Liskeard, on the 19th of January 1643, between Sir Ralph Hopton and the parliamentary forces, in which the latter were defeated. Sir Ralph marched into Liskeard with his army that night^a. King Charles, on his entrance into Cornwall in 1644, halted at Liskeard on the 2d of August, and stayed there till the 7th.^b

The manor of Liskeard is part of the ancient possessions of the Earls of Cornwall, and was one of those annexed to the duchy by act of parliament, in the reign of Edward III. It is not improbable that the manor-house or castle was built by Richard King of the Romans, who occasionally resided in it. A survey of the year 1337^c calls it a manor-house, and describes it as having a hall, chapel, and six chambers, all out of repair. William of Worcester, who visited Cornwall in the reign of Edward IV., speaks of Liskeard castle in his Itinerary, as then standing, and one of the palaces of the Duke. Leland, speaking of this castle, says, it is "now al in ruine; fragments and pieces of waulle yet stonde: the site of it is magnificent and looketh over all the towne." Carew supposes the castle of Liskeard to have been of no great antiquity. "Of later times," says he, "the castle served the Earl of Cornwall for one of his houses; but now that *later* is

^a Unless he has by mistake said houses instead of inhabitants.

^b Heath.

^c Dugdale.

^d Extent of the Duchy of Cornwall, 11 Edw. III. in the Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.

worm-eaten, out of time and use." In the survey of crown-lands^d, taken by order of parliament in 1649, Liskeard castle is described as much ruined and in decay, the materials being not worth the taking down: it was then held at the will of the lord, by John Harris, Esq.: within the ruined walls was an old school-house for the manor. The site of the castle, with the manor, was sold soon afterwards, by order of parliament, to Ralph Margery and Thomas Rawlins. There are no remains of the castle, which stood on the north side of the town. The park described in the survey of 1337 above-quoted, as a new park, in which were then 200 deer, was disparked by King Henry VIII.; the land which it comprized, (still called the Park,) was leased to Sir Warwick Hele, in 1619: this estate is now on lease to Lord Eliot.

The manor of Liskeard-Coleshill takes its name from the family of Coleshill, who possessed it in the fifteenth century^e: Emanuel Langford had five parts out of six in 1620^f: at a later period it was in the Pypers, from whom it passed, by a female heir, to the Vyvyans: it is now the property of Samuel Kekewich, Esq., by bequest from John Trehawke, Esq., who purchased it of the Vyvyans.

The manor of Hagland, situated almost wholly within the borough, which is said to have belonged to a chantry-chapel at Launceston, was for many generations in the Connocks, and is now vested in Mrs. Arminel Inch and her sister, as devisees of the late Mrs. Connock of Treworgy. The manor of Lamellin or Lamelwyn, which belonged formerly to the Whalesborowe family, is the property of Lady Morfhead, relict of the late Sir John Morfhead, Bart. The manor of Cartuther, the property of Samuel Kekewich, Esq., extends into this parish, but lies chiefly in Menheniot. The manor of Fursdon, the site of which is in Liskeard, although it extends into several, and some of them distant parishes, belongs to Robert Lovell Gwatkin, Esq., whose grandfather purchased it of the Trefusis family. The manor of Trevilles, belonging to the Honourable Mrs. Agar, as representative of the Robartes family, extends into this parish: the site is in St. Pinnock.

Tremabe in Liskeard, formerly a seat of the Langfords^g, is now a farm-house. Landrest, formerly a seat of the Harris's^h, is now a farm-house, belonging to John Harris, Esq., of Mount-Radford in Devonshire.

In the parish-church at Liskeard, is a memorial for Joseph Wadham, who died in 1707, "being the last of that family, whose ancestors were the founders of Wadham college in Oxford." The church of Liskeard was appropriated to the

^d In the Augmentation Office.

^f Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.

^e Esch. Hen. V. and Ric. III.

^g Norden.

^h Ibid.

priory of Launceston, to which it had been given by Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, natural son of King Henry I. An attempt was made by the monks to get the vicarage also into their hands, and they procured the Pope's bull for that purpose; but it was afterwards annulled¹. The impropriate rectory was granted, in 1565, to John Harris^k. The greater part of this estate has lately been sold in parcels by his descendant, John Harris, Esq., of Mount-Radford. Peter Frye Hony, LL.B., the present incumbent, is patron of the vicarage.

There was formerly a chapel in Liskeard park, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, to which there was a great resort of pilgrims. It was determined in the reign of Edward II., that the incumbent of the parish-church had no right to the oblations made at this chapel¹. There was formerly, also, a chapel at Lamellin^m; and there is the site of a decayed chapel, which has been long in ruins, at Lean-hill, about three miles south-east of Liskeard. There are three meeting-houses in Liskeard, belonging to the independents, quakers, and methodists: the former was originally built, by the Johnson family, for the Presbyterians. Defoe, in his tour through Great Britain in the early part of the last century, speaks of it as a large new-built meeting-house; and observes, that there were only three more in Cornwall. A volume of poems by the Rev. Henry Moore, some time minister of this meeting, was published after his death, under the superintendence of Dr. Aikin.

There is a grammar-school at Liskeard, supported by the corporation, with a salary of 30*l.* per annum. Dean Prideaux and Walter Moyle were educated at this schoolⁿ. A charity-school for poor children, in which ten girls are now taught, was founded by the trustees of the charitable donation of the Rev. St. John Eliot, who died in 1760, and endowed by them with 5*l.* per annum. One of Mr. Buller's schools, endowed out of the Long annuities, some time since run out, was at Liskeard.

LOSTWITHIEL, LOSWITHIEL, or LESTWITHIEL, in the deanery and in the east division of the hundred of Powder, is an ancient borough and market town, situated six miles from Bodmin, about 28 from Plymouth, and 236½ from London. Mr. Whitaker supposes Lostwithiel to have been the residence of Withiel the first Earl of Cornwall; and that he had his palace at Penkneth, now part of the borough, but in the parish of Lanlivery, on the opposite side of the brook. For

¹ See Rot. Parl. III. 505.

^k Records in the Augmentation Office.

¹ Inq. ad quod dampnum. 9 Edw. II.

^m Dr. Borlase's Collections from the Exeter Registers.

ⁿ Polwhele's Language, Literature, &c. of Cornwall, p. 58.

some time after the Conquest, we do not find it among the possessions of the Earl of Cornwall: it is most probable, that, though not mentioned by name, it was among the possessions which Richard held under the Earl, at the time of the Domesday survey. It is certain, that in the reign of Richard I., his descendant Robert de Cardinham was lord of this town, it being on record that he gave ten marks to the crown for the privilege of establishing a market here^o. In the early part of Henry III.'s reign, Andrew de Cardinham gave the borough of Lostwithiel to the prior and convent of Tywardreth, subject to suit of court, to him and his heirs: it appears, nevertheless, to have been afterwards in the Earls of Cornwall, and to have been annexed to the duchy by King Edward III., with the manor of Penkneth^p. Richard, Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans, made Lostwithiel, including Penkneth, a free borough. Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, his son, appears to have been the chief benefactor to this town; he erected handsome buildings, at a great charge, for his Exchequer, for a shire-hall, &c. ordaining, that the coinage^q and sale of tin should be at Lostwithiel only, and that all the county-meetings should be held there. These privileges, after his death, were soon disregarded, for we find that, in 1314, the burgesses of Lostwithiel complain, that the men of Bodmin, Truro, and Helston, had caused tin to be sold at those towns; and that the prior of Bodmin had then lately procured the county-meetings to be held at Bodmin. On their petition to parliament, they got redress; but it is most probable, that their exclusive possession of these privileges was of short duration. The county-elections, however, continue to this day to be held here, and the Epiphany and Midsummer quarter-sessions.

It appears doubtful, whether there was ever a palace of the Earls of Cornwall at Lostwithiel; the building which is supposed to have been the palace, was, no doubt, the same that was erected by Edmund Earl of Cornwall, for his court of Exchequer, with a hall, &c.: in this hall, which is yet standing, were held the Stannary parliaments: here is also the Stannary court, with a prison adjoining, the only one in the county belonging to the Stannaries, used occasionally by the county during the sessions. The county-elections and the sessions

^o See Madox's History of the Exchequer, p. 272.

^p It was nevertheless granted for life to William Tamworth, one of the King's Esquires of the Body, in the reign of Richard II., as we find by Pat. 10 Ric. II.

^q It had been originally one of the four coinage towns. Of late years there has been no coinage here.

^r The Survey of the Duchy of Cornwall, 11 Edw. III., in the Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office, describes no palace or manor-house: a great hall and the prison are described,

are held at the town-hall, in the Fore-street, which was built by Lord Mount-Edgcumbe, in 1740: at other times it is occupied by the writing-school.

The town of Lostwithiel was incorporated by James I. in 1623; the charter was renewed by King George II. in 1732. The corporation consists of seven capital burgeses, one of whom is annually elected mayor, and seventeen assistants. This borough has sent members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward I.: the right of election is vested in the corporation. Addison the poet was some time one of its representatives. The market is on Friday, by prescription: a corn-market, free of toll, has lately been established. There are three fairs for the sale of horses, bullocks, sheep, &c.; July 10, September 4, and November 13. The number of houses in Lostwithiel in 1801, was 125; that of inhabitants, 743: in 1811, the number of houses was 137; that of inhabitants, 825.

Lostwithiel was, in the summer of 1644, the head-quarters of the Earl of Essex's army: previously to this, a battle had been fought near the town, in which Sir Richard Grenville, commanding some of the King's forces, was defeated by Lord Robartes's brigade. Dugdale relates, that the church of Lostwithiel was profaned by Essex's soldiers, and injured by an explosion of gun-powder.

Partly within the borough of Lostwithiel is the manor of Polchoath, belonging to the Honourable Mrs. Agar, as representative of the Robartes family.

In the parish-church is a memorial for Tristram Curtys, Esq., who died in 1423: this ancient family, since extinct, occasionally represented the borough from the reign of Edward I. to that of Henry V.: this Tristram Curtys was member for Lostwithiel in the ninth year of King Henry V.: Leland speaks of his descendant, as "a man of 100 marks land, dwelling between Blowghan and Penknek by Lostwithiel." The curious font has been already spoken of. The church of Lostwithiel was appropriated to the priory of Tywardreth. The Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, is patron of the vicarage, which is endowed with the great tithes; but from the small extent of the parish, which comprizes only a few meadows and orchards adjoining the town, they are of small value.

There is a grammar-school in this town, established by the corporation about the year 1770; the master has a salary of 30*l.* per annum. There is also a writing-school, to the master of which the corporation allows a salary of 10*l.* per annum. One of the schools, endowed with 5*l.* per annum, for the education of poor children, by the trustees of Mr. St. John Eliot's charitable donation, is at this place.

Samuel Austen, a native of Lostwithiel, (born in 1606,) published a work called "Urania,

“Urania, or the Heavenly Muse;” his son, of the same name, published several things in verse and prose.*

LUDGVAN, in the deanery and in the west division of the hundred of Penwith, lies about three miles north-east from Penzance, which is the post-office town, and nearly the same distance nearly north-west from Marazion. The principal villages in this parish are, Bowgyhere, Carvossen-Downs, Crowliss, Ludgvan-Lees, and Tornewidden. About half a mile below the church-town, crossing the road to Marazion, is a vallum, thrown up in the civil war by the parliamentary forces, when they besieged St. Michael’s Mount.

The manor of Ludgvan-Lees was granted by Richard Earl of Cornwall to the family of Ferrers, from whom it passed, by successive female heirs, to those of Champernown and Willoughby (Lord Brooke). The coheiresses of the latter brought it to Pawlet and Blount (Lord Montjoy): it now belongs to the coheirs of the late Duke of Bolton. The barton of Tremenhere is the property of John Rogers, Esq., of Penrose, who has an occasional residence at Traffow or Treraffow, in this parish.

In the parish-church lies buried the learned Dr. Borlase, author of “The Natural History and Antiquities of Cornwall, and Observations on the Scilly Islands,” who was for 52 years rector of this parish, as appears by a Latin inscription on his tomb, already partially obliterated. Dr. Borlase communicated several papers to the Royal Society, which are printed in their Transactions; and had prepared for the press, and began printing, a treatise concerning the Creation and Deluge. Dr. Borlase was also for 40 years vicar of his native parish, St. Just: he died August 31, 1772, in the 77th year of his age. The advowson of the rectory is an appendage of the manor of Ludgvan-Lees. There were chapels, formerly, at Trewell, Ludgvan-Lees, and on the tenement of Collurian[†]: the latter, of which there are some small remains, was dedicated to St. Thomas, and acquired the corrupted name of Tubmas-Chapel.

The sum of 6l. per annum, being the interest of monies bequeathed to this parish for charitable uses, has been long appropriated to the teaching of poor children.

Dr. Oliver, an eminent physician at Bath, who wrote on the waters of that celebrated place, and died in 1764, was of the family of Oliver of Treneere, and a native of this place.

* Anthony Wood.

† See p. 4.

‡ Dr. Borlase’s MS. Collections, from the Registers of the see of Exeter.

LUXULION, in the deanery and in the east division of the hundred of Powder, lies about four miles west-by-south from Lostwithiel, which is the post-office town; about the same distance north-north-east from St. Austell; six miles and a half north-west-by-north from Fowey; and eight and a half south-by-west from Bodmin. The principal villages in this parish are, the church-town, Coanfe, Higher and Lower Mennadue or Menerdue, and Treskilling.

The manor of Luxulion was in the Rashleigh family as early as the reign of Charles I., having been purchased of the Couches; this is now the property of William Rashleigh, Esq., M.P. Another manor of Luxulion, which belongs to the Honourable Mrs. Agar, as representative of the Robartes family, was in the Collins family in the reign of Queen Elizabeth*. It was purchased, in the year 1628, by Richard Lord Robartes, of Nicholas Kendall, Esq. and others. Mrs. Agar has also the manor of Bodwithgy (which belonged at an early period to the Cardinhams^y, and is said by Hals to have been a seat of the Prideaux family); it was purchased by her ancestor, John Robartes, of the Carminows, in the year 1583: this manor extends into Lanivet.

The duchy manor of Grediowe is partly in this parish. The manor of Prideaux belonged to the ancient family of that name, who had a castle on the site of the barton. It passed, with the heiress of the elder branch, to the Hearles of Northumberland, the last of whom gave his estates to his sisters-in-law, the daughters (by the same mother) of Walter Kendall, M.D.^z Prideaux is now the property and seat of John Coleman Rashleigh, Esq. It was purchased, in or about 1806, of the representatives of Dr. Kendall's daughters, by Charles Rashleigh, Esq., who (about twelve months afterwards) sold it to his nephew, the present proprietor.

The church of Luxulion was appropriated to the priory of Tywardreth: the great tithes are now in severalties, one moiety belonging to Mr. Henry Udy; three-eighths of the other to Charles Rashleigh, Esq.; and one-eighth to Miss Sophia Roberts. J. C. Rashleigh, Esq. is patron of the vicarage, by purchase from the Rev. N. Kendall, of Pelyn.

MABE, in the deanery and in the east division of the hundred of Kirrier, lies four miles and a half west from Falmouth, and two miles and a half north-west from Penryn, which is the post-office town. The only village in this parish, besides the church-town, is Lower-Spargo.

The manor of Carnfew, in this parish, belonged to an ancient family of that name, who removed to Bokelly, in St. Kew. One of the Carnfew family con-

* Esch. Eliz.

^y Arundell Papers.

^z Borlase's MSS.

veyed the barton, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to William Thomas, son of Thomas Hary, of Roscrow, which William took the name of Carnfew: this family soon afterwards removed to Trewoone in Budock. The manor of Carnfew appears to have been annihilated: the barton, on which is a farm-house, is now the property of Mr. T. Reed. The manor of Eathorn, now the property of Wearn Nicholas, Esq., was formerly in the family of Serjeaux, from whom it passed, by a coheirefs, to the Veres, Earls of Oxford. The barton of Carveth was the seat of a family of that name, one of whose ancestors had married a coheirefs of Otho Penaluna: Henry Carveth sold this barton, in the reign of Charles I., to Thomas Melhuish. The Carveths removed to Mewdon in Mawnan, and afterwards to Cofsaws in Gluvias. The barton of Carveth, on which is now a farm-house, belongs to Mr. J. Gwennap, of Falmouth.

The barton of Tremogh was in ancient times the seat of a family of that name, from whom it passed, by a female heir, to that of Blois of Penryn. It was sold by the latter, in 1703, to John Worth, Esq., (sheriff of the county in 1712,) who inclosed a park, and built a large mansion, now converted into a farm-house. This estate is the property of Mr. Robert Crow, by purchase from Dr. Hooper, who married the heiress of Worth. Spargo, in this parish, is described by Norden as a seat of the Randolls or Rundles; but we are informed, that although that barton was their property, their seat was not there, but at Trewoon, now a farm-house.

This parish, called in ancient ecclesiastical records Lavabe or Lavapper, forms, together with Milor, an united vicarage. The great tithes, which were appropriated to the college of Glasfeney, are now vested in John Hext, Esq. The Bishop of Exeter is patron of the vicarage.

There is a life extant of Thomas Tregose, a Presbyterian divine, who was ejected from the vicarage of Mabe and Milor by the Bartholomew act. He appears to have been much esteemed by his contemporaries, but has left nothing to be known by, to posterity.

ST. MABYN, in the hundred of Trigg and deanery of Trigg-Minor, lies about five miles north-north-west from Bodmin, which is the post-office town, and about eight miles south-south-west from Camelford. The only village in this parish, except the church-town, is Trevisquite.

The manor of Trevisquite, called in the survey of Domesday, Trawiscoit, was held by Richard, under Robert Earl of Moreton and Cornwall: it has long been in the family of the present proprietor, Lord Viscount Falmouth. The manor and
some

some of the lands of Trefarrat, which belonged to the family of Treife, and was inherited by the Morsheads, was sold, by the late Sir John Morshead, Bart., to John Wallis, Esq., of Bodmin, the present proprietor: the remainder of the estate was sold in lots. Perhaps this was the Treferret which was a feat of Sir John Trelawney, a distinguished military character in the reign of Henry V., and was inherited by one of his younger sons.

Treblethick was for many generations the seat of the ancient family of Hamley, in whom it continued when Hals made his collections, early in the last century; it soon afterwards became the property of the Treises, and having passed with Trevisquite to the Morsheads, was sold by the late Sir John Morshead to A. Hambley, Esq., of Endellion. The present representative of the Hamley family is Mr. Richard Hamley, of St. Columb.^a

Tregarden or Tregarne, formerly a feat of the Beres, passed, by successive female heirs, to the Barrets and Godolphins: it was afterwards a feat of the Mitchells, and is now a farm-house, the property and residence of Mr. John Andrew. Trequite, some time a feat of the Parkers, is now a farm-house, the property and residence of Mr. Hooper. Tregaddock, formerly a feat of the Bakes, is now the property of the Rev. J. Kempe; another barton of Tregaddock is the property of Mr. Joseph Harry.

Kilquite, Colcoit or Colquite, belonged to Sir Richard Serjeaux, one of whose coheiresses brought it to the Marneys. Sir Henry Marney was created Lord Marney in 1524; his son John, Lord Marney, built the old mansion at Colquite: one of his coheiresses brought this barton to the Hoblyns. It is now the property and feat of Deeble Peter, Esq. The old mansion has been pulled down, and a new house built by the present proprietor.

Heligan belonged formerly to the Hills, and seems to have been acquired by marriage with the heiress of Fantleroy, who married the heiress of Thomas Flamank. About the middle of the seventeenth century, Heligan, which is now a farm-house, was the feat of the family of Silly. It was sold by Miss Julia Silly (now wife of William Lyddon, Esq.) to E. J. Glynn, Esq., the present proprietor. Tredethy, some time the feat of the families of May and Lang, is now the property and residence of Francis John Hext, Esq. Penwyn, some time a feat of the Porters, is now the property and residence of Mr. William Cole, whose family have possessed it for a considerable time.

In the parish-church, which has a handsome lofty tower, with solid pinnacles, are memorials for the family of Hamley (1637-1717); Grace, Lady Carnfrew,

^a See p. cv.

of Bokelly, 1656, &c. There was an ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, at a place called Helygrave²: its site is not known. Lord Falmouth is patron of the rectory. The Rev. Charles Peters, rector of St. Mabyn, published a dissertation on the book of Job, in which he controverts the opinions of Bishop Warburton.

There is an alms-house at St. Mabyn, built with the sum of 200l., being the accumulation of a legacy of 100l. bequeathed for that purpose, by William Parker, Esq., and recovered by a suit in Chancery.

MADDERN, MADRON, or MADDRON, in the deanery and in the west division of the hundred of Penwith, lies about a mile and a half nearly north-west from Penzance, which is a chapelry of this parish, and is the post-office town. The principal village in this parish is Lanyon.

The manor of Alwarton (now called Alvarton, Penzance, and Mousehole,) appears to have taken its name from Aluardus, who possessed it in the reign of Edward the Confessor: soon after the Conquest, it was in the Pomeroy's: in the reign of Edward I., it belonged to the baronial family of Tyes, from whom it passed, by successive female heirs, to the Lisles and Berkeleys. This manor having become vested in the crown, was granted to Whitmore and others, and has been divided into severalties. The barton, which is in this parish, is occupied as a farm-house.

The barton of Treneere belonged to the family of Oliver, by whom it was alienated in 1768: the old mansion has been converted into a barn and outhouses: the estate was sold in parcels; a third part was purchased by the Rev. Anthony Williams, the present proprietor, who built a house on it for his own residence. Lanyon, some time the seat of the Lanyon family, is now a farm-house, the property of their descendant, William Rashleigh, Esq., M.P. Landithy, which belonged to the Knights-Hospitallers, was, after the Reformation, for some generations in the family of Fleming: it is now a farm-house, belonging to Mr. Bolitho, of Chyendour. Trengwainton, formerly the seat of the Cowlins, afterwards of a branch of the Arundells (the Menadarva family), is now a farm-house, the property of William Praed, Esq., whose father purchased it of the Arundells in 1761.

Castle-Horneck, on the site of what Norden describes, "as an antient ruined castle", standing on a mount near Penzance, and, as it seemeth, in former times of

² Borlase's Collections from the Registers of the see of Exeter.

¹ Probably the castle near Penzance, said to have been built by the baronial family of Tyes; though some suppose it to have been a fortress to the north of the town, where are considerable earth-works, with a treble entrenchment called Lescaddock or Lescudjack; the latter seem, however, to be the remains of something more remote.

some account," was, for several generations, a seat of the family of Levelis^b: it has been for nearly a century in the Borlases, and is now, for life, the property of Samuel Borlase, a minor, son of the late John Borlase, Esq. Trereife, the seat of William John Godolphin Nicholls, Esq., has been in the family of the present proprietor ever since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, if not before. Rosehill, in this parish, is the residence of Richard Oxnam, Esq.; Larrigon-cottage, of Thomas Pascoe, Esq. Poltaire, built by Richard Hickens, Esq., its late proprietor, is uninhabited.

In the parish-church are memorials for the families of Borlase, Fleming, Harris, and Nicholls. There was a chapel in the parish of Maddern, dedicated to St. Bridget, and another at Lanyon. The great tithes of this parish were formerly appropriated to the Knights-Hospitallers, to whom the church was given by Henry de Pomeroy: they are now vested in W. J. G. Nicholls, Esq., by inheritance from the Flemings. The advowson of the vicarage belongs to Miss Borlase, daughter of the late Rev. William Borlase, of Castle-Horneck: it was purchased by the Borlases of the corporation of Penzance, who are supposed to have purchased from the Flemings.

In or about the year 1704, Mr. George Daniel founded a school at Maddern, for the instruction of poor children of this parish, and its chapelries Morva and Penzance, in reading, writing, and arithmetic; endowing it with a house and garden for the master, and certain lands and premises, now let at 122l. per annum.

The celebrated well at Maddern has been elsewhere spoken of at large.^c

PENZANCE, a large market and corporation town, formerly called Burriton, is situated on the sea-coast, in Mount's-bay, 283 miles from London, and eleven from the Land's-end. A market at this town, to be held on Wednesdays, was granted in 1332 to Alice De Lisle^d, then lady of the manor of Alwarton, with a fair for seven days at the festival of St. Peter *ad vincula*: this market was confirmed, in 1404, to Thomas Lord Berkeley, with three fairs of two days each; one at the Conception, another at the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, and a third at the festival of St. Peter *in cathedra*. In later times there have been two markets, formerly Tuesday and Thursday, since changed to Thursday and Saturday: these markets are well supplied with provisions of all sorts: Thursday is a considerable corn-market. The present fairs are, May 28, the Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, and the Thursday before Advent-Sunday.

^b Borlase's Heraldic Collections.

^c See p. cci.

^d Rot. Cart. 6 Edw. III.

The town of Penzance was originally incorporated in 1614; the charter was confirmed by King Charles II. The corporation consists of a mayor, eight aldermen, twelve assistants, and a recorder.

Carew relates the particulars of this town having been set on fire by a small party of Spaniards, who landed near Mousehole, on the 23d of July 1595, and who, as Camden observes, were the only Spaniards that ever landed in this kingdom as enemies. Sir Francis Godolphin, having summoned the county to his assistance, attempted to save Penzance from the threatened danger; but his followers being seized with a sudden panic, he was obliged to abandon it to its fate. The Cornish men having rallied the next day in greater numbers and in better heart, the Spaniards, who had already set fire to Newlyn and Mousehole, as well as Penzance, quitted the coast without attempting any further hostilities. Penzance is said to have been plundered by Sir Thomas Fairfax's army in 1646, as a punishment for the kindness which the inhabitants had shown to Lord Goring's and Lord Hopton's troops.^e

Penzance is a large and populous town, much frequented in the winter by invalids, on account of the mildness of the climate. The number of houses in 1801 was 694, of inhabitants 3,382; in 1811, there were 784 houses, and 4,022 inhabitants. Here is a considerable pilchard-fishery, and a great export-trade for tin, copper, and fish; the imports are coals, groceries, cloth, and other articles of merchandize. Penzance was added as a fifth to the coinage towns about the time of the Restoration; all the tin is now coined at this town and Truro.

The chapel of St. Mary, at Penzance, existed before the year 1612; it was enlarged in 1671, but not consecrated till 1680, when it was endowed with land, now let at 20l. per annum, by John Tremenhere, Esq.: a cemetery was then inclosed and consecrated, and the limits of the town were defined to be the limits of the chapelry. It has since been twice augmented by Queen Anne's bounty. Marriages have not been solemnized at this chapel since the marriage-act. Penzance is not deemed a separate parish, but has its own vestry, and maintains its own poor. There was an ancient chapel at Penzance, dedicated to St. Anthony, near the Quay, on the site of which is now a fish-cellar. The registers of the see of Exeter mention chapels there, dedicated to St. Raphael and St. Gabriel.^f

There are meeting-houses at Penzance for the baptists, independents, quakers, and methodists; and a Jews' synagogue.

^e Hals.

^f Borlase's MS. Collections.

One of Mr. Buller's schools, the endowment of which, having been in the Long annuities, has ceased for some years, was in this town.

MAKER, near Plymouth-dock, in the deanery and in the south division of the hundred of East, lies partly in Devonshire and partly in Cornwall. The church is in Devonshire. The village or rather town of Inceworth, in this parish, is in the county of Cornwall. A market at Inceworth on Tuesdays, and a fair for three days at Michaelmas, were granted, in 1319, to Richard Champernown^s. The market has been long disused, but a cattle-fair is still held at Milbrook, within the manor of Inceworth, on the 29th of September; another cattle-fair has lately been established on the first of May.

The manor of Inceworth, which had been at a very early period in the Valetorts, came to the Champernowns as a marriage-portion with Joan, natural daughter of Richard, King of the Romans, by Joan Valetort, a coheirefs of that family: the Champernowns continued to possess this manor in the reign of Henry VI.: it has been a considerable time in the Trefusis family, and is now the property of the Right Honourable Lord Clinton. There was formerly a chapel at Inceworth. The ancient mansion of the Champernowns was remaining in Carew's time.

Milbrook, which Leland calls "a riche fischar town," is partly in Devonshire and partly in Cornwall. Hals says, that Milbrook formerly sent members to parliament, and that it lost that privilege in the reign of Henry VIII., because it could not afford to pay its burgessees their wages of 4s. a day during their attendance in parliament: we find no other authority for this; there is no mention of Milbrook among the disused boroughs in Willis's *Notitia Parliamentaria*. Milbrook was garrisoned for King Charles I. in 1643.

Mount-Edgcumbe, the fine seat of the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, which came to his ancestors by a match with the heiress of Durnford, in or about the reign of Henry VIII., is in this parish, but in the county of Devon: part of the demesne is in Cornwall.

MANACCAN or MANACKAN, in the deanery and in the east division of the hundred of Kirrier, lies about ten miles from Helston, which is the post-office town. The principal village in this parish, except the church-town, is Helford, at the haven of that name, where there is some trade for timber and coals from Wales, and a passage over the Hel. Kestell, or Kestle, was the seat of an ancient family of that name, which became extinct, in the male line, in 1719. The barton passed in moieties to the daughters of John Kestell, married to

Langford and Penrose: it is now a farm-house, the property of Sir William Lemon, Bart. A branch of the Penrose family settled at Tregitha or Tregethew, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, having married the heiress of that barton and name: this branch of the Penroses is not extinct, but they have been some time removed from Tregethew, which is now a farm-house, the property of Mr. Wearn Nicholas.

The great tithes of Manaccan, called in the *Liber Regis* Marathon *alias* Manaccan, and in some ecclesiastical records Manaccan *alias* Minster, were appropriated to Glasfeney college: they are now vested in Francis Gregor, Esq. The Bishop of Exeter is patron of the vicarage. There are the ruins of a chapel at Tregonnell.

MARHAM-CHURCH, in the hundred of Stratton and deanery of Trigg-Major, lies two miles south of Stratton, which is the post-office town, and nine miles west of Holfworthy, in Devonshire: it has no considerable village except the church-town; there are a few farm-houses at Tetson and Wood-Knowle.

The manor of Marham-Church was successively in the families of Pyne and Stafford^b; at a later period in the Rollesⁱ, from whom it has passed, by inheritance, to the present proprietor, the Right Honourable Lord Clinton.

The manor of Whalesborough gave name to an antient family, who possessed and resided at this place for several generations. The heiress of the Whalesborowes brought it, in the reign of Henry VI., to Sir John Trevelyan^k, by whose descendant, the present Baronet, it was sold to the late Sir Francis Buller, Bart., one of His Majesty's Justices of the Common Pleas, and is now the property of his son, Sir Francis Yarde Buller, Bart. The old mansion is occupied as a farm-house.

The manor of Hilton was formerly in severalties between the families of Cobham, Carminow, and Bottreaux^l: the third part, which belonged to the Bottreaux family, was sold by their descendant, the Earl of Huntingdon, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to the Grenvilles; in the following reign Sir Henry Rolle appears to have been sole lord of this manor^m, which is now the property of the Rev. John Kingdon: a considerable part of the estate attached to the manor of East-Orchard-Marraish, the site of which is in the adjoining parish of Week St. Mary, extends into this parish.

Langford-hill was formerly the seat of the ancient family of Langford, of whom Mrs. Elizabeth Hammett, who died in 1783, is said, in her epitaph in the church,

^a Carew's Survey, f. 40. and Esch. i Edw. IV.

ⁱ Ext. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.

^k Esch.

^l Dugdale's Baronage, II. 211.

^m Extent. Terrar. 17 Jac. I.

to have been the last lineal descendant, being daughter and heir of Roger Wollocombe, Esq.ⁿ by Catherine Langford. Since the recent death of Mrs. Isabella Charlotte Wollocombe, of Langford-hill, niece of Roger Wollocombe above-mentioned, this estate has passed, under Mrs. Hammet's will, to Thomas, second son of Henry Hole, Esq., of Roborough, Devon.

Wood-Knowle was formerly a feat of the Rolles, for whom there are some memorials in the parish-church: this is now the property and residence of the Rev. Henry Badcock, having been purchased by him of the Rev. John Kingdon, who bought it of the Rolles. There is another farm of the same name, the property of Sir William Call, Bart., being parcel of the manor of East-Orchard-Marrais. Bere, said by Norden to have been a feat of the Spekes, is now the property of Sir A. O. Moleworth, Bart. There is no house now on the estate which appears to have been the residence of a gentleman's family.

The Rev. John Kingdon is patron of the rectory. There were formerly chapels at Hilton and Whalesborough.

ST. MARTIN in Meneage lies in the deanery and in the west division of the hundred of Kirrier, about six miles and a half east-south-east from Helston, which is the post-office town.

There is no manor in this parish. The lands are for the most part within the manors of Traboc in St. Keverne, Trelowarren, or Mawgan.

Hals speaks of a nunnery in this parish, called Hellnoweth or the New-hall, endowed by the Bishop of Exeter and the prior of St. Michael's-Mount, as a cell to the monastery of St. Martin in Tours. This estate belongs to Francis Gregor, Esq., of Trewarthenick: it is parcel of the manor of Traboc, which belonged to the priory of St. Michael's Mount, but the deeds relating to it afford no intimation of its having been the site of a religious house.

Tremayne, in this parish, the original feat of the Tremaynes, who took their name from this barton, passed, with the heiress of the elder branch of that family, to the Trethurfes, and from them to the Reskymers: in Leland's time it was the chief feat of the Reskymers: of late years it was, for some time, the residence of Captain Wallis, the circumnavigator: it is now a farm-house, the property of Mr. George Richards, of Truro. Mudgian, which formerly had manerial rights, was the feat of a family of that name, and passed with its heiress to the Chynoweths; the latter family, at least this branch of it, became extinct, in the male-line, early in the last century. Mudgian is now a farm-house, the property of John Hext, Esq., of Restormel.

ⁿ Of Combe, in the parish of Roborough, Devon: his original name was Stafford.

The parish-church, which in the *Liber Regis* is called St. Martin *alias* Dedimus, forms, together with Mawgan in Meneage, an united rectory, in the patronage of St. John Trevelyan, Bart.

ST. MARTIN, in the hundred and deanery of West, lies about a mile and a quarter north-north-east from the small market-town of East-Looe, which is in this parish. The only village in the parish is Treloy.

The manor of Pendrym, to which the church of St. Martin and the town of East-Looe were annexed, was held at an early period by the Bodrugans, under the Dawneys, as lords of Sheviok^o: it was afterwards in the family of Willoughby, Lord Brooke, whose coheirefs married Pawlet. It is now vested in the Earls of Darlington and Sandwich, (in right of their ladies,) and Lady Emily Pawlet, as coheirs of the late Duke of Bolton.

The manors of Bucklawren, which had belonged to the priory of Launceston^p, and Treloyan or Trelowin, which had belonged to the Courtenays, and had been forfeited by the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter, were among the estates annexed to the duchy of Cornwall by King Henry VIII., in lieu of the honor of Wallingford.

The barton of Keverell, originally the feat of the Keverells, and afterwards, for many generations, of their representatives, the Langdons, came to the Buller family by the marriage of John Buller, Esq. with Rhoda, widow of Walter Langdon, the last of that family, who died in 1676: it is now a farmhouse, the property of his descendant, John Buller, Esq., of Morval.

In the parish-church are the memorials of Philip Majolue, an eminent merchant of East-Looe; Walter Langdon, above-mentioned, described as "the last of that loyal, ancient, and honourable family;" and Rhoda his wife, who was daughter of William Martin, Esq., of Lindridge, Devon, and granddaughter of William Martin, who wrote "The History and Lives of the Kings of England, from William the Conqueror to the end of the reign of King Henry VIII." There is a tablet, also, for the Rev. Jonathan Toup, the learned annotator on Suidas and Theocritus, and the friend of Bishop Warburton, through whose interest he obtained his preferment. He was prebendary of Exeter, and thirty-four years rector of this parish: "his abilities," says the writer of his epitaph, "and critical sagacity, are known to the learned throughout Europe; his virtues, from the retired privacy of his life, were known but to few; ob. 1785."

^o Esch. 5 Edw. II.

^p A record in the Augmentation Office (see p. 26, note ^k) speaks of the vicarage of Bokland in St. Martin, belonging to the priory of Launceston, and rates it at 10l. per annum.

The tablet above-mentioned was inscribed to the memory of her uncle, by Phillis Blake; the charge of it was afterwards defrayed by the delegates of the Oxford press, "as a small testimony of their regard for Mr. Toup, and of their gratitude for his many valuable contributions."

The church of St. Martin *alias* St. Kayne belonged to the priory of Launceston: the advowson of the rectory is now vested in the Duke of Bolton's heirs, as proprietors of the manor of Pendrym.

The borough and market-town of East-Looe, in this parish, lies by the sea-side, at the mouth of the river Looe, 16 miles from Plymouth, and 230 from London. The bridge between East-Looe and West-Looe, being 141 yards in length, only 6 feet 2 inches wide, and supported by 13 stone arches, was built about the year 1400. There was formerly a chapel or oratory on this bridge, dedicated to St. Anne.

A market and fair at East-Looe were granted by King Henry II. to Henry de Bodrugan, then lord of the manor, as appears by the *quo warranto* roll of King Edward I., when the claim to the market was certified, together with the right of a pillory, cucking-stool, and other manerial privileges. There is now a small market on Saturday for butchers'-meat: there were, within the memory of man, four fairs; February 13, May 1, August 1, and October 10; but they have been discontinued for several years.

There is a great pilchard-fishery at this place, from which they export abundance both of pilchards and pilchard-oil; the imports are salt, lime-stone, &c. &c. It appears to have been formerly the only sea-port in Cornwall of any importance, except Fawey; having furnished toward the equipment of the English fleet, in the reign of King Edward the Third, 20 ships and 315 mariners¹. There is a fort of ten guns on the beach. The town of East-Looe was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth in 1587; the corporation consists of a mayor, and eight other burgessees, who have the power of choosing a recorder. East-Looe, in conjunction with Fawey, sent a merchant or ship-owner to a council at Westminster in the reign of Edward I., but never any members to parliament, till the thirteenth year of Queen Elizabeth, since which time they have been regularly returned; the right of election is vested in the mayor, magistrates, and freemen, being altogether about 36 in number.

A small village within the borough of East-Looe, called Shouta or Shutta, is supposed to have been formerly of much greater extent. The burgessees of Looe and Shouta are called, in a deed of Otho de Bodrugan's, the burgessees of the afore-

¹ Hackluyt's Voyages, vol. i. p. 119.

said towns: certain privileges granted by Luce Ruffell and her only son Henry de Bodrugan, to her freemen of Looe and Shouta, were confirmed by Otho de Bodrugan, in the fourteenth year of Edward II.

The manor of East-Looe or Port-Loo, containing only about 100 acres, which had been in the Bodrugans and afterwards in the Courtenays, has been long annexed to the duchy of Cornwall.

There is a chapel of ease at East-Looe, which was repaired in the year 1700, and has lately been rebuilt: it has a small endowment of 27l. per annum, and is in the joint patronage of James Buller, Esq., M.P., and the Rev. Sir Henry Trelawney, Bart., as heirs at law of Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Bishop of Winchester. It appears that there was an ancient chapel in this town, dedicated to St. Mary, probably the same as that above-mentioned: a deed of the reign of Henry IV. speaks of a spot of ground given to the chapel of St. Mary.^a

In this town is the mathematical school, founded in 1716, by the trustees of the will of John Speccot, Esq., of Penhale, in the parish of Egloskerry, who in 1703, bequeathed the sum of 1,000l. to charitable uses; his trustees, Bishop Trelawney, and his brother the General, thinking such an establishment most consonant to the wishes of the deceased, and of the greatest public benefit, established this school, appointing Mr. Haines, whom they supposed Mr. Speccot would himself have appointed to that situation, the first master. By the deed of foundation, the master is to reside in one of the Looes^r, to instruct poor children of the county of Cornwall in the mathematics, particularly in those branches which relate to navigation. The appointment of the master, after the death of the original trustees, was vested in the heirs of Charles Trelawney, and the proprietor of Trelawney-house: the interest of the endowment was appropriated as a salary for the master, except such part as the trustees should think requisite for the purchase of books, globes, and mathematical instruments. One of Mr. Buller's charity-schools, the endowment of which, having been in the Long annuities, has expired, was at East-Looe.

Opposite to Looe is the little island of St. George, which Carew speaks of as having been frequented by such numerous flocks of sea-birds. On this island was a chapel, dedicated to the saint from whom it takes its name. This island was purchased of the Mayows by Governor Trelawney, and is now the property of the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawney, Bart.

^a From the information of Mr. Thomas Bond, of Looe.

^r It must be a mistaken notion that the school was first established at Penryn.

MAWGAN, in the deanery and in the west division of the hundred of Kirrier, lies about three miles and a half nearly east-south-east from Helston, which is the post-office town.

The small manor of Mawgan, which belonged to the Bellots of Bochym, was purchased in 1713 by Sir Richard Vyvyan, Bart., and is now the property of the Rev. Sir Carew Vyvyan. The manor of Trelowarren belonged to the ancient family of Cardinan^a: in the reign of Edward III. it seems to have been in the Trethakes', who were succeeded by the family of Ferrers. In or about the reign of Edward IV. the heiress of Richard Ferrers brought it to the Vyvyans, then of Trevidern in Burian, who, in consequence of this match, removed to Trelowarren. Leland speaks of the father of Vyvyan, who owned Trelowarren, when he visited Cornwall, as having been a gallant courtier, set forth by Somerset Lord Herbert: this was Richard Vyvyan, who was sheriff of Cornwall in the eighth and twentieth years of King Henry VII. Trelowarren is now in the possession of Viel Vyvyan, Esq., next heir of the Rev. Sir Carew Vyvyan, Bart. Hals says, that the old mansion was built by Francis Vyvyan, Esq., father of Sir Richard Vyvyan, who was created a baronet in 1644: Dr. Borlase, in whose Natural History there is a view of it, says, that it was then only rebuilt in part, and that it was put in repair (the greater part of the old building being preserved) by the late Baronet: the interior was then fitted up in the style which prevailed about the middle of the last century. The present possessor has much improved the appearance of the estate by extensive plantations. Treméal, some time another seat of the Vyvyan family, in this parish, is now a farm-house.

The manors of Roskymer-Cutter and Roskymer-Meneage, (in old records called Manek,) belonged to the ancient family of Roskymer or Reskymer, as early as the twelfth century. Roskymer-Cutter was sold by John and William Roskymer, the two last male descendants, in or about the year 1618, to Mrs. Catherine Trevanion, by whom it was conveyed to Samuel Pendarves, Esq. Mr. Pendarves purchased Roskymer-Meneage, called in some deeds Trelever, of the family of Thomas, in 1641: they are both now, by inheritance from the Pendarves family, the property of Lord De Dunstanville. Roskymer barton, on the manor of Roskymer-Cutter, was the original seat of the Roskymers, from whence they removed to Tremayne in St. Martin. The house fell to ruin about the year 1500, as appears by what Leland says of it: on the site is now a farm-house.

^a Ifolda de Cardinan conveyed Trelowarren, in 1259, to Oliver de Dinaunt, who is supposed to have been of the same family.

^c Carew's Survey, f. 42.

The manor of Carminow was at an early period the property of a family of that name: Jane, elder daughter and coheirefs of Sir Thomas Carminow, who was lord chamberlain to King Richard II., and married Elizabeth, fifter of John Holland, Duke of Exeter, brought this manor, with other lands, to Sir John Arundell of Lanherne, called the great Arundell: it continued in the Arundell family till about the year 1801, when it was purchafed of Lord Arundell by John Rogers, Efq., of Penrose, who is the present proprietor: there is a farm-house on the fite of the old mansion, which was the original feat of the ancient family of Carminow. The male line was continued, for feveral generations, by the posterity of a younger brother of Sir Thomas Carminow above-mentioned, their chief feat being at Fentongollan in St. Michael-Penkevil.

The manor of Tregoddreth-Veor, now called Tregeddra, held under the manor of Wynnyanton, belonged to the Chamonds. Margaret, the elder daughter and coheirefs (the other coheirefs died without iffue), gave this manor to William Trevanion, one of her fons by her fecond husband^a (Richard Trevanion): the fole heirefs of Trevanion brought this eftate to John Gerveys, Efq., of Benethlack, from whom it hath paffed, by inheritance, to the present poffeffor, the Rev. R. G. Grylls, of Helfton.

Skyburio, the feat of an ancient family of that name, paffed with its heirefs to the Vyvyans: there is a farm-house on the fite of the old mansion, which in Norden's time was occupied by the Fortescue family. Trevery, in this parifh, is the property of Samuel Pellew, Efq., whose brother (Sir Edward), the admiral, when created a baronet, was described as of Trevery; it is now in the occupation of Jonathan Paffingham, Efq.

In the parifh-church are fome memorials of the Vyvyan family; and in Carminow's aisle, the tomb of a crusader and his lady: Hals fays, that they were originally placed in a chapel which was attached to the old mansion at Carminow, and that they were removed when the chapel was fuffered to fall to ruin, out of refpect to that ancient family. The registers of the fee of Exeter fpeak of chapels in this parifh, dedicated to St. Magdalen and St. Margaret^b. Sir John Trevelyan, Bart., is patron of the rectory.

MAWGAN, in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, lies about three miles west-north-west from St. Columb, which is the post-office town. The principal villages in this parifh are, Carloggas, Tregurrian, and Trevarrian.

The manor of Lanherne belonged, at an early period, to the family of Pincerna, who, from their poffeffion of and refidence on thofe manors, fucceffively

^a Her first husband was Arundell of Talverne.

^b Borlase's Collections from the Registers.

assumed the names of Conarton and Lanherne. The heiress of Lanherne brought this manor to the Arundells in the fourteenth century. The Arundells of Lanherne, who, from their ample possessions, were called the great Arundells, were ancestors of the Arundells of Talverne, and those of St. Columb and Wardour castle. Sir John Arundell, the last of the Lanherne branch, in 1701, settled his estates on his grandson Richard Billinge, Esq., who was to take the name of Arundell. The only daughter and heir of this Richard, by her marriage with Lord Arundell of Wardour, united the two branches. The manor of Lanherne having been settled on the late dowager Lady Arundell, was by her bequeathed to her daughter Lady Clifford, of whom it has been purchased by her nephew, the Honourable Everard Arundell, son and heir of the present Lord Arundell. Lanherne-house, which was long the chief seat of the elder branch of the Arundells, was fitted up by the late Lord Arundell as an asylum for the convent of Carmelite nuns, then lately emigrated from Antwerp, where they had been established ever since the year 1619: it is still inhabited by this convent, which not long ago consisted of sixteen nuns. An estate, now known by the name of the manor of Gliven-Flamack, which belonged to the Arundells, was sold about the year 1800, by the late Lord Arundell, to Thomas Rawlings, Esq. of Padstow, who is the present proprietor.

The manor of Carnanton, which is one of the franchises enumerated by Carew, was the property of Thomas Earl of Warwick, who forfeited it by attainder in 1397; it was granted the same year to John Duke of Exeter*: having been restored to the Earls of Warwick, it was conveyed by their heiress Anne Neville to King Henry VII.: it has ever since been held on lease under the Crown: it is now the seat of James Willyams, Esq., whose family inherited the lease from the the Noys; his ancestor, John Willyams of Roseworthy, having married one of the coheiresses of Humphrey Noy, younger son and eventually heir of Attorney-General Noy, who resided at Carnanton, and to whom, it is probable, the lease was originally granted. Humphrey Noy died in 1679, and lies buried in Mawgan church. There was in ancient times a castle in Carnanton, called Castle-Fust, described by William of Worcester, in his Itinerary, as being in ruins in the reign of Edward IV., and as having belonged to Richard, Earl *Anarwit* (probably a misprint for Warwick). In a field called the Castle-field, about a quarter of a mile from the church, within the manor, although not on the barton of Carnanton, are the remains of a circular entrenchment.

The barton and manor of Denzell, in Mawgan, belonged to an ancient family of that name. John Denzell, sergeant-at-law, who died in 1535, left two daughters,

* Rot. Pat. 21 Ric. II.

coheireffes, who married Holles and Roskymer. This estate, having passed to the elder, was sold by Holles, Earl of Clare, to the Bullers, and afterwards passed, by successive sales, to the families of Vyvyan and Upton: having been purchased of the latter by Lady Pendarves, mother of Robert Hoblyn, Esq., it has passed with other estates to the Rev. Robert Hoblyn, the present proprietor. The barton-house is occupied by a farmer.

In the parish-church are several brass plates, about the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for the Arundell family. The rich rood-loft, and the ancient crosses in the churchyard, have been already spoken of. There were formerly chapels at Carnanton and Denzell. Thomas Rawlings, Esq. is patron of the rectory.

MAWNAN, in the deanery and in the east division of the hundred of Kirrier, lies about five miles from Falmouth, which is the post-office town, and about the same distance north from Penryn. The principal village in this parish is called Mawnan-Smith.

The manor of Trerose belonged for several generations to the Killigrews⁷, by inheritance from the Arwennacks. It was purchased of the former by Sir Nicholas Slanning, who was killed at the siege of Bristol, in the reign of Charles I.: his son, who was made a baronet by King Charles II., sold it to Mr. Bryan Rogers of Falmouth. Having passed by marriage to the Hearles, it was sold by them to the Kempes; and by the latter, about the year 1740, to Dame Mary Pendarves, mother of Robert Hoblyn, Esq. of Nanfwhyden: it is now the property of the Rev. Robert Hoblyn. The barton-house is occupied by a farmer.

The manor of Boskenso, in this parish, was purchased of Dr. Cantley by Sir Michael Nowell, uncle of Stephen Usticke, Esq., the present proprietor. The manor and barton of Penwarne, which was for many generations the seat of an ancient and respectable family of that name, who were hereditary bailiffs of the hundred of Kirrier, has been alienated since Hals drew up his account of this parish. Penwarne was, some time since, the property and seat of Sir Michael Nowell, now of Stephen Usticke, Esq. The present representative of the Penwarne family resides in the parish of St. Pancras, near London.

Lanfidwell, commonly called Nanfugwell, many years a seat of the Newcourts, is now a farm-house, the property of Mr. R. W. Fox. The barton of Mewdon was some time a seat of the Carveths, after they left Carveth. When Mr. Kempe purchased the manor of Trerose, he bought in the lease of this barton, which was

⁷ Norden describes it as the ancient house and manor of Sir William Killigrew.

held under it, and built on it a house for his own residence; his widow brought it to her second husband Francis Gregor, Esq. of Trewarthenick: it is held on lease under Mr. Gregor, now of Trewarthenick, by Mr. R. W. Fox. Bosveal, some time a seat of the Leys, is now divided into four tenements, the property of the Rev. Robert Hoblyn. Tregarne is now a farm-house, the property of Robert Lovell Gwatkin, Esq., by inheritance from his grandfather Captain Lovell.

John Rogers, Esq. of Penrose, is patron of the rectory. There was formerly a free chapel at Penwarne.²

ST. MELLION, in the deanery and in the middle division of the hundred of East, lies three miles south-east from Callington, which is the post-office town, and six north-west from Saltash. The principal villages in this parish are Bealbury and Keafon.

The manor of West-Newton-Ferrers takes its name from the ancient family of Ferrers, who possessed it at an early period, and so late as the year 1314: it has been for many generations in the Coryton family, whose ancestor married the heiress of Ferrers, and is now the property of John Tillie Coryton, Esq., whose grandfather, Peter Goodall, Esq., took the name of Coryton in consequence of inheriting considerable estates under the will of Sir William Coryton, Bart.

Newton-park was the ancient residence of the Corytons: Carew calls it "Master Corington's house of Newton, old to him by succession, yet new in respect of his own antiquity." Sir John Coryton was created a baronet in 1661: the title and male line of this ancient family became extinct by the death of his grandson of the same name in 1739. Newton-park is now the seat of Weston Helyar, Esq., by inheritance from Dame Rachael Coryton³, to whom it was given by her husband Sir John.

Crocadon, in this parish, was for many generations the seat of the Trevisa family, and is said to have been the birth-place of John Trevisa, who translated the Bible, Ralph Higden's Polychronicon, and Bartholomæus "de Proprietatibus Rerum." It was purchased of William Trevisa, the last of the family, by Sir William Coryton, Bart., about the year 1690, and is now the property of John Tillie Coryton, Esq. of Pentillie. The old mansion at Crocadon, which of late years had been the seat of the Corytons, has been in part taken down; the remainder is fitted up as a farm-house.

At the east end of the north aisle of St. Mellion church, is the monument of William Coryton, Esq., who died in 1651, with his effigies, in a kneeling posture,

² Hals.

³ She was daughter of Weston Helyar, Esq. of East-Coker, in Somersetshire.

under a heavy canopy supported by Corinthian pillars : on this monument are the following lines :

“ This marble pile is placed on
The thrice renowned Coryton :
(But his own name a trophie shall
Outlast this his memoriall.)
Grave, wise and pious, Heaven him lent
To be his age's president.
Both good and great ; and yet belov'd ;
In judgment just, in truth approv'd.
Honour'd by the offices he bore
In publique ; but by's meekness more.
Loyall in warre, in peace he stood
The pillar of the common's good.
Wordes may not set his prayes forth,
Nor prayes comprehend his worth ;
His worth doth speake him thus, in briebe
Cornwall's late glory, now its grief.”

William Coryton, Esq., who was member for Launceston in the reign of Charles I., was imprisoned, with Hampden, Elliot, and others, for refusing to subscribe to forced loans ; he afterwards further distinguished himself by his activity in procuring the petition of rights, and was one of those members who were prosecuted in the Star-chamber for detaining the speaker, Finch, in his chair.^b

J. T. Coryton, Esq. is patron of the rectory. The registers of the see of Exeter speak of a chapel of St. Elidius in this parish.^c

MENHENIOT, in the deanery and in the middle division of the hundred of East, lies about two miles and a half east-south-east from Liskeard, which is the post-office town. The principal villages in this parish are Merrymeet, Quarry, Tregondale, and Tregrill.

There are three fairs at Menheniot for horned cattle and sheep ; April 23, June 11, and July 28.

The manor of Menheniot, alias Tregelly, belonged at an early period to the Carminows, afterwards to the Trelawneys. Leland, writing in the reign of Henry VIII., says, that Trelawney, then living, was the fourth of the name who had been lords of Menheniot. This manor is now the property of Mr. Joseph Hambly. Menheniot is one of the nine franchises enumerated by Carew^d. The Trelawneys had, for several generations, a seat at Menheniot, called Pool, from

^b Cobbet's Parliamentary History.

^c Borlase's Collections.

^d Fol. 86.

whence

whence they removed, in the reign of James I., to Trelawney in Pelynt. This old mansion, which Carew speaks of as far beneath the worth and calling of its possessor, Sir Jonathan Trelawney, is now occupied as the parish poor-house.

The manor of Tregartha, which had been purchased of the Eriseys by Trelawney, before the year 1620^e, is now the property of Francis Rawle, Esq., by purchase from the coheiresses of Joseph Gartrell.

The manor of Cartuther, called by Leland "Cortyder or Cotyder, a goodly lordship, and an old manor place of a hundred pound by the year," belonged, as that author was informed by Mr. Trelawney, to the family of Heling or Eling; the same, probably, who from this their residence took the name of Cartuther, and became extinct about the year 1400: the heiress or coheiress of this family, brought Cartuther to the Becketts^f. The late Sir John Morshead, Bart., who possessed this manor by inheritance from his grandfather, sold it to Samuel Kekewich, Esq., of Peamore near Exeter, the present proprietor. Cartuther, which was some time the residence of the Morsheads, is now a farm-house.

Sir John Morshead was possessed, also, of the manor of Tregondale, which had belonged to the priory of Plympton, and afterwards to the Chivertons.

The manor of Trethew, which in the reign of James I. belonged to the family of Vaughan, is now the property of Francis Glanville, Esq. of Catchfrench.

The barton of Trehawke, many years the seat of a family of that name, was given, by the late John Trehawke, Esq., to Samuel Kekewich, Esq., the present proprietor. It is now a farm-house, the property of Mr. Penwarne.

Trevedoc, in this parish, was formerly a seat of the Beres; there are two tenements of this name, both farm-houses. Botterton, or Butterdon, and Penhanger, which passed by marriage from the Killigrews to the Wreys, are now farm-houses; the former belongs to the heirs of the late Edward Trelawney, Esq.; the latter to John Morth Woolcombe, Esq., of Ashbury in Devonshire. Trewint, some time a seat of the Kelly family, is now a farm-house, belonging to Mr. Abraham Hambly. There are no remains of Trencreek, an ancient mansion, said, by a vague tradition, to have been a hunting-seat of the Dukes of Cornwall: it belonged, some time, to the Trevilles. The barton is now the property of Samuel Pett, M.D., of Clapton, near London.

In the parish-church are memorials for the families of Carminow and Burell; J. Trelawney, of Coldrinnick, Dean of Exeter; and Lady Charlotte, daughter of James, Earl of Errol, Lord High Constable of Scotland, and wife of William

^g Ext. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. 1.

^f In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Cartuther was the seat of Robert Beckett, Esq.

^e Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. 1.

Holwell Carr, B. D., the present incumbent, who died in 1801. The vicarage, one of the most valuable benefices in Cornwall, is endowed with the great tithes, subject to an annual payment of 20l. per annum to Exeter-College in Oxford. The Dean and Chapter of Exeter are patrons, but, pursuant to the directions of Bishop Courtenay, must nominate a fellow of Exeter-College. The barton of Coldrinnick in St. Germans pays great tithes to the vicar of Menheniot. William of Wykham was vicar of this parish. Dr. Moreman, a learned divine, who was instituted to the vicarage of Menheniot in the reign of Henry VIII., is said to have been the first in those parts who taught and catechised his parishioners in the English language^b. There was formerly a chapel at Cartuther, dedicated to St. Nicholasⁱ. Within the boundaries of this parish, near the town of Lifkeard, was in ancient times a hospital of lepers, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen.

The interest of 42l. was given by Mr. Question, vicar of Menheniot, for the support of a schoolmaster, and the interest of 25l. by Mr. Edmund Snell for the same purpose. The parish of Menheniot abounds with beautiful scenery; its numerous valleys being pleasingly diversified with rock and wood.

ST. MERRAN or ST. MERRY, in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, lies about two miles and a half west-south-west from Padstow, which is the post-office town, and about seven miles nearly north of St. Columb. The principal villages in this parish, exclusively of the church-town, are, Polmark or Polmarth, Towan and Trevear. There is a small quay or pier under Catacleuse Cliffs, constructed about 1794 by Mr. Peter of Harlyn, for the reception of coasting-vessels, and of the seam-boats belonging to the pilchard-fishery carried on in Portleaze bay.

The manor of Trevoze, in this parish, is the property of Sir A. O. Molesworth, Bart., by inheritance from the Morices of Werington: at an earlier period it had been in the Robartes family. The barton was on lease in Hals's time as two farms, to Gregory Peter, Esq., and Lawrence Growden, whom he calls that well-known quaker; one of these is still on lease to the family of Peter; the other to Thomas Rawlings, Esq. of Padstow; there is a farm-house on each.

The barton of Harlyn or Arlyn was the seat of the ancient family of Tregewe, which became extinct in the male line in or about the reign of Henry VIII., by the death of Thomas de Tregewe, who, by a deed bearing date 1507, gave, among other small benefactions to the parish, a small spot of ground near the churchyard to the youths of St. Merran, for the celebration of Cornish sports. Harlyn passed, with the heiress of Tregewe, to the family of Michel, and with the heiress of

^b Prince's Worthies.

ⁱ Borlase's Collections from the Exeter Registers.

Michel, in 1632, to Thomas Peter, Esq., of Treator in Padstow, and of Fowey, who, having been taken in arms against the parliament, during the civil wars, was kept close prisoner till the 2d day of February 1653, when he was set at liberty by an order from the protector. Harlyn is now the property and residence of Henry Peter, Esq. Porthcothan, or Percothan, formerly belonging to the family of Trevethen, for one of whom there is a memorial in the parish-church, is now the seat of Mr. Samuel Peter, of a younger branch of the Harlyn family^k. The font nearly resembles that at Padstow. The great tithes are appropriated to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. The Bishop is patron of the vicarage.

Adjoining to St. Merran, or Harlyn warren, was in ancient times a village with a chapel, or, as it is said, a parish-church, dedicated to St. Constantine: some ruins of this building still remain, consisting of part of the east end; some broken arches and pillars^l, and a considerable part of the tower: a richly ornamented aisle is said to have been standing till about the year 1780. The festival of St. Constantine (March 9) was, till very lately, kept at St. Merran by an annual hurling match, on which occasion the owner of Harlyn had, from time immemorial, supplied the silver ball. We are informed from good authority that a shepherd's family, of the name of Edwards, held one of the cottages in Constantine for many generations under the owner of Harlyn, by the annual render of a Cornish pie, made of limpets, raisins, and sweet herbs at the feast of St. Constantine.

MERTHER, in the deanery and in the west division of the hundred of Powder, lies about four miles west from Tregony, and about three east from Truro, which is the post-office town. The principal villages in this parish are Long-Lane and Trefilian bridge: at this bridge was signed the treaty between Lord Hopton and the parliament, after the King's affairs had grown desperate, in the month of March 1646. There are cattle-fairs at Trefilian bridge on the second Monday in February, and on the Monday before Whitfunday. There is said to have been a monastery of poor Clares at this place, founded by the Carminows, but we have not been able to find any records relating to it.

The manor of Merther was held, at an early period, by the family of Eglos-Merther under the Roskymers^m: it is not known now as a separate manor, but must be included in Lord Falmouth's estate: that nobleman is possessed of nearly

^k His great grandfather was a younger son of John Peter Esq. of Harlyn, by Anne, daughter of Sir John Coryton, Bart.

^l These, as well as the pillars of St. Merryn church, are of Catacleuse stone.

^m 5 Edw. II.; Borlase's Heraldic Collections.

the whole parish. It is probable that the manor of Merther merged in that of Fentongollan, which extends into this parish, and was purchased, by Lord Falmouth's ancestor, of Sir Nicholas Hals about the year 1620. The family of Hals had a feat in this parish, called Trefawfen, which continued longer in their possession, and was the residence of Mr. William Hals, author of the Parochial History of Cornwall: it is now a farm-house. Merther, although a separate parish, is esteemed a chapelry of Probus: the principal inhabitants appoint the curate.

MEVAGISSEY, in the deanery and in the east division of the hundred of Powder, anciently called Lamorrack or Lavorack, lies on the western side of St. Austell bay, six miles east-south-east from Grampound, the same distance east from Tregony, and nearly south from St. Austell. It has, by prescription, a weekly market on Saturdays for provisions. Tonkin says, that Mevagissey, which had been lately a poor fishing-village, contained in his time 200 housesⁿ; that a pier had been constructed at the expence of the Trewolla family; that it was then the most convenient place on the coast for the pilchard-fishery; that, on an average, 12,000 hogsheds were taken and cured annually; and in 1724, 16,505 hogsheds. The fishery is not now so extensive as it then was: the season of 1812 was esteemed a successful one, yet not more than 10,000 hogsheds had been caught on the 1st of October. The present number of houses in the parish is above 370. Ships of 100 tons burden may ride securely in the pool or basin at Mevagissey. The fishing cove of Porth-Mellin is partly in this parish.

The manor of Treleven, which includes a great part of the town of Mevagissey, belonged for several generations to the family of Trewolla of Trewolla in St. Gorran, and was by them sold, in or about the year 1667, to Walter Vincent, Esq. of Truro, who, in 1680, was appointed one of the barons of the Exchequer, but died on his journey to London, before he had been sworn in. His grandson Nicholas, who died in 1726, mortgaged this estate to John Knight, Esq., of Gosfield-hall in Essex: it is now the property of the Marquis of Buckingham, by inheritance from the late Marchioness, whose father, Earl Nugent, married the widow of Mr. Knight above-mentioned.

ⁿ The eastern part of the town, which, in old deeds, is called Porthilly, belongs to the Rev. Robert Hoblyn: it is to this part, that the quay or pier is attached: the middle part belongs to the Marquis of Buckingham, as parcel of the manor of Treleven: the western part is parcel of Mr. Tremayne's manor of Penwarne.

The barton of Trelevan was successively the seat of the families of Croome and Stevens, as lessees under the Trewollas: the Vincents, having bought in the lease, made it their residence. Mr. Tonkin, the Cornish antiquary, who was next heir to this estate, if it had not been mortgaged beyond the power of redemption, resided for some time at Trelevan, after the death of the last of the Vincents. The barton-house is now in the occupation of the Rev. Dr. Lyne, vicar of Mevagissey, as lessee for life under the Marquis of Buckingham. Tonkin speaks of a strong chalybeate spring on this estate, called, from its sulphureous scum, the Brasswell, and says that it resembled the Tunbridge waters, and had performed many cures: this well has been destroyed; it had not for many years been applied to any medicinal uses.

The manor of Pentuan was the property, and its barton the chief seat, of the Pentires, after they removed from Pentire in Endellion. The heiress of Pentire, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, married Roscarrock, from whom this estate passed, by marriage, to the Darts of Dart-Ralph, in the county of Devon. The manor was sold by the latter to Lord Robartes: the last Earl of Radnor, of that family, bequeathed it to Sir James Laroche, Bart.; on the sale of whose property, in 1792, it was purchased by the present proprietor, the Rev. H. H. Tremayne, of Heligan. The barton having been the seat of Charles Dart, Esq., who married the heiress of Roscarrock, was not sold with the manor to Lord Robartes: having passed by marriage to the Tremaynes, it descended to the Rev. Mr. Tremayne, now lord of the manor.

The manor of Penwarne belonged to an ancient family of that name. Vivian Penwarne, who died in the reign of Henry VII., left three daughters, coheirs, married to Cofwarth, Penhallow, and Penwarne of Penwarne in Mawnan. The elder daughter inherited this manor, which passed, in marriage with the heiress of Cofwarth, to Alan Hill, Esq. In the parish-church is a monument, with figures of himself and his wife, in memory of Otwell Hill, Esq. of Penwarne, (son of Alan,) who died in 1614, with the following epitaph:

“ Stock Lancashire, birth London, Cornwall gave
To Otwell Hill inhabitation and grave:
Frank, frugal, pleasant, sober, stout and kind,
Of words true, just in deeds men did him find.
Two reigns he served a justice of the peace,
Belov'd he lived, and godly did de cease:
Mary his wife, to overlive him lothe,
This monument hath raised to them both.”

Tonkin

Tonkin observes, that although his widow was so lothe to overlive him, she was more lothe to refuse a good offer; for within two months after the decease of her husband, who lost his life by a fall from his horse, she married Lord Chichester of Ireland^a. Penwarne, after Mr. Hill's death, passed to his nephew, John Carew, second son of Richard Carew of Anthony, the Cornish historian. This John Carew distinguished himself at the siege of Ostend in 1601, where he lost his right hand by a cannon-ball: Camden, in his annals of Queen Elizabeth, makes mention of his extraordinary fortitude on this occasion^a; his only son Richard died without issue in 1640, leaving five sisters, three of whom were married, one to Fortescue, another to Hoblyn of Antron, and the third to Hoblyn of Nanswhyden. The manor and barton of Penwarne passed afterwards by sale to Arthur Fortescue, Esq., of Filleigh in Devonshire: since the death of John Fortescue of Penwarne, in 1776, it has been sold in lots by his sons W. Fortescue, Esq. and W. J. Fortescue, Esq. The mansion is now occupied as a farm-house. The barton of Trewincy, some time a leasehold feat of the Sprys, is now a farm-house, the property of the Rev. H. H. Tremayne.

In the parish-church, besides the monument of Otwell Hill already mentioned, are those of Lewis Dart, of Pentuan, 1632, and Richard Carew of Penwarne, 1640. The great tithes of this parish were appropriated to the college of Glasfeney. The vicar has the sheaf tithes of about one-third of the parish, including the Penwarne estates, and Higher and Lower Lavorick. The Marquis of Buckingham is impropiator of the remainder, and Lord Mount-Edgcumbe, patron of the vicarage.

ST. MEWAN, in the deanery and in the east division of the hundred of Powder, lies one mile west-south-west from St. Austell, which is the post-office town, and five miles nearly north from Mevagissey: the principal villages in this parish are, Burngullo, Polgooth, and Trewoon.

The manor of Burngullo is the property of the Honourable Mrs. Agar, as heiress of the Robartes family.

^a She must have been second wife of Arthur, the first Lord Chichester, who died in 1625.

^a "Nec tacendus Johannes Carew ab Antonio Cornubiensi adolescentulus, qui inter erumpendum brachium, majoris tormenti impetu avulsum et longius projectum sociis condolentibus infracto animo sine omni doloris sensu in oppidum altera manu retulit et chirurgo monstrans, Ecce inquit brachium quod hodie universo corpore inter prandendum inservivit." Vol. iii. p. 977. Edit. Hearne. — There is a portrait of this John Carew at Heligan, the feat of his descendant Mr. Tremayne.

A moiety of the manor of Trewoone, which belonged to the Kellys, is now the property of Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart. ; the other became divided between the families of Tremayne and Hoblyn, in consequence of matches with the coheiresses of Pye, and is now vested in the Rev. H. H. Tremayne, and the Rev. Robert Hoblyn. The advowson of the rectory is attached to this manor, and the presentation successive according to the respective shares of the proprietors. The reputed manor of Trelewith is chiefly the property of Joseph Sawle Graves Esq., of Penrice, under the will of Mrs. Mary Sawle, the last survivor of the ancient family of that name. The barton of Lefsicke or Nanficke, some time the seat of the family of Edwards, is now a farm-house, the property of Mr. Graves.

At Polgooth, partly in this parish, is the celebrated tin-mine which, for many years, proved the source of such large profits to its proprietors.

ST. MICHAEL-CARHAYES, in the deanery and in the east division of the hundred of Powder, lies about nine miles south-south-west of St. Austell, about four east-south-east from Tregony, and the same distance from Mevagissey, which is the post-office town.

The manor and barton of Carhayes belonged at an early period to the Arundells, and passed, with an heiress of that family, to the Trevanions, who had their original seat at Trevanion, in this parish : there is still a park at the last-mentioned place, although there are no remains of the ancient mansion. Richard Trevanion was one of the members for the county in the reign of Henry V. Sir Hugh Trevanion is said to have been knighted at Bosworth-field. Sir Charles Trevanion was a great sufferer for his loyalty in the civil war ; his son John was slain, with Sir Nicholas Slanning, at the siege of Bristol. Lord Clarendon, speaking of the death of these brave officers, says, " they were the life and soul of the Cornish regiment ; both young, neither of them above eight and twenty ; of entire friendship to each other, and to Sir Beville Grenville, whose body was not yet buried." Richard Trevanion was a distinguished naval officer ; he died in France, whither he had followed the fortunes of his master, King James II., after his abdication. Carhayes is now the property of John Trevanion Purnell Bettsworth Trevanion, Esq., son of the late John Bettsworth, Esq., by a sister of the late Rev. Nicholas Trevanion, in whom the male line of the elder branch of this ancient family became extinct about the year 1768 : the old house at Carhayes has lately been pulled down, and a castellated mansion is now building on the site.

* See p. ccv.

The barton of Treberricke, parcel of the manor of St. Stephen-Brannell, was sold nearly a century ago, by John Tanner, Esq., to Charles Trevanion: it was afterwards held on lease, under the Trevanions, by a branch of the Slades: it is now a farm-house, belonging to Mr. Trevanion. Herys, in this parish, is said by Hals to have been the seat of a family of that name, but we cannot find that there is now any barton or house so called.

In the parish-church are some memorials of the Trevanion family. St. Michael-Carhayes or Cherihayes, St. Dennis and St. Stephen-Brannell, form an united benefice; consisting of a sinecure rectory and a vicarage: Lord Grenville is patron. There are the ruins of a chapel at Carhayes.

ST. MICHAEL-PENKEVIL, in the deanery and in the east division of the hundred of Powder, lies about five miles west-south-west from Tregony, and about three south-east from Truro, which is the post-office town: the church-town is the only village in this parish.

The manor and barton of Penkevil belonged, in the reign of Edward I., to the family of De Wen, from whom Hals supposes it passed, in marriage, to the Penkevils; it is, however, quite as probable, that it was the same family who had changed their name to Penkevil, from the place of their abode: this family, says Hals, flourished for several descents in a genteel degree, between the dignities of a justice of peace and a hundred-constable, till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when Penkevil was given or sold to George Courtenay, Gent., whose great-grandson alienated it to Hender Molefworth, Esq. (afterwards a Baronet): by the latter it was conveyed to Hugh Boscawen, Esq., ancestor of Lord Viscount Falmouth, who is the present proprietor.

The manor of Fentongollan, which extends into the parish of Merther, is said to have belonged, at an early period, to a family of the same name, from whom it passed, by a succession of female heirs, to the families of Trejago and Trenoweth. John Trenoweth, who died in 1497, left four daughters, coheirs: Philippa, the elder, brought this manor to John Carminow of Resprin, (a younger branch of the Carminows of Carminow,) who became, in consequence of this match, as Hals says, "more famous for his wealth than any other of his name or house, or than any other family then in Cornwall." Thomas, son of John, was gentleman of the privy-chamber to King Henry VIII. Hals, speaking of the hospitality of John Carminow the grandson, says, that "he kept open house for all comers and goers, drinkers, minstrells, dancers, and what not, during the Christmas time, and that his usual allowance of provision for those twelve days, were 12 fat bullocks, 20

Cornish

Cornish bushels of wheat (i. e. 50 Winchester's), 36 sheep, with hogs, lambs, and fowls of all sort, and drink made of wheat and oat malt proportionable; for at that time barley-malt was little known or used in those parts." Oliver Carminow, son of John, is said to have squandered away the greater part of his very valuable estates: he left two daughters', married to Salter and Cole, by whom this manor was sold, in the year 1600, to the Holcombes. Sir Nicholas Hals purchased this estate in 1603, and made Fentongollan his residence: his son John sold it to Ezekiel Groffe, whose daughter and heiress brought this and several other estates to Francis Buller, Esq., of Shillingham: it was purchased of that family, about the year 1676, by Hugh Boscawen, Esq., ancestor of Lord Viscount Falmouth, the present proprietor. Mr. Boscawen, soon after his purchase of this estate, pulled down the fine old mansion of the Carminows, with its lofty towers and fine chapel: a farmhouse occupies the site.

Tregothnan, the seat of Lord Viscount Falmouth, came to the Boscawens in marriage with the heiress of Tregothnan, in the fourteenth century. The Boscawen family had, at an early period, been settled at Boscawen in Burian, whence, after this match, they removed to Tregothnan. Hugh Boscawen paid a fine of four marks, for not attending at the coronation of Philip and Mary, to receive the honor of knighthood: his descendant, Richard Boscawen, paid a fine of 5l. on a similar occasion, to be released from the order of the Bath at the creation of Prince Henry: their descendant, Hugh Boscawen, was in 1720 created Baron of Boscawen-Rose and Viscount Falmouth. The present possessor of these titles is Edward Boscawen, grandson of Admiral Boscawen, and great-grandson of the first Viscount: he succeeded to the title and estates on the death of his father George Evelyn, the late Viscount, in 1808. Tregothnan-house is now rebuilding, under the direction of Mr. Wilkins, jun., the architect. The parks and pleasure-grounds are well wooded, and being near the sea-coast, abound with beautiful views.

Treganyan or Tregonian, formerly the seat of a family of that name, passed, by successive female heirs, to the Haleps and Sayers; by bequest, from the latter to Trevelyan; and by a coheir of Trevelyan to Rowe: it was purchased of the Rowes by Mr. George Simmons, who conveyed it to Lord Falmouth: the barton-house is occupied by a farmer. Nancarrow, in this parish, was the property of a family to whom it gave name.

* It should be 60; a Cornish bushel contains three of Winchester measure.

† George Carminow, a younger brother, continued the male line, which became finally extinct before the end of the same century.

In the parish-church are several monuments of the Boscawen family: the earliest is that of Hugh Boscawen, who married one of the coheiresses of Carminow, and died in 1559. The monument of Admiral Boscawen, which is ornamented with his bust, surrounded by naval trophies, was executed by Rysbrack, from a design of Adam's. The following inscription is said to have been from the pen of his accomplished widow:—

“ Here lies the Right Honourable Edward Boscawen, Admiral of the Blue, General of Marines, Lord of the Admiralty, and one of His Majesty's most honourable Privy Council: his birth though noble, his titles though illustrious, were but incidental additions to his greatness. History, in more expreffible and more indelible characters, will inform latest posterity with what ardent zeal, with what successful valor, he served his country; and taught her enemies to dread her naval power. In command he was equal to every emergency, superior to every difficulty; in his high departments masterly and upright: his example formed, while his patronage rewarded merit. With the highest exertions of military greatness, he united the gentlest offices of humanity; his concern for the interest, and unwearied attention to the health of all under his command, softened the necessary exactions of duty, and the rigours of discipline, by the care of a guardian and the tenderness of a father. Thus beloved and revered, amiable in private life as illustrious in public, this gallant and profitable servant of his country, when he was beginning to reap the harvest of his toils and dangers, in the full meridian of years and glory, after having been providentially preserved through every peril incident to his profession, died of a fever, on the 10th of January, in the year 1761, at Hatchland's park, in Surrey, a seat he had just finished, (at the expence of the enemies of his country,) and amidst the groans and tears of his beloved Cornishmen, was here deposited. His once happy wife inscribes this marble, an unequal testimony of his worth and her affection.”

Admiral Boscawen was a very distinguished officer: he signalized himself in the year 1747, as Captain of the *Namur*, and the same year had the command of the naval and land forces in an expedition to the East-Indies, being the only commission of that kind which had then been given to any officer since the reign of Charles II. His most prominent services were the capture of Louisburgh and its dependencies in 1758, which led to the conquest of Canada, and the defeat of a detachment of the French fleet in 1759, off Cape Lagos. He was one of the lords of the Admiralty from 1751 till his death. The Honourable Mrs. Boscawen died February 26, 1805, and was buried near her husband at St. Michael-Penkevil. Edward Hugh, eldest son of the Admiral, died at the Spa, in 1744; William

Glanville, his second son, a lieutenant in the navy, was drowned, whilst swimming, in 1769.^u

In the chancel is the figure of a priest, on a brass plate, with the following inscription:—"Pray for the soule of Maister John Trembras, maister of artes, and late parson of this church, which decessyd the 13 day of September, in the year of our Lord God 1515, on whose soule Jhu have mercy." In the south aisle is the figure of a man in armour, on a brass plate, in memory of John Trenowth, Esq., 1497.

Lord Falmouth is patron of the rectory: the advowson was purchased, together with some chantry-lands, of John Hals, by his ancestor, Hugh Boscawen, Esq.

There was formerly a chapel at Fentongollan, dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

There is a free-school in this parish, supported by Lord Falmouth.

MICHAELSTOW, in the hundred of Lefnewth and deanery of Trigg-Minor, lies about three miles south-south-west from Camelford, which is the post-office town, and about seven miles and a half north from Bodmin. The only village in the parish, besides the church-town, is Treveighan.

The duchy manor of Helston in Trigg extends over the greater part of the parish. Helbury park, long since disparked^w, is held under the duchy by the Duke of Bedford. There was anciently a castle at Helbury, spoken of by William of Worcester, in his Itinerary of Cornwall, (temp. Edw. IV.) At a place called the Beacon^x, just without the park, is a castle-mount, with considerable earth-works, which, it is probable, was its site. Tregone, formerly a seat of the Mayows, is now a farm-house, the property of Mr. Hocken. Trevenin, some time a seat of the Lowers, is now the property of Mathew Michell, Esq. The rectory of Michaelstow is in the patronage of the Duke of Cornwall.

MILOR or MYLOR, in the deanery and in the east division of the hundred of Kirrier, lies two miles and a half nearly east-north-east from Penryn. This parish forms the south-south-east side of Falmouth harbour; its principal villages are Flushing and Milor-bridge. Flushing, to which the Dutch are said to have given that name, increased much in population in consequence of the improvements made, in the early part of the last century, by Samuel Trefusis, Esq., who levelled the

^u Other memorials of the Boscawen family at St. Michael-Penkevil, are those of Nicholas Boscawen, who married a coheiress of Trevanion, and died in 1626; Edward Boscawen, of Nancarrow, 1619; and Elizabeth Anne Viscountess Falmouth (daughter of John Crewe, Esq.), 1793.

^w It was till lately a rabbit-warren.

^x There is a very extensive view from this beacon.

ground, constructed quays, and erected numerous buildings at a great expence; he endeavoured also to establish the packets there, but failed in his attempt; in consequence of which, Mr. Tonkin, who wrote in 1736, observes, that the town did not flourish as was expected, and that several houses were then uninhabited. Flushing has of late years been much resorted to by invalids, on account of the mildness of the climate; it is only half a mile distant, by water, from Falmouth, which is the post-office town: a ferry-boat is constantly passing to and fro. Part of Perran-wharf or Perran-cove is in this parish, including a large iron-foundry belonging to Messrs. Fox.

The small manor of Milor, in which the church is situated, was held by the Killegrews under the St. Aubyns, as of their manor of Kymyell: it is now the property of Lord Wodehouse, who possesses the Killegrew estates in right of his lady.¹

The manor of Restronguet, called in old records Restronges and Restrongeth, belonged at an early period to the Cardinhams, afterwards to the Bodrugans: on the attainder of Sir Henry Bodrigan, it was given by King Henry VII. to William Trevanion, Esq.², whose descendant possessed it considerably more than two centuries: it was purchased of them by the father of the late Lord Clinton; the latter sold it to Sir William Lemon, Bart., M.P. for the county, whose seat is at Carclew, in this parish. Carclew, in the reign of Henry II., belonged to an ancient family of the name of Daungers, and in some old records is called Cargelew-Dangerus. The coheiresses of Daungers, in the reign of Henry IV., married Renaudin and Bonithon. The Renaudins soon became extinct: the Bonithons continued to possess Carclew till the year 1677, when the last heir male of the elder branch died: his only daughter married Samuel Kempe, Esq.; and surviving her husband, bequeathed Carclew to Mr. James Bonithon of Grampound, of whom it was purchased by Sir William Lemon's grandfather in 1749. Tonkin says, that Mr. Kempe built a noble house at Carclew; this house, which had never been inhabited when Mr. Lemon made the purchase, was by him altered, enlarged, and fitted up with colonnades, offices, &c. from the designs of Edwards, an architect at that time of day much employed in the west of England: there is a view of this house, which is faced with white moor-stone, in Borlase's Natural History.

Within the manor of Restronguet is Restronguet-passage, the nearest road from Truro to Falmouth.

The manors of Tregew and Trefusis have long been in the Trefusis family, and are now the property of the Right Honourable Lord Clinton. Trefusis, the seat

¹ See p. 102.

² Rot. Parl. 18 Hen. VII.

from time immemorial of this ancient family, is not inhabited by the present Lord Clinton, who is a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army: he was Aid-de-Camp to Lord Wellington at the battle of Salamanca, and brought home the news of that victory: his father, George William Trefusis, Esq., established his claim to the barony of Clinton^a in 1794. Nankerry, which was for several generations the leasehold seat of a younger branch of the Lytteltons, is now a farm-house, belonging to Lord Clinton.

In the parish-church are the monuments of Francis Trefusis, Esq., 1680; Edmund Bayntun Yelcombe, Esq., captain of the King George Lisbon packet, who lost his life in defending his ship against the enemy in 1803; and some memorials of the family of Donythorn. The registers of the see of Exeter speak of a chapel near Pentyre, in this parish, dedicated to St. Laud^b. The great tithes of Milor, which were appropriated to Glaseney college, are now vested in Lord Clinton: the Bishop of Exeter is patron of the vicarage, which is consolidated with Mabe.

MINSTER, in the hundred of Lefnewth and deanery of Trigg-Minor, lies nearly five miles north from Camelford, which is the post-office town; three miles east-north-east from the borough of Bossiney; and 18 from Padstow.

At this place was a priory of black monks, called Minster or Talcarne, founded by William de Bottreaux, as a cell to Tywardreth, which priory was subject to the abbey of St. Sergius and Bacchus at Angiers: there are some small remains of the ruins near Minster church.

The manor, honor, and borough of Bottreaux castle, now called Boscastle, and the manor of Worthyvale, were among the ancient possessions of the baronial family of Botterell or Bottreaux, who were settled here as early as the reign of Henry II. William Botterell, and his younger brother Reginald, were both among the rebel barons in arms against King Henry III.: with the exception of Reginald, who succeeded his elder brother in the possession of this honor, the ten successive owners were all Williams. William Lord Bottreaux, the last of the family, was killed at the battle of St. Albans, in 1462, leaving an only daughter, married to Sir Robert Hungerford: the principal residence of this ancient family was at the castle called after their name, of which the mount only now remains. Leland speaks of the manor-place as a thing of small reputation, "far unworthie the name of a castel; the people there," says he, "call it the court." Carew says, "the diversified rooms of a prison in the castle, for both sexes, better preserved by the inhabitants memorie

^a See p. lxxvi.

^b Borlase's Collections.

than discernible by their own endurance, show the same heretofore to have exercised some large jurisdiction." It is probable that the castle had been taken down before Leland's time. The manor-house, now in a state of dilapidation, was occasionally inhabited by Sir John Cotton, then lord of the manor, who died in 1703. The manors of Boscastle and Worthyvale passed, with the heiress of Hungerford, to the noble family of Hastings. Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, sold the manor and lordship of Bottreaux castle to John Hender, Esq. whose eldest daughter and coheiress brought it to Dr. Cotton, father of Dr. William Cotton, who was Bishop of Exeter in 1598: the Bishop's grandson, Sir John Cotton, gave this estate to his sister's son, Mr. Amy. The daughter of Cotton Amy, Esq., brought a moiety of this estate to Sir Jonathan Phillipps; after the death of Sir Jonathan and Lady Phillipps, it passed to Thomas Winslow, who took the name of Phillipps, and is now the property of his son; the other moiety is vested in the trustees of Miss Amy (Lady Phillipps's sister), who is a lunatic.

The barton of Worthyvale, having been separated from the manor, was purchased by Edward Boscawen, Esq., and was some time a hunting-seat of Lord Falmouth's: it is now a farm-house, belonging to the heirs of the late William Farnham, Esq.

In the year 1204, William de Botterell had a grant of a market on Wednesdays at Talkarne^c; this grant was renewed, in 1312, to Sir William Bottreaux, the market to be held at his manor of Chastell-Botterell, and a fair at the festival of St. James^d: the grant was again confirmed in 1398.^e There is still a small market (now held on Saturday) at Boscastle, for butchers'-meat and vegetables: there are two fairs, one for lambs, on the 5th of August; the other, which is much the largest, for ewes, on the 22d of November. There is a pier at Boscastle, whither small vessels come with coals, &c.

In the parish-church, which stands at a distance from any habitation, are several monuments of the families of Hender, Cotton, and Phillipps^f. William of

^c Rot. Cl. 6 Joh. de Terr. Norman. datis. ^d Rot. Cart. 6 Edw. III. ^e Rot. Pat. 22 Ric. II.

^f John Hender, Esq., of Bottreaux castle, (the last of the family,) who died in 1611; the Rev. William Cotton, canon and precentor of Exeter, who married the heiress of Hender, and died in 1656; William Cotton, Esq., 1673; Sir John Cotton, Knt., (the last of the family,) 1703; and Sir Jonathan Phillipps, Knt., 1798. The Rev. William Cotton and his wife lived together 49 years, and died within a few weeks of each other, as appears by their epitaph:—

“Forty-nine years they lived man and wife,
And what's more rare, thus many without strife;
She first departing, he a few weeks tried
To live without her, could not, and so died.”

Worcester says, that St. Mather the virgin^a, or St. Maddern, patroness of the church near Penzance, which bears her name, was buried at Minster, and that extraordinary miracles were wrought at her grave. In the town of Boscastle, near the market-place, are the remains of an old church or chapel dedicated to St. James. A record, of the year 1374, has this expression, "Prior de Minster habet in propriis usus ecclesias de Minster et Boscastle:" it seems, therefore, as if they were formerly two parishes; and it appears, that the great tithes of both were appropriated to the priory: after the Reformation, they were annexed to the parish-church of Minster, together with the manor of Pollifont in Lewannick, which had belonged to the priory. The advowson of the rectory is vested in the representatives of the Ameys, who possess the manors of Boscastle and Worthy-vale, as before described.

ST. MINVER, in the hundred of Trigg and deanery of Trigg-Minor, lies about three miles east-north-east from Padstow^b, about ten miles north-west from Bodmin, and about four from Wadebridge, where there is a post-office. The principal villages in this parish, besides the church-town, are, Penmean, Trebetherick, Tredrisc, and Trevanger.

The manor of Penmean is parcel of the ancient possessions of the duchy of Cornwall: the Black Prince gave it to Sir William Woodland, usher of his chamber; but, on his death, without issue, it reverted to the duchy. The freewarren of this manor is held on lease by the Rev. William Sandys, who is the present incumbent and patron of the vicarage: Mr. Sandys is impropiator, also, of the great tithes, which he purchased, in 1783, of the Prideaux family, of Netherton in Devonshire.

The barton of Trevelver, successively the seat of the families of Stone, Silly, and Arundellⁱ, is now a farm-house, the property of Mrs. Yeo, of Clifton, a descendant of the last-mentioned family. The Stones had, in Norden's time, a leasehold seat at Trevigo, which he calls Traveygie, and describes as the lands of St. Michael-Stanhope: it is now a farm-house, the property of the Rev. Humphrey Julian. Trevernon, or Trewornan, belonged, in the reign of James I., to

^a In the Exeter Register, called "Ecclesia Stæ. Metherianæ Virginis." (Borlase's Collections.)

^b St. Minver is separated from Padstow by a ferry, which is held on lease, under the duchy, as parcel of the manor of Penmean.

ⁱ The Stones were in possession in 1573, as appears from the monument of John Stone, in the parish-church. The family of Silly were of Trevelver, as early as 1636: it was mortgaged by them in 1698.

Thomas Clifford, D.D.: it was afterwards a seat of the Rowes, whose heiress brought it to the Darells, and is now the property and residence of their representative, the Rev. Darell Stephens^k. Roserrow^l, some time a seat of the Carews of Haccombe, in Devonshire, Baronets, is now a farm-house, the property of Sir William Lemon, Bart., by purchase from the Rashleighs. The barton of Cant, on which is now a farm-house, was formerly the residence of the ancient family of De Cant; and, at a latter period, of the Lynam. West-Cant was purchased of a distant relation of the late Mr. Lynam, resident in Ireland, by the Rev. William Sandys. East-Cant belonged to the Robartes family, of whom it was purchased by the late Mr. Prideaux, of Place.

In St. Minver church, which stands in that division of the parish which is called the Highlands, are monuments of the families of Opie; Rowe and Darell of Tre-wornan; Stone and Silly of Trevelver; and that of the wife of the Rev. William Sandys, the present vicar, (daughter of H. Mackworth Praed, Esq.) A handsome window of painted glass was put up in the chancel by Mr. Sandys in 1810. John Randall, Esq., who died in 1733, left ten shillings per annum for a funeral sermon, to be preached on St. John's day, 27th of December, for 1000 years; and twenty shillings per annum, to be given to poor widows and fatherless children.

In that part of the parish which is called the Lowlands, and is subdivided into north and south, are two chapels of ease, dedicated to St. Michael and St. Enodoc, called in some records St. Gwinnodock: these chapelries are not esteemed parochial, although each has a separate church-warden; there is an overseer of the poor who serves for both. St. Enodoc, or the north chapel, is almost sunk in the sands: the chapel of St. Michael is on the banks of the Pad-stow river; it is commonly called Porthilly church: Norden speaks of Porthillie as, in his time, daily increasing in population; and observes, that if they "continued painful and religious, it would grow to be a pretty town." The drifting of the sands has long ago depopulated this village. At Trevelver was a free chapel, of which some ruins still remain; there were chapels also at Roserrow and Tre-wornan, and another, with a spacious burying-ground, on the manor of Penmean.

^k See p. cii., where the family of Darell is inserted by mistake, instead of p. cxxxi, where it should have been among the extinct families.

^l We suppose this to be the Tresoro of Norden, who describes it as a seat of the Penkevils: it appears by the parish register, that that family had a seat in the parish. Many of Norden's spellings vary as much from the real names of the places which he describes.

In consequence of a shifting of the sands in 1778, many coffins of slate were exposed to view, and a great quantity of human bones were found, with rings and other ornaments of dress and coins of various reigns from Henry I. to Queen Elizabeth, now in the possession of the Rev. William Sandys.

There is a meeting-house in this parish, with a cemetery belonging to the quakers, who were formerly numerous here; it has been some time disused. A small biographical tract was published in 1709, entitled "A Narrative of the Life and Sufferings of John Peters, a quaker," who was buried in the quakers' burying-ground at St. Minver: this person was steward to the Carew family at Roserrow: there are now no quakers or other dissenters in the parish.

Trewornan-bridge, in this parish, was built about the year 1791, in the place of a dangerous ford, impassable at high tides, in the road leading from St. Minver to Egloshayle, by the exertions of Mr. Sandys, and has been made a county-bridge: it is over a rivulet which separates the parishes of St. Minver and Egloshayle; and which, by the flux of the tides, is rendered navigable for barges as high as Amble-bridge, in the parish of St. Kew.

MORVAH, in the deanery and in the west division of the hundred of Penwith, lies about seven miles west-south-west from St. Ives, and about six north-west from Penzance, which is the post-office town. The principal village in this parish is Tregaminian.

The manor of Carvolghe or Carvaghe, in the parishes of Morvah and St. Ives, was formerly in the family of Tregian: it was seized by the Crown on the attainder of Francis Tregian, granted to Cary Lord Hunfdon, repurchased by Tregian, and sold to Groffe: we cannot learn who is the proprietor of this estate. The barton of Tregaminian, which was, for several generations, in the Lanyons, and the seat of a younger branch of that family, was purchased, in the reign of Queen Anne, by John Borlase, Esq., of Pendeen: it is now a farm-house, the property of the son of a descendant, of the same name.

Morvah, although a separate parish, is a daughter-church to Madron, and included in the same presentation. There are the remains of an ancient chapel at Tregaminian, and a well called the chapel-well.

MORVALL, in the hundred and deanery of West, lies about two miles and a half north from Looe, which is the post-office town, and about five and a half nearly south-south-east from Lifkeard. There are two small villages in the parish, Penearth, and Sand-place.

The

The manor of Morvall was, for many generations, the property and residence of the family of Glynn. In the year 1471, John Glynn, Esq. was barbarously murdered^m at Higher-Wringworthy, in this parish, by several ruffians, employed by Thomas Clemens, whom he had superceded in the office of under-steward of the duchy: in the preceding year, he had been assaulted and grievously wounded in the face by the retainers of Clemens, as he was holding the King's court at Liskeard, and thrown into Liskeard prison, where he signed a compulsory obligation not to prosecute; some months preceding the murder, the retainers of Clemens went to Morvall, and plundered the house and premises of goods and chattels to the value of 200l. and upwards, as then estimatedⁿ: all this appears from the petition of Jane Glynn, the widow, to parliament, which sets forth that she could have no redress for their horrible outrages in the county of Cornwall, by reason of the general dread of the malice of Clemens and his lawless gang: she prayed, therefore, that her appeal might be tried in London by a Cornish jury; and that, in default of Clemens appearing to take his trial, he might be dealt with as convicted and attainted: her petition was granted.

^m The words of Jane Glynn's petition to parliament, are,—“The said Thomas Flete, &c. &c. then and there, at four of the clock in the mornynge, hym felonysly and horribly slewe and muredred and clove his head in four parties, and gave hym ten dede woondes in his body; and when he was dede, they kutt of oon of his legges, and oone of his armes, and his hede from his body to make hym sure; and over that, then and there his purs and 22l. of money numbered, a signet of golde, a grete signet of sylver in the same purs conteyned, a double cloke of muster deviles, a sword, and a dagger to the value of 6 marks of the goodes and catelx of the said John Glyn, felonysly from hym they robbed, toke and bare away.” (Rot. Parl. vol. vi. p. 36.)

ⁿ The following enumeration of the particulars, as contained in the schedule, annexed to Jane Glynn's petition, may perhaps be thought interesting, as giving some idea of the furniture and stock of a gentleman's mansion in the reign of Edward IV.:—

“Fourteen oxen; 10 kien; a bull; 8 hors; 60 bolokis; 400 shepe; 10 swyne; 6 flikkes of bacon; 300 weight of woll; 3 brasyn pannes, everych conteynyng 60 galons; 16 payre of blanketts; 12 payre of shetes; 4 matres; 3 fether-beddes; 10 coverlētys; 12 pilowes of feders; 4 long gownes; four women gownes; 2 draught beddes; a hangyng for a chamber; three bankers; 12 quyffions of tapster work; four cuppes of sylver; 3 dosen of peauter vessell; two basons conterfet of latyn; 2 other basons of latyn; 2 dosen of sylver spoones; a saltsaler of sylver; 2 basons of peauter; two saltsalers of peauter; 3 pipes of Gascoyn wine; a hoggeshede of swete wyne; 2 pipes of sider; 4 hoggeshede of bere; 400 galons of ale; 3 foldyng tabules; 2 feyre long London tables; 4 peyre of trestell; a pipe full of salt beef; a hundred of Milwell and lyng drye; a quartern of Merfaute lyng; a hundred-weight of talowe; 40 weight of candell; 200 hopes; ten barrell; five large pypes; 8 kevis; ten pottes of bras; 4 spetys of yren; 4 andyeris; 2 knedyng fates; 100 galons of oyle; 6 galons of grese; 300 weight of hoppes; 200 bushell of malt; 40 bushell of berly; 60 bushell of otys; 4 harwyis; 10 oxen-tices; 2 plowes; 10 yokk; 12 London stolis; 4 pruse coffers; and 3 London coffers, within the same conteyned; 4 stondyng cuppes covered, whereof oon gilt; dyvers evidences and muniments concernyng the possession of the said John Glyn.” (Rot. Parl. vol. vi. p. 37, 38.)

The manor of Morvall passed with one of the coheireffes of Glynn, in the reign of Henry VIII., to the Coodes, and with the heiress of Coode to a younger branch of the Bullers, who, on the death of James Buller, Esq. (one of the representatives of the county) in 1710, succeeded to the Shillingham estate. James Buller, Esq., of Shillingham and Morvall, who died in 1765, left Morvall to his second son, the father of John Buller, Esq., the present proprietor, who resides in the old mansion at Morvall. The late Sir Francis Buller, some time one of the justices of the King's Bench, and afterwards of the Common Pleas, distinguished by his abilities as a judge, was of this family, and born at Morvall.

The manor of Bray, then held under the Vyvyans, as of their manor of Tre-viderow, was, in the reign of Charles I., in the Heles, who were succeeded by the Mayows, of which family was Dr. John Mayow, an eminent physician in the reign of King Charles II., who contributed some papers on Respiration, and other subjects, to the Philosophical Transactions. Bray is now the property and occasional residence of Philip Wynhall Mayow, Esq. Polgaver, some time a seat of the Mayows, and Lydcott, of the family of Hill, are now farm-houses, belonging to Mr. Mayow and Mr. Braddon. The manor of Wringworthy is the property of Sir Joseph Copley, Bart.

In the parish-church are memorials for the families of Mayow, Kendall, and Coode. The monument of William Coode, who died in 1637, has kneeling figures, in bas-relief, on slate, of the deceased and his wife; behind each of the figures is a vine; on four of the branches of which are deaths' heads, to which the following couplet alludes:—

“ A nobis genita, hæc non baptizata fuere
Technia, scit solus quam numerosa, Deus.”

The great tithes, which were appropriated to the priory of St. Germans, are now vested in John Buller, Esq. The vicarage is in the gift of the Crown.

John Buller, Esq., who died in 1716, gave the sum of 8l. per annum, charged on the rectory of Morvall, to endow a school for 200 years; and 6l. per annum to be laid out in wool for the poor of Morvall. In the year 1746, John Francis Buller, Esq., out of the profits of certain estates in Kent devised by Sir John Hayward to charitable uses, purchased a house at Morvall, now occupied by poor persons; and two closes, now let at 5l. per annum, for poor housekeepers of this parish.

MORWINSTOW or **MOORWINSTOW**, in the hundred of Stratton and deanery of Trigg-Major, lies about seven miles north-west from Stratton, which is the post-office town. The principal villages in this parish are, Coumbe, Cross-town, East-cot,

cot, Gooseham, Hollabeer, Woodford, and Woolley. The Tamar rises in this parish.

The manor of Eastway, which belonged to the priory of Launceston, was one of those annexed to the duchy of Cornwall in lieu of the honor of Wallingford, in 1540. Eastway, the barton-house of this manor, is the seat of Miss C. Manning, devisee of the late James Martin, Esq., who was lessee under the duchy. The manor of Hame, in the reign of James I., belonged to Francis Glanville, Esq.*: it is now the property of Joseph Sawle Graves, Esq., as devisee of Mrs. M. Sawle; the greater part of the lands have been sold: the barton, on which is a farm-house, is the property of Mr. Bethuel Hutchings.

The manor of Stanbury, which belonged in ancient times to a family of that name, was the birth-place of Richard Stanbury, Bishop of Hereford, who died in 1471; the heiress of Stanbury brought it to the Mannings in the fifteenth century: after the death of John Manning in 1601, it became divided between his five aunts, or their representatives; one-tenth of the barton, and one-fifth of the other parts of this estate, belong to the Rev. John Phillipps, of Mambury in Devonshire, representative of one of those coheiresses through the families of Withese and Barnefield: the remainder of the estate passed to the Grenville family by various purchases, and from them, together with the manors of Lee and Woodford, in this parish, to Lord Carteret, the present proprietor. The manor of Cross is the property of Zachary Hammett Drake, Esq., who purchased it of the family of Saunders. Stanbury is now a farm-house. The barton of Wood is the property of Mr. John Skearm.

Tonacombe, formerly the seat of the family of Kempthorne *alias* Lea, passed with their heiress, about the latter end of the seventeenth century, to the Waddons, for whom there are some memorials in the parish-church. Tonacombe, now a farm-house, belongs to William Waddon Martyn, Esq., nephew of John Waddon, Esq., the last heir-male of that family, who died in 1768. Lea, on the site of which is now a mean farm-house, belonging to Lord Carteret, is described by Norden as a seat of the Copplestones: the last trace we find of the family, in this parish, is the burial of John Copplestone, Esq., in 1611. Chapel-House is now the property and residence of Mr. Thomas Trood; and Cleafe, of Mr. James Tinney, as lessee under the duchy.

The church of Morwinstow was appropriated to the hospital of Bridgewater in the year 1290. The fee of the great tithes is now vested in Lord Clinton, under whom the impropriation is held, on a lease for lives, by Mr. Thomas Trood: the Bishop of Exeter is patron of the vicarage. The vicar has the tithes of hay, and

* Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.

the great tithes of Stanbury, and some other lands. There was formerly a chapel at Milton in this parish, dedicated to the Virgin Mary.^o

MULLION, in the deanery and in the west division of the hundred of Kirrier, lies about six miles nearly south of Helston, which is the post-office town: besides the church-town, it contains the small village of Pradannack-Wartha.

The manor of Pradannack, or, as it is called in old records, Predannek, belonged formerly to the family of Serjeaux, one of whose coheiresses brought it to the Veres, Earls of Oxford. In the reign of James I., Sir Richard Robartes was seised of the manors of Pradannack-Wartha and Pradannack-Wollas^p: the former now belongs to the Honourable Mrs. Agar, as representative of the Robartes family; the latter to the Rev. Sir Carew Vyvyan, Bart. The manor of Clahar, in this parish, belongs to Lord Viscount Falmouth.

The great tithes of Mullion are appropriated to the college of vicars-choral at Exeter: the Bishop is patron of the vicarage. At Clahar is the site of an ancient chapel, belonging to the Honourable Mrs. Agar.

ST. NEOT, in the hundred and deanery of West, lies about five miles west-north-west from Liskeard, which is the post-office town; about eight east from Bodmin; and the same distance north-east from Lostwithiel. There is no village in this parish, except the church-town, which is large. The Archdeacon's court was held at this place, till the year 1753, when it was removed to Lostwithiel, and from thence, in 1773, to Bodmin, where it is now held.

There are holiday-fairs at St. Neot, on Easter Monday and the fifth of November. St. Neot lies on the old road from Bodmin to Liskeard. When the survey of Domesday was taken, there was a college at this place, then called Neotstow; the manor of which was said to have belonged then, and in the reign of Edward the Confessor, to the canons of St. Neot.

We find no account of the manor of St. Neot till within the last thirty years, in which it has had three different owners: it was sold, by the late Elias Lang, Esq., to the late Sir John Morshead, Bart., who had also the manor of St. Neot-Barrett, probably a divided moiety of the original manor, which had acquired the name of Barrett from its proprietors; they now both belong to Lady Morshead, his widow.

It is probable that the Domesday manor of Fawintone, described as held by the Earl of Moreton in demesne, comprehended a large district on the banks of

^o Borlase's Collections from the Registers of the see of Exeter.

^p Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. 1.

the Fowey, which rises in this parish, and extended to the borough of Fowey at its mouth. At a later period, the Cardinham family certainly had the manor and borough of Fowey; and there appear to have been two manors of Faweton, both distinct from that and from each other, and probably both within the parish of St. Neot, as one of them is still known to be. There was, in the reign of Henry III., a manor of Faweton, which belonged to Andrew de Suleny, on whose death, without issue, it devolved to his uncle Jeffery; and he dying without issue, it was inherited by his sisters in moieties: one moiety passed by marriage to the Treverbys; the other, by a succession of female-heirs, as far as the reign of Henry V., to the families of Champernowne, Willington, and Wroth^a. Sir Reginald Mohun died seised of a manor of Fawton in 1620^r. We have not been able to trace this manor any lower; there are three small tenements of the name in St. Neot, two of which were lately sold by E. J. Glynn, Esq.^b; the other belongs to Thomas Bewes, Esq.

The manor of Faweton, *alias* Trenay, belonged to the Daubeney family from the reign of Edward I. (if not earlier) to that of Henry VIII., when Sir Giles Daubeney sold it to John Tubb, of whose son George it was purchased by William Bere, Esq.^c The coheiresses of Bere married Sir John Grylls, of Court in Lanreath, and Bellott of Bochym. The Rev. Richard Gerveys Grylls possesses a moiety of this manor by inheritance, and has purchased the other moiety, which had been some time in severalties: the moieties were divided by deed in the year 1722. The manor of Polruan in Lanteglos, now the property of William Rashleigh, Esq. M. P., was formerly held with this manor. The bailiffry of the hundred of West^d is annexed to the manor of Faweton, *alias* Trenay. The barton of Trenay was sold by the Tubbs to Connock; we understand there are three Trenays; Great and Little Trenay, united in one tenement, the property of Francis Gregor, Esq.; and Higher Trenay belonging to Thomas Bewes, Esq.

The manor of West-Draynes, formerly belonging to the Carews^e, and, at a later period to the Tillies, is now the property of J. Tillie Coryton, Esq. The manor of Pengelly belonged to Sir William Molins, who was slain at the siege of Orleans in 1428, and was inherited by the family of Hastings. In the reign of James I. it was in the Moyles: the present possessor is Francis Gregor, Esq., of Trewarthenick, who purchased it of the late Sir Lionel Copley, Bart.^f This manor

^a See Esch., 30 Edw. I., 48 Edw. III., 13 Hen. IV., 8 Hen. V., &c.

^b Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I., in the possession of Sir John St. Aubyn.

^c Middle Fawton was purchased by the Rev. R. G. Grylls; Higher Fawton by — Tucker.

^d Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I., in the possession of Sir John St. Aubyn.

^e The lord of the manor used to appoint the bailiff, and give him 30s. a-year, and a hat.

^f Record in the Augmentation Office, see p. 26.

^g Sir Lionel Copley's father was a Moyle, see p. xciii.

was held, in the reign of James I., by the service of providing a grey cloak for the Duke, whenever he should come into Cornwall, and delivering it at Poulston-bridge to the lord of the manor of Cabilia, whose office it was to attend the Duke with it during his stay in Cornwall^a. A more ancient record, as printed in Blount's Tenures, assigns the service of providing the cloak to the lord of Cabilia, and that of carrying it to the lord of Pengelly. The manor of Trevegoe was in moieties, in the reign of James I.; one moiety, which had been purchased by Hodge, belonged then to Matthew Veale; the other, which had been in the Hungerfords, had been forfeited by attainder, and granted to Arundell, was then, by purchase from Layton, in the family of Bagott^b: this manor now belongs to Lady Morshead. The manor of Treverbyn, which belonged to the Courtenays of Trethurfe, appears to have been dismembered: the Earl of Cork, who represents one of the coheiresses of Courtenay, possesses a small tenement of that name. The manor of Cabilla, Cabilia, or Carburrow, the property of the Honourable Mrs. Agar, (the barton of which is in Cardinham,) extends over a considerable part of this parish.

Trevenna, some time a seat of the Mohuns, is now the property of Joseph Grigg. Mennabroom, formerly a seat of the Coles, is now a farm-house, the property of John Buller, Esq. Hole is the property and residence of Mr. John Rundle.

In the parish-church are considerable remains of painted glass, containing the legends of St. Neot and other saints, as hath been already described. It is said by some of the Monkish historians, that this church was originally dedicated to St. Guevor or Guerrier, and subsequently to St. Neot, who, for many years, had led a hermit's life, and died and was buried at this place. The great tithes of this parish were formerly appropriated to the priory of Montacute^b, in the county of Somerset: they are now, with some exceptions, the property of the Rev. R. G. Grylls, who is patron and the present incumbent of the vicarage. The tithe-sheaf of the manor of St. Neot-Barrett is appropriated to the repairs of the church. Two-thirds of the great and small tithes of two of the Fawtons, and some other farms, (which tithes now belong to the Duke of Bedford, and Thomas Bewes, Esq.^c;) were appropriated in former times to the repair of Launceston castle. There are the remains of a chapel dedicated to St. Luke, in this parish, on the borders of Alternon, a mile north-east of Dofmery pool: the ancient font remains. The estate on which this chapel stood, called Pinnock's and Luke's hills, and con-

^a Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub., 17 Jac. 1., in the possession of Sir John St. Aubyn.

^b Ibid.

^c To which the church was given by William Earl of Moreton.

^d Or rather a fixed payment or *modus*, of 1l. 18s. 3d. each, in lieu of such tithes.

taining about 300 acres, has been unclaimed for many years; in 1613 it was in the Trefusis family.

John Anstis, Esq., Garter King of Arms, author of "The Black Book of the Order of the Garter," and an industrious collector of records relating to Cornwall and other counties, was born at St. Neot, in the year 1699.

NEWLYN, in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, lies about seven miles south-west from St. Columb, and about eight north from Truro, which is the post-office town. Part of the borough and decayed market-town of Michel is in this parish, the remainder in St. Enodor.^d

The manor of Newlyn, which belonged to the Arundells of Lanherne, has recently been sold by Lord Arundell to Lady Clifford.

The manor of Cargaul or Cargol, in this parish, belonged, when the survey of Domesday was taken, to the priory of Bodmin, and is supposed to have been one of those which the Bishop of Exeter is said to have taken from that monastery, since it is known to have belonged to the see of Exeter in the reign of Edward II.: the bishops had a palace here, of which there were considerable remains when Tonkin collected his materials, about the year 1736; and he speaks of the prison as then remaining, although not *much* used. The manor of Cargol was formerly on lease to the family of Borlase: Humphrey Borlase, of Cargol, who is said to have been created Baron Michell by King James II., after his abdication, having died in distressed circumstances, this leasehold manor was sold to Mr. Philip Hawkins, ancestor of Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart., the present lessee under the Bishop. In the year 1312 the Bishop of Exeter procured a grant for a Thursday's market in the manor of Cargol, and a fair at the festival of St. Matthew: there are now two fairs held annually on this estate; on the first Tuesday in October, (a fair of rather modern date,) and November 8.

The manor and barton of Treluddra or Treluddero, formerly the property and seat of an ancient family of that name, passed, by marriage, about the latter end of Henry the Eighth's reign, to a younger branch of the Borlases: after the death of Humphrey Borlase above-mentioned, this estate was sold to Sir William Scawen, of whose family it was purchased by Sir Francis Bassett, Bart. (now Lord de Dunstanville), and by him sold to Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart., the present proprietor: the old park at Treluddero has been long disparked.

The manor of Trerice was, at an early period, the property and residence of a family of that name, whose heiress, in or about the reign of Edward the Third,

^d See p. 88.

^e Whitaker's Cathedral of Cornwall.

^f Rot. Cart. 5 Edw. II.

brought it to a branch of the Arundell family, descended, as there is reason to suppose, from the Arundells of Hempston-Arundell, in Devonshire. Sir John Arundell of Trerice, who was sheriff of Cornwall 10 Edw. IV., lost his life in an attack on St. Michael's Mount, then occupied against the King by the Earl of Oxford. It is said that he removed his residence from another seat, at Efford, on the north coast of Cornwall, near Stratton, to Trerice, because it had been foretold that he should die on the sands; which prophecy was accomplished by his receiving his death's-wound on the sands between Marazion and the Mount. This Sir John Arundell was Vice-Admiral of Cornwall in the reign of Henry VI. John Arundell of Trerice, in the year 1522, distinguished himself by the capture of Duncan Campbell, a celebrated Scottish pirate, after a sharp engagement. The letter of thanks, written by the Duke of Norfolk, pursuant to the King's command, was printed by Mr. Carew in his History of Cornwall: the same John, being then a knight, was Vice-Admiral of Cornwall in 1553. John Arundell of Trerice, Carew's contemporary, known better by the name of "Old Tilbury," and "John for the King," lived to a great age; and when upwards of fourscore defended Pendennis-castle against the parliamentary forces to the last extremity: his son, Sir Richard, an active officer in the Royal army, who had distinguished himself at Edghill and Lansdowne, and several other battles and sieges, during the civil war, and afterwards suffered considerably in his fortune by sequestration, &c. was, in 1664, created Lord Arundell of Trerice: his grandson, the fourth and last Lord Arundell of this family, who died in 1773, upon his marriage with a sister of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, settled all his lands, in default of issue, on her nephew, William Wentworth, Esq., of Hembury in Dorsetshire, with remainder to Sir Thomas Acland, Bart., and his heirs. Mr. Wentworth, who succeeded to the estates under this settlement, levied a fine, and settled this manor and the other Arundell estates on his son Frederick Thomas (afterwards Earl of Strafford), with remainder, on failure of issue, to his daughter, who married into the family of Kaye, of Woodsome in Yorkshire, and on failure of issue from both, (which was the event,) to Sir Thomas Acland, Bart. The manor of Trerice, and the other estates so settled, are now the property of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., grandson of Sir Thomas, named in the settlement. The old mansion, built in 1572, is occupied by the tenant of the demesne, but occasionally visited by its owner.

The manor of Degembris, which was formerly in the Tregians, was purchased by the Arundells, in the reign of James I. The manor of Trefulian or Trefilian

See p. lxxxvi.

was

was the property, and most probably the seat of Sir Robert Trefilian, Chief Justice of the King's-Bench, after whose attainder^h this manor was granted by King Richard II. to John Hawleyⁱ, who married his daughter and heir; it seems afterwards to have reverted to the male line; as we are told, that at a later period it passed, by a female heir, from the Trefilians to a younger branch of the Carnes of Glamorganshire, who took the name of Trefilian, and afterwards sold this manor to the Arundells^k: both this and Degembris have since passed with Trerice. The barton of Trefilian, which had been mortgaged to the family of Davies, was afterwards sold to that of Gully: it is now the property and occasional residence of ——— Bennet, a minor. The site of the ancient manor of Cragantallan, which came to the Arundells with the heiress of Durant, is not known: it merged into the other manors belonging to the Arundells, and passed with them to Sir Thomas Dyke Acland.

The manor of Nancolla, in this parish, belongs to Lord Viscount Falmouth. The manor of Trevarthian was the property and seat of the ancient family of Trevarthian or Treverden, whose heiress brought it to the Reskymers. In the early part of the last century it was in the family of Wills, of Wivelscomb near Saltsash, in which it continued for several generations: it is not now known as a manor: the barton is the property of ——— Bennet of Trefilian: the house is occupied by a farmer. The barton of Pollamounter, in the manor of Degembris, formerly the property and residence of the Pollamounter family, who removed thence to Trevithic in St. Columb, is now a farm-house, held by lease under Sir Thomas Dyke Acland.

In the parish-church of Newlyn is a marble monument, ornamented with her bust, in memory of Margaret, the lady of John Lord Arundell, of Trerice, who died in 1691. The great tithes of this parish are appropriated to the chancellor of the church of Exeter: the Bishop is patron of the vicarage.

Mr. John Oxnam has lately built a school-room, and a house adjoining for a master, in Newlyn church-town, and has declared his intention of endowing it with 5l. per annum, charged upon his estate in this parish. The school is proposed to be instituted on Dr. Bell's plan, and to be supported, in addition to the above endowment, by voluntary contributions.

NORTHILL, in the deanery and in the north division of the hundred of East, lies about seven miles south-south-west from Launceston, which is the post-office

^h See p. 79.

ⁱ Rot. Pat. 13 Ric. II.

^k Tonkin.

town, and about nine nearly north from Liskeard. The principal villages in this parish are, Trebartha, Treveniel, and Yeilland or Illand.

The manor of Landreyne is said, in a MS. volume, drawn up by the last male heir of the Spoure family, and containing an account of that family and their possessions, to have belonged to William Lord Wallis, who was attainted in the reign of Edward III., and had a daughter Christian married to John Trebartha: we can find no account of this Lord Wallis in any other heraldic books, either printed or manuscript; it is certain that the manors of Landreyne and Northill belonged to the Courtenays, Earls of Devon; and having been forfeited by attainder, were annexed to the duchy of Cornwall. Landreyne was purchased, under the powers of the land-tax redemption act, in 1799, by the late Francis Rodd, Esq., whose son, Francis Hearle Rodd, Esq., is now lord of that manor, and of Trebartha, Treveniel, Tolcarne, Tremollet, and Trewithy, all in this parish. Mr. Polwhele¹ speaks of Walter Reynell as having been lord of the manor of Trebartha in the reign of Richard I., on the authority of a manuscript in the British Museum: it was at a later period the property and seat of an ancient family, who took their name from the place of their abode, and became extinct in the male line in the reign of Henry VII., when their heiress brought this estate to the Spoures: the last-mentioned family became extinct in the year 1729. Mrs. Grylls, the heiress of this family, being in her second widowhood^m, bequeathed Trebartha and other estates to her intended third husbandⁿ, Francis Rodd, Esq., a Herefordshire gentleman, captain in the Coldstream regiment of Guards, grandfather of Francis Hearle Rodd, Esq., the present proprietor: the manor of Treveniel and Tolcarne were included in the bequest of Mrs. Grylls: Treveniel was purchased, by the Spoures, of Sir George Carew, in the sixteenth century; by immemorial custom, the lord of this manor claimed of the mayor of Launceston the service of holding his stirrup whenever he should mount his horse, on the occasion of the Duke of Cornwall's coming to Launceston. The manor of Tolcarne or Talkarne was formerly the seat and property of a family of that name, from whom it passed, by marriage, to George Kekewich, Esq., of Shropshire: in or about the year 1630, it was purchased of John Kekewich, Esq., of Catchfrench, by Richard Spoure, Esq.

The manor of Tremolla or Tremollet belonged to the Tregians: in the year 1635 it was purchased by Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq., whose descendant, Philip

¹ See his History of Cornwall, vol. ii. p. 89.

^m She first married Renatus Bellott, Esq., of Bochym, and after his death Charles Grylls, Esq.

ⁿ She died before the marriage took place.

Rashleigh, Esq., in 1783, sold it to the late Colonel Rodd. The manor of Trewithe or Trewithy belonged to the Vincents, whose heiress brought it to the Darleys: it was purchased of the latter, in 1783, by Mr. John Tyeth, who in 1803 sold it to the late Colonel Rodd. Battens, successively a seat of the Vincents, and their representatives, the Darleys, is now a farm-house, the property of F. H. Rodd, Esq. The manor of Trefrize extends into this parish.

In the parish-church are memorials of the families of Spoure and Darley; F. H. Rodd, Esq. is patron of the rectory. There were formerly chapels at Landreyne and Trebartha, in this parish.

OTTERHAM, in the hundred of Lefnewth, and in the deanery of Trigg-Minor, lies 13 miles west-north-west from Launceston, and six miles north-east from Camelford, which is the post-office town. The manor of Otterham appears to have belonged, in the reign of Edward III., to the Champernownes^p: in 1457 it was settled upon Thomas Bonville, and Lena his wife, for life, with remainder to Philip Copleston, and Anne his wife, and the heirs of the said Anne, remainder to John Wybbery, Esq., in fee^q. John Saltern, yeoman, died seised of the manor and advowson in 1639: we find that the patronage of the rectory continued in the same family in 1736: the manor is now vested in George Welch Owen, Esq. Mr. William Chilcott, of Tiverton, is patron of the rectory.

The barton of Small-hill, some time the property and residence of the family of French, is now a farm, belonging to Charles Chichester, Esq.

PADSTOW, in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, is an ancient market-town, situated at the mouth of the Alan or Camel, on the north coast, 14 miles from Bodmin, and 243 from London. The name of Padstow is said to have been a corruption of Petrockstow. Leland says, that it was anciently called Adelstowe, from Athelstan, and in the Cornish language, Lodenek. In Pope Nicholas's *Valor* it is written Aldestowe, which, as the termination is evidently Saxon, is more likely to be a corruption of Ealde-stowe: it does not appear that Athelstan had ever any connexion with Padstow. St. Petrock is said to have landed at this place, and the church is dedicated to him: the monastery of St. Petrock, which was destroyed by the Danes in 981, and afterwards established at Bodmin, is, by Mr. Whitaker, with much reason supposed to have been at Padstow, where Mr. Prideaux Brune's house now stands; its name of

^p Borlase's Collections from the Registers of the see of Exeter.

^q Carew's Survey, f. 40.

^q Esch. 1 Edw. IV.

Place, and its connexion with the priory of Bodmin and the rectory, well justify the conjecture. Hals speaks of a nunnery at Credis, in this parish, which was a cell to the monastery of St. Bennet in Lanivet: there are now no remains of buildings, but the supposed site belongs to the poor of Lanivet.

The town of Padstow has a market on Saturdays, by prescription, for butcher's-meat and other provisions: we find no record relating to it. There are two fairs, (April 18, and September 21,) now little more than holiday-fairs; but within these fifty years well supplied with cattle, cloth, hats, &c. &c. Leland, speaking of this town, says,—"There use many Britons with smaule shippes to resort to Padestowe, with commodities of their countrey, and to by fische: the towne of Padestow is full of Irish men: there is a large exporte of corne." Carew, speaking of Padstow, says,—“It hath lately purchased a corporation, and reapeth greatest thrift by trafficking with Ireland, for which it commodiously lieth.” We have not been able to learn any thing about the charter of corporation alluded to by Carew, and are assured that the town has no such charter. The principal import-trade of Padstow is for iron, chiefly from Cardiff; coals from Wales; timber from Norway; and groceries and bale goods from Bristol: considerable quantities of corn are still exported; the other principal exports are malt and block-tin. The Dummer-bank, a dangerous quick-sand, lies off the parish of Padstow.

The town and parish of Padstow contained, in 1801, 201 houses, and 1,332 inhabitants; in 1811, 220 houses, and 1,498 inhabitants: the principal villages in the parish are, Crugmeer, Treviscar, and Trevone.

The manor of Padstow belonged to the priory of Bodmin, under whom it had been held on lease by the Prideaux family, some time before the Reformation: in 1544 it was granted to John Pope, a trustee, probably, for the Prideaux family, who have ever since possessed it, the present owner being the Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune, who took the latter name on succeeding to considerable property in Dorsetshire^r. Place-house, the seat of Mr. Brune, which overlooks the town and haven, was built about the year 1600; Carew, whose survey was printed in 1602, calls it a new and stately house: in the court before the house is a hedge of myrtles, and another of tamarisks.

The manor of Padstow-Penkevil, so called, it is probable, from having belonged formerly to the Penkevils, was at a later period in the family of Robartes, Earl of Radnor, and is now the property of the Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune.

^r See p. cxii.

Hals speaks of the manor of Tregerryn in Padstow, as having been purchased by John Nanfan, in the reign of Henry VI.: it is not now known as a manor: the barton is the property of Thomas Rawlings, Esq., by purchase from the Molefworths, who inherited it from the Morice family. Mr. Rawlings has lately built a handsome house for his own residence, on the south of Padstow town, commanding a fine view of the harbour.

The barton of Trenear or Trenarran was for some time the seat of the Peters, afterwards of Treator, which last is now the property and residence of Mr. Charles Peter: the elder branch removed to Harlyn in St. Merryn.

In the parish-church of Padstow are monuments of the Prideaux family: that of Sir Nicholas Prideaux, Knt., who was Carew's contemporary, and died in 1627, commemorates also Sir William Morice, who married a daughter of Humphrey Prideaux; "he was knighted," says his epitaph, "by King Charles II., on his landing at Dover, and afterwards made secretary of state and a privy counsellor, in consequence of his great services in bringing about the Restoration, by his influence with General Monk. He died at Werrington, in 1676, aged 75." The learned Dr. Humphrey Prideaux, Dean of Norwich, was a grandson of Sir Nicholas above-mentioned, and was born at Padstow in 1648. Dr. Prideaux, who was educated at Liskeard school, besides his well-known work on the connexion between the Old and New Testament, published "The true Nature of Imposture fully displayed in the Life of Mahomet."

There is a memorial in Padstow church for Lawrence Merther, vicar of Padstow, who died in 1421.

There are several ancient chapels in this parish; that of St. Saviour's, of which the east wall remains, stood on the brink of the precipice which overlooks the town: near Place-house, at the top of Padstow town, was St. Sampson's chapel; at Trethyllic, near Place grounds, was a chapel with a cemetery; between St. Saviour's and Stepper-point was another chapel, the name of which is not known; and about a mile and a half from the town, that of St. Cadock, which had a tower, the pinnacles of which were used in re-building that of Little-Petherick church.

The great tithes of Padstow, which were appropriated to the priory of Bodmin, are now vested in William Hole, Esq.: Mr. Prideaux Brune is patron of the vicarage: the tithe-fish of the whole parish, together with the oblations and emoluments of the chapels of St. Sampson and St. Cadock were leased, in the

* This chapel is described by Norden.

* From the information of the Rev. R. Lyne, rector of Little-Petherick.

year 1537, by the prior and convent of Bodmin, to Humphrey Prideaux, Esq., of Thuborough in Devon.

One of the schools founded by the trustees of the Rev. St. John Elliot's charitable donations (1760), and endowed with 5l. per annum each, was established at Padstow: two Sunday-schools and several day-schools have been established by voluntary subscription and private benevolence, by which several excellent institutions for relieving the poor, and encouraging the industrious, are supported: one of these is conducted by a society of young ladies.

ST. PAUL, commonly called PAUL, in the deanery and west division of the hundred of Penwith, lies on the western point of Mount's-bay: the church stands on high ground, being about a mile and three-quarters (three miles by the road) south-south-west from Penzance, which is the post-office town. The principal villages in this parish are Mousehole and Newlyn, both upon the sea-coast and numerously inhabited by fishermen. The pilchard and mackarel fisheries are carried on at these places to a great extent: fish of every kind which frequent this coast, are sent in abundance from Mousehole and Newlyn to Penzance, and most of the Cornish towns: the London market, in the early part of the season, is chiefly supplied from Newlyn and Mousehole with mackarel, which is sent by way of Portsmouth.

Mousehole, otherwise called Port-Enys, was formerly a market-town: the charter for a market on Tuesdays, with a fair for three days at the festival of St. Barnabas, was granted to Henry de Tyes, in 1292^u: the market was confirmed in 1313 to Alice de Lisle, with a fair for seven days, at the festival of St. Bartholomew^w: it is said that there has been no market at Mousehole since this place, and the neighbouring village of Newlyn, were burnt by the Spaniards in 1595, as before-mentioned^x. A new quay was constructed at Mousehole in or about the year 1392^y; it was formerly a port of considerable trade: the manor of Mousehole, which passed with Alwarton^z, belongs to the heirs of George Veale, Esq., and to James Hals, Esq., of St. Ives.

The manor of Freemarshall, in this parish, some time belonging to the family of Hitchens of Treungle, is now the property of Mr. George John, of Penzance, by purchase from Edward Langford, Esq.

The barton of Trewarveneth came to the Godolphin family by the marriage of Sir David Godolphin with the daughter of John Cowling, of this place: this

^u Rot. Cart. 28 Edw. I.

^w Rot. Cart. 6 Edw. II.

^x See p. 211.

^y See Rot. Pat. 16 Ric. II.

^z See p. 209.

branch of the Godolphins became extinct by the death of Colonel William Godolphin, in 1689: Trewarveneth is now a farm-house, the property of John Legge. It is probable that the barton of Kerris had formerly manerial rights; for it appears that the manor of Keres, in Cornwall, and we find no other place of the name, was granted to John Duke of Norfolk, in 1483: this barton, on which are now several farm-houses, was some time a seat of the Chivertons, and afterwards successively of the families of Hext, Pearce, and Blewett.

The manors of Kymyell or Kimiel and Butsava belong to Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., whose ancestors possessed them for many generations. Kimiel-Wartha was the seat of the Kimiel family, whose heiress married St. Aubyn: it is now a farmhouse. Kimiel-Crease or Greaze, and Kimiel-Drea, now farm-houses, were both seats of the Keigwins: Jenkin Keigwin, of this family, was killed by the Spaniards in 1595: the entry of his burial is the first which occurs in the present parish register; the earlier registers having been destroyed when the invaders set fire to St. Paul's church^a. Treungle, now a farm-house, was the seat of Arthur Hitchens, Esq.: Captain Cluterburg, some time governor of the castle at the Scilly islands, built a house at Treungle, now belonging to the Badcocks, descended in the female line from the Keigwins.

In the parish-church of St. Paul, said to have been dedicated to St. Paulinus, Bishop of Rochester, is the following curious notice of its having been burnt by the Spaniards as before-mentioned: "The Spunger burnt this church in the year 1598^b." There is a monument in this church for William Godolphin, Esq., of Trewarveneth, the last of the family. The great tithes of this parish, which were

^a The parish register is thus inscribed:—"Register of St. Pawle, in the countie of Cornwall, from the 23 daye Iulie, the yeare of our gracious Lord God 1595, on the which daie, soon after the sun was risen, the church, tower, bells, and all other things pertaining to the same, together with the houses and goods, was burned and spoiled by the Spaniards, in the saide parish, being Wensdaie the daye aforefaide, in the 37th yeare of the raigne of our Soveraine Ladie Elezabeth, by the grace of God, of England, Fraunce, and Ireland, Queene, Defender of the Faith, &c.

"Per me, Johnem Tremearne, Vicarium.

"1595—Jenkin Keigwin, of Mousehole, being killed by the Spaniards, was buried the 24th of Iulie.

"Iacobus de Newlyn occisus fuit per inimicos et sepultus est 26 die Julii, similiter Teek Cornall et sepultus the 26 of Iulie."

^b The force of the fire is said to have consumed nearly the whole church; yet there is a tradition that the south porch escaped the flames; in confirmation of which tradition, it may be mentioned, that when that porch was repaired in 1807, one of the wooden supporters was found to be partially burnt, at that end nearest the body of the church.

appropriated to the abbey of Hayles in Gloucestershire, are now vested in William Carlyon, Esq., and Mrs. Elizabeth Veale: the vicarage is in the gift of the crown.

There were formerly chapels of ease at Mousehole and Newlyn: Mousehole chapel, which had been a sea-mark, was destroyed by the encroachments of the ocean before the year 1414, when Bishop Stafford wrote a circular letter, exhorting the inhabitants of his diocese to contribute towards its rebuilding: it is probable that it was then rebuilt, and again destroyed when the town was burnt by the Spaniards. Two other chapels are said to have been in or near the town: unquestionably there was a chapel dedicated to St. Clement, on a little island opposite Mousehole, which still bears that name: Leland mentions this chapel as existing in 1540.

Captain Stephen Hitchens, of the Royal navy, who acquired a considerable fortune by cruising on the Jamaica station, and died at Jamaica in 1709, bequeathed the sum of 600*l.* for the purpose of building and endowing an almshouse for six poor men, and the same number of women: the lands then purchased, after defraying the expence of building, now produce nearly 70*l.* per annum: the management of this charity is vested in 14 trustees.

PELYNT or PLYNT, in the hundred and deanery of West, lies about two miles nearly north from Polperro; about three nearly west-north-west from Looe; and about eight south-south-west from Liskeard, which is the principal post-office town of the neighbourhood; but there is a bye-post to Polperro.

The manor of Pelyn, which at the time of taking the Domesday survey was held under the Earl of Cornwall by Algar, was given, in the year 1248, by the executors of Giles de Cancellis or Chanceaux, together with the advowson of the church, to the abbot and convent of Neweham in Devonshire, who, in 1356, had a grant of a fair in this manor for three days at the festival of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist; this is still held as a cattle-fair on Midsummer-day. The manor is now the property of Frederick William Buller, Esq., colonel in the Coldstream regiment of guards, whose family possessed it considerably more than a century: it is probable that they inherited it from the Trethurfes.

The manor of Tregarrick, which belonged to the Winslades, was forfeited by the attainder of John Winslade, Esq., who suffered death for being one of the ringleaders of the Cornish rebellion, in 1549: it was granted by King Edward IV. to Sir Reginald Mohun, and purchased of him, in the succeeding reign, by John

* Rot. Cart. 30 Edw. III.

Trelawny, Esq., and Mrs. Margaret Buller : this manor, which was long held in moieties by the families of Trelawny and Buller, is now the sole property of the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, Bart. Tregarrick was the chief seat in Cornwall of the Winslades, whose family were hereditary Esquires of the White Spur^d. Carew says, that " Wideslade's^e sonne (that is, son of John Winslade above-mentioned) led a walking life, with his harpe, to gentlemen's houses, where-through, and by his other active qualities, he was entitled Sir Tristram ; neither wanted he, as some say, a belle I found, the more aptly to resemble his patterne." Tregarrick was the first seat of the Bullers, when they came into Cornwall, in consequence of marrying the heiress of Trethurfe : the old mansion, which has long been occupied as a farm-house, has lately been repaired by Sir Harry Trelawny.

The manor of Trelawne or Trelawny belonged, at an early period, to the Bodrugans : Sir Henry de Bodrigan gave it, as a marriage-portion, with his daughter, to Henry Champernowne. The heiress of this branch of Champernowne, married Polglafs ; and the heiress of Polglafs, Herle. Sir John Herle the younger, who died without issue, settled the reversion of Trelawny on Sir William, afterwards Lord Bonville, the last of an ancient Devonshire family : it was a remarkable circumstance attending this family, that the havoc of civil war annihilated three generations within the space of two months. At the battle of Wakefield, Lord Bonville witnessed the death of his son Sir William Bonville, and of his grandson William Lord Harington, who enjoyed that title as having married the heiress of Lord Harington, of Harington ; this was on the last day of December 1460 ; in the month of February following, the aged grandfather was taken prisoner at the second battle of St. Albans ; and, although his life had been promised, he was beheaded by order of the Queen, who bore resentment against him, as having been one of those who had the custody of the King's person after the battle of Northampton. Elizabeth Lady Harington, upon the accession of Edward IV., had a large dower assigned her out of Lord Bonville's estates in Cornwall ; her only daughter, by Bonville, brought Trelawny and other estates to Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, on the attainder of whose grandson, Henry, Duke of Suffolk, they were seized by the crown. It has been already stated, that Trelawny in Alton was the original seat of the Trelawny family, and that they afterwards resided at Pool in Menheniot. In the year 1600,

^d See p. cxxix.

^e So he uniformly spells the name ; but it is spelt Winslade by Sir William Pole, and in the Heralds' Visitations.

Sir Jonathan Trelawny, one of the representatives of the county^f, (father of Sir John, who was created a baronet in 1628,) purchased Trelawny of the Crown, and made it his residence: it has ever since been the chief seat of the family, and is now the property and residence of the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, Bart.

Lord Bonville built a castellated mansion at Trelawny, a part of which, with two towers, remains on the eastern side of the present house. Sir Jonathan Trelawny nearly rebuilt the house soon after his purchase of the estate: it was again nearly rebuilt by Edward Trelawny, Esq., Governor of Jamaica, after a fire which happened about the middle of the last century. There are several family-portraits at Trelawny-house, among which are two of Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bart., Bishop of Winchester, one of the prelates who were committed to the Tower for their steady defence of the Protestant religion, in the reign of James II.; one of them is by Sir Godfrey Kneller. The gateway at Trelawny was some time the residence of General Trelawny, brother of the Bishop, a distinguished officer in the reigns of Charles II. and King William. A chapel was built at Trelawny, by Bishop Trelawny, on the site of one of more ancient date.

The manor of Muchlarnic was purchased in 1674, by Sir Jonathan Trelawny, of the Achyms, and is now the property of the Rev. Sir H. Trelawny, Bart. who is also proprietor of Trenake, formerly the seat of the Achyms, now a farm-house.

The manor of Hall, and the church of Pelynt, belonged to the abbot and convent of Newenham^g. The barton and wood of Hall are now the property (by inheritance from the Trethurfes) of James Buller, Esq. M.P., who is impropriator of Pelynt, and patron of the vicarage.

In the parish-church, said to have been the burial-place of St. Juncus^h, are several monuments of the Trelawny familyⁱ; William Achym, Esq. 1589; and

^f From the information of Sir Harry Trelawny, to whom we are indebted for many particulars respecting this parish.

^g Record in the Augmentation Office. See p. 26.

^h William of Worcester.

ⁱ Sir John Trelawny, Bart. 1634; Sir John Trelawny, Bart. 1756; Edward Trelawny, Esq. 1636.

On the monument of the latter, is the following epitaph:—

June 7, 1736

Edward Trelawnye

Ana: We wander, alter, dy.

O what a bubble, vapour, puff of breath,
A nest of wormes, a lump of pallid earth,
Is mud wald man; before we mount on high,
We cope with change, we wander, alter, dy.

the Bullers of Tregarrick^k. In the north aisle was formerly a monumental effigies, said to have been that of Otes or Otho de Bodrugan, some time lord of Trelawny: an agreement, bearing date 1680, shews that the north aisle was formerly appropriated to the manor of Trelawny; an exchange was made with the parish in that year.

PERRAN-ARWOTHALL, in the deanery and in the east division of the hundred of Kirrier. The chief population of this parish is at the village of Perran-well, situated on the turnpike road leading from Truro to Penryn, five miles south-west from Truro, and four from Penryn, which is the post-office town. Part of Perran-Wharf, or Perran-Cove, is in this parish. There is an arsenic manufactory in this parish.

The manor of Perran-Arwothall, which includes two-thirds of the parish, belonged to the ancient family of Fitz-William, whose heiress brought it to the Mohuns: Sir Reginald Mohun, in the reign of James I., sold it to Samuel Pendarves, Esq., of Roscrow; it is now, by inheritance from the Pendarves family, the property of the Right Honourable Lord De Dunstanville. The ancient family of Daungers had a house and estate in this parish, which passed by marriage to the Bonithons; probably this was the manor of Bessow, Bizza, or Bissoe, now the property of Peter Hill, Esq. Greenwith common, in this parish, is in thirds between Lord Falmouth, Lord De Dunstanville, and Mr. Hill: five-sixths of the parish belong to Lord De Dunstanville. Perran-Arwothall is a daughter-church to Stithians, and included in the same presentation. Lord Falmouth is impropriator and patron.

PERRAN-UTHNOE, in the deanery and in the east division of the hundred of Penwith, lies a mile and a quarter south-east from Marazion, which is the post-office town, and about four miles and a half nearly east from Penzance. The principal village in this parish is Gold-Sithney, at which a large fair is held on the fifth of August for cattle, coarse clothes, hardware, &c. There is a tradition that this fair was originally held at Sithney near Helfton, and that some persons ran off with the glove, by the suspension of which to a pole, the fair was by its

"Causidicum claudit tumulus, miraris, honestum

Gentibus hoc cunctis dixeris esse novum.

Here lyes an honest lawyer, wot you what?

A thing for all the world to wonder at."

This Edward Trelawny was brother of the first baronet, and lived at Bake, now a farm-house of Sir Harry Trelawny's.

^k Francis Buller, Esq., of Tregarrick, 1615, &c.

charter held, and carried it off to this village, where it is said the glove was hung out for many years at the time of the fair : as some confirmation of the tradition of its removal, it should be mentioned that the lord of the manor, as proprietor of the fair, used to pay an acknowledgment of one shilling per annum to the churchwardens of Sithney. The custom of holding out a glove still prevails at the great fair at Chester.

The manor of Perran-Uthnoe belonged, at an early period, to the Whalef-borowes, from whom it passed by marriage to the ancestor of Sir John Trevelyan, Bart., the present proprietor, who is patron of the rectory, and possesses, also, the manor of Gold-Sithney, which belonged to the priory of St. Michael's Mount. Most of the farms in this parish have been sold, by Sir John Trevelyan, to their several occupiers. In this parish, by the sea-side, is a mansion called Acton Castle, built by John Stackhouse, Esq., and now the property and residence of Buckley Praed, Esq.

There was formerly a chapel at Gold-Sithney, dedicated to St. James.¹

PERRAN-ZABULOE, or St. Piran in the Sands, lies in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, about a mile and a half from St. Agnes ; about five from Truro, which is the post-office town ; and about six from Redruth. The principal villages in this parish are, Callestock, Lambourn, Lundrawna *alias* Hendravenna, Millingy, Penwartha, and Rose. A fair is held some years at Millingy, and others at a place called Penhallow, in this parish, on Easter Tuesday, now little more than a holiday-fair. The tolls are taken by the church-wardens, or those to whom they are let by them at a small annual rent. At Perran-Porth, where a considerable stream, which runs through Millingy, falls into the sea, is a fine sandy beach, frequented as a bathing-place by the neighbouring gentry, who procure lodgings in the cottages on the beach. The western part of this parish is very populous, being inhabited by miners, who live in detached cottages, which are thickly sprinkled over the barren commons.

The manor or honor of St. Piran^m, now destroyed by the sands, belonged to a college of canons, by whom it was held free of all taxes in the reign of Edward the Confessor, as appears by the survey of Domesday : it is said to have been, at a latter period, the property and seat of the family of St. Piran, from whom it passed by successive female-heirs to the Kendalls and Vincentsⁿ. The lords of this manor claimed free warren, and had tin-works, which became of little value, in consequence of the changeableness of the sands. The toll-tin of this estate, reserved by

¹ Borlase's MS. Collections from the Registers of the see of Exeter.

^m So called in the Exeter Domesday. The manor of Tregembris was held by it. ⁿ Tonkin

the

the Vincents, belongs to the Marquis of Buckingham, who possesses the estates of that family: the Dean and Chapter of Exeter have a farm, with a large tract of land, chiefly covered with sand, which might probably once have been the site of the ancient manor of St. Piran.

The manor of Tywarnhaile, being a moiety of the ancient manor of that name, was granted, in 1337, to Edward the Black Prince, and by him soon afterwards given to Sir Walter de Woodland, usher of his chamber, who died without issue: this manor was afterwards annexed to the duchy of Cornwall, and so continued till the year 1798, when it was purchased, under the powers of the land-tax redemption act, by John Thomas, Esq., of Chiverton, except the mines and wrecks of the sea, which were reserved to the duchy: the tenants of this manor were of four sorts, as stated in a record of 1337, viz. freeholders, who paid a certain rent and fealty and suit at the lord's court; free conventioners, who held for seven years in free conventionary; native conventioners, who held also for seven years; and natives, who held in villenage, the younger son inheriting: Tywarnhaile barton is occupied as a farm.

In an ancient deed, without date^p, Henry Le Tyes is called lord of a moiety of the manor of Tywarnhaile; this formed the manor of Tywarnhaile-Tyes, which descended to the Rutland family: Henry Earl of Rutland, in the year 1561, sold the manor, with the toll-tin, to Pascall Kerne and Richard John; not long afterwards, three-fourths of the manor became the property of the Carews; the remaining fourth, of the Carters of St. Columb, whose heirs still possess two-thirds of this fourth^q, the other third having been sold to Mr. Prout of St. Agnes; the other three-fourths were vested in the late Mr. Donnithorne, whose ancestor purchased of the Carews.

The manor of Lambourn, held under Tywarnhaile, belonged to the Lambourns as early as the reign of Henry III.: Amara, daughter and heiress of William Lambourn, in the reign of Henry V., married Sir John Arundell of Lanherne, who gave it to his third son Sir Renfrey: Elizabeth, his daughter (and eventually heiress, her brother having left an only son, who died without issue), married Thomas Whittington, and after his death Edward Stradling; having a son by the former, and a daughter by the latter, she divided her large inheritance between them: the daughter married Sir John Danvers, Knt. The grandson of Whitting-

^p Sir William Pole's Devonshire Collections, p. 278.

^q It must have been in the reign of Edward I. or II.

^r The heirs of Carter possess one-fourth of the manor of Tywarnhaile-Tyes; but with respect to the toll-tin, they take one-eighth of both manors: the Donnithornes being entitled to the whole of the toll-tin of Tywarnhaile, by virtue of their lease of the tin under the duchy; and three-fourths of that of Tywarnhaile-Tyes, by virtue of their freehold.

ton left six daughters, one of whom married into the St. Aubyn family. Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. now possesses the whole of the manor, and one-fifth and one-sixtieth part of the lands belonging to it: other parts, which had been sold by the coheiresses of Whittington, or their representatives, came, after a while, to the Scawens, and were purchased of that family by Mr. William Hodge, who resides in a farm-house on this estate: his purchased lands and Sir John St. Aubyn's inheritance constitute one moiety of this manor; the other moiety, in which was the manor-house, and a chapel dedicated to St. Edmund, was divided into lots, and after some intermediate alienations, the whole (with the exception of certain lands sold by the family of Oats to an ancestor of the present proprietor, Francis Gregor, Esq. of Trewarthenick) became vested in the Tonkins, and are now enjoyed by their representatives.^a

The manor of Penwartha belonged to the ancient family of Pentire, whose heiress brought it to the Roscarrocks: it was purchased of the latter, in the reign of Charles I., by Sir Francis Vyvyan, and is now the property of his descendant, the Rev. Sir Carew Vyvyan, Bart.: this manor is held by a chief rent under the manor of Tywarnhaile. The barton of Lambourn-Wigan or Lambriggan is held under Tywarnhaile-Tyes: two-thirds of this estate passed with Penwartha to the Vyvyans, and are now the property of Sir Carew Vyvyan; the other third was divided into moieties, one having been successively in the families of Trevithick, Hayme, and Beauchamp is now the property of Francis Gregor, Esq.; the other belonged to the Carters, and having since been successively in the families of Tregea and Tonkin, is now the property of Francis Enys, Esq.: on this part of the estate is a house, now occupied by a farmer, which was built by John Tregea, and was some time the residence of Thomas Tonkin, Esq., before he removed to Trevaunance.

The manor of Fenton-Gimps or Venton-Gimps belonged to an ancient family of that name, long ago extinct: Tonkin says, that the heiress married into the family of Penrose. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth this estate was in moieties between the Carters of St. Columb and the Penwarnes of Mawgan: in 1595, Carter bought Penwarne's moiety; his grandson, in 1650, sold the whole to John Cleather, who resided in the manor-house, and laid out extensive gardens, &c. In 1691, Samuel Cleather, his grandson, sold the manor of Fenton-Gimps to Hugh Tonkin, Esq.: it has since passed in the same manor as the Trevaunance estate in St. Agnes^r. The manor-house was destroyed by fire some years ago; a farm-house has been built on the site.

^a See p. 9. ^r Ibid.

The manor of Trevallance and Penkaranowe belonged, in the reign of Henry VIII., to the family of Trevallance, whose heiress married Carlyon *alias* Rosewarne: Trevallance was sold, in 1622, to the Rev. Richard Colmer, vicar of St. Perran, by whose heirs it was conveyed, in 1655, to the ancestor of Mr. John Andrew: the heiress of Andrew brought it to the family of the present proprietor, John Thomas, Esq., of Chiverton. Penkaranowe, which was parcel of this manor, passed with the heiress of Carlyon to Reginald Haweis; and by sale, from Haweis, in 1673, to William Tregea: in 1694 it was purchased of John Worth, (to whom it had been conveyed by Tregea the preceding year,) by Mr. John Thomas of Glamorganshire, ancestor of John Thomas, Esq. above-mentioned, in whose family, in consequence of the match with Andrew, the two parts of this estate became again united.

The barton of Chiverton was sold, in 1703, by Lord Longueville and others (as trustees for Richard Arundell, Esq.), to John Rosogan, Esq., whose ancestor had a lease of it in the reign of Queen Elizabeth: in 1724 it was purchased of the Rosogans by Mr. John Andrew of Trevallance, maternal great-grandfather of John Thomas, Esq., vice-warden of the Stannaries, the present proprietor, who, about the year 1718, built a capital mansion for his own residence, and embellished the place with extensive plantations. Mr. Thomas is proprietor also of the manor of Bosvellock, which he purchased, in 1779, of the Angoves: the Angoves purchased of George Hunt, Esq., who inherited it from the family of Robartes, Earl of Radnor.

The manor of Treworthan has been long in the Boscawen family, and is now the property of Lord Viscount Falmouth. The manor or reputed manor of Halwyn, now the property of the Rev. Robert Hoblyn, was inherited from the Carters, who purchased of Mr. John Kearne, in the year 1578. Penhale, which has been some time also in the Hoblyn family, is now occupied as a farm, by a younger brother of the Rev. Robert Hoblyn: there is belonging to this estate a valuable and extensive rabbit-warren, of which there are two or three adjoining on the sands, containing several hundred acres of land. Reenwartha, some time a seat of the family of Haweis, is now a farm-house, the property and residence of Mrs. Jenkins: it is near Perran-Porth, and affords the accommodation of lodgings to families who occasionally resort to the coast for sea-air and bathing.

This parish is said to have been the residence and burial-place of St. Piran, the patron of the tanners, of whom the legend, as given by Hals, is, that "he swam over from Ireland on a mill-stone, and lived 200 years after his emigration:" but this differs from Capgrave's account, who says nothing of the mill-stone; his story is, that "after having lived to the age of 200 years and upwards, and finding

finding his health declining, he determined to end his days in Cornwall." The two preceding parishes take their name from the same saint. "This parish," as Carew observes, "but too well brooketh his surname *in Sabulo*, for the light sand carried up by the north wind from the sea-shore, daily continueth his covering and marring the land adjoynant, so as the distresse of this deluge drave the inhabitants to remoove their church: howbeit when it meeteth with any crossing brooke, the same (by a secret antipathy) restraineth and barreth his farder incroching that way." It was, probably, in consequence of this notion, that the inhabitants, thinking such situation secure, removed their church only about 300 yards, it being on the opposite side of a brook: in the old church was the shrine of St. Piran, in which his relics were carefully preserved: there was a great resort of pilgrims to make oblations at this shrine, as appears by a deed in the registry of the see of Exeter, bearing date 1485. The brook above-mentioned, having been dried up by the adits made from time to time for the purpose of working the mines, the new church lost all the protection it could have derived from it; and Borlase, in a MS. account of an excursion in 1755, speaks of it "as being then in no little danger, the sands being spread all around it:" it stood among the sand-hills, with only a solitary cottage near it, half buried in sand, and the porch frequently so blocked up, that it was difficult to obtain entrance; it was determined, therefore, about ten years ago, to build a new church near the village of Lambourn, and the centre of the parish: thither the pillars and the font, which appear to have belonged to the original church, were removed, and the new church was consecrated by Dr. Fisher, then Bishop of Exeter, in 1805. When we visited Perran-Zabuloe in that year, the former church, which had been unroofed, was nearly filled with sand. The great tithes of this parish are held on lease by Francis Enys, Esq., under the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, who are patrons of the vicarage. Near Tywarnhaile-house is a small island, on which was an ancient chapel, called Chapel-Engarder; the ruins of it remained in 1733. There were chapels also at Callestock-Veor; Callestock-Rual; near Bethaw-hall; at Lambourn, dedicated to St. Edmund; near Perran-Porth; and Chapel-Widdan, near St. Piran's Well: the tradition is, that most of these were oratories, in which St. Piran celebrated divine service. St. Piran's Well is on a tenement called Caer or Carn-kief, near Lambourn, which belonged to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter; it has been lately purchased by John Thomas, Esq., under the powers of the land-tax redemption act: this well, which is enclosed by an ancient stone-building, was formerly much resorted to as a cure for the rickets. About a mile and a half from Lambourn, on the downs, is St. Piran's Round, one of the ancient amphitheatres already spoken of. There are several ancient earth-works in this parish, which also have been elsewhere more particularly mentioned.

LITTLE-PETHERICK, formerly called Naffington^s, in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, lies about two miles south of Padstow, which is the post-office town, and five north from St. Columb.

The only village, besides the church-town, is Tregonnon.

The manors of Ide and of Padstow-Penkevil extend into this parish. Sir A. O. Moleworth, Bart. is patron of the rectory: near the church are the remains of a chapel, supposed to have been that of St. Ide. There was formerly a chapel at Treviban in this parish.

SOUTH-PETHERWIN, in the north division of the hundred of East, and in the deanery of Trigg-Major, lies about two miles south-west from Launceston, which is the post-office town. Except the church-town, there are only three small villages in the parish, called Trecroogo, Tregaller, and Trethevy. There are two holiday-fairs at South-Petherwin; the second Tuesday in May, and the second Tuesday in October. The manor of South-Petherwin belongs to the Bishop of Exeter. Tremeal, formerly a seat of the Vyvyans, is now a farm-house, the property of Samuel Archer, Esq., by purchase from Vyel Vyvyan, Esq., of Trelo-warren. Tregoddick, formerly the seat of a family of that name, is now a farm-house, belonging to Robert Fanshaw, Esq., commissioner of the dock-yard at Plymouth, who bought it a few years ago of the Tremaynes. The bartons of Trevozah and Landlake became the property of Jonas Morgan, Esq., by marriage with the heiress of Couch^t, in whose family they had been many years: the farm-house in the former barton has been occasionally occupied by Mr. Morgan. Botaden, the seat of the Bligh family, which became extinct in 1740, after passing through several hands, is now a farm-house, the property of the coheiresses of the late Mr. Effery. Trefmarrow, formerly a seat of the Pypers, passed by a female heir to the Vyvyans; it is now a farm-house, the property (by a late purchase) of Mr. Down. Treburesy, formerly belonging to the family of Gedy, whose heiress brought it to Sir John Eliot, was bequeathed by the late John Eliot, Esq., of Trebursey, to the Honourable William Eliot, M.P., who has built a new house on the estate for his own residence.

In the parish-church are memorials of the families of Manaton of Trecarrell, Walton of Tremeal, and Couch and Morgan of Trevozah. The great tithes, formerly appropriated to the priory of St. Germans, are now vested in the University of Oxford, who are patrons of the vicarage.

^s In some records Nafenton, Naffeton, or Nanfynnton.

^t A farm called Combe still belongs to a younger branch of the family of Couch.

PHILLACK, in the deanery and in the east division of the hundred of Penwith, lies about four miles and a half east-south-east from St. Ives; but at high water the travelling distance is increased to nine miles: it is nine miles north-east from Penzance, the same distance west-south-west from Redruth, and nearly 10 miles north-west from Helston: a daily bye-post comes from Marazion to Hayle copper-house, in this parish, where a weekly market on Saturdays has been established, and a market-house built. The principal villages in this parish, besides the church-town, are, Angallack, where is a tin smelting-house, being the first of the kind that was established; Guilford; Loggan; Venton-Loggan; Hayle copper-house, above-mentioned, where the smelting and refining copper, and other manufactories are carried on upon a very extensive scale; and the port of Hayle, where there is a considerable trade with Wales, for timber, coals, iron, and lime-stone, and with Bristol, for earthenware, groceries, &c.: it is one of the chief places of export for the copper-ore of the western mines.

Cayle-Castle, Castle-Cayle or Kayel, spoken of by Leland, with a moat and a keep, belongs to the heirs of John Curnow, Esq.; there is a farm-house within the moat: we find no intimation of the ancient proprietors of this castle: another castle is spoken of by Leland, as almost at the mouth of the Hayle, called Rivier or Theodore's Castle; the site of which has been buried by the sands. The Riviere estate belongs to the Cornish Copper Company, who are possessed also of Trevaflack, and part of Ventonleage. Tregliffon is the property of Mr. Richard Nicholls.

The manor of Conarton extends over the greater part of this parish: the barton of Bodrigy belonged successively to the family of Cotwyne^u, of Sir John Godolphin, and of the families of Pendarves and Williams: it is now vested in Messrs. Parminter and Millet, and the Rev. William Hockin, as heirs of the late John Curnow, Esq., by whom it was purchased not many years ago: the house is occupied by the families of Parminter and Millet.

The Rev. William Hockin, the present incumbent, is patron of the rectory: it is united to Gwithian, of which Phillack is the mother-church. The injury done to the lands in this parish and Gwithian, by the sands, has been already spoken of; the smoke of the smelting-houses in the neighbourhood of the Hayle river has been almost equally ruinous, and has destroyed all traces of vegetation on two of the best estates in the parish. In this parish is Wheal-Alfred, one of the richest mines now worked in the county.^w

PILLA-

^t See p. 129.

^u Norden.

^w The present produce of the mine is about 1,000 tons of copper per month, worth about 9 or 10l. pounds per ton. The land-owners who have an interest in this mine are, Mr. Richard Nicolls, two-sixths;

PILLATON, in the deanery and in the middle division of the hundred of East, lies about four miles nearly south from Callington, which is the post-office town, and about six north-west from Saltash. The only village in this parish, besides the church-town, is Penter's Cross. There is a fair at Pillaton on Whit-Tuesday.

The manor of Pillaton was at an early period in the family of Inkpen^x. In 1620, the manors of Pillaton and Hardenfast belonged to Thomas Moone, who had purchased them of Dame Dorothy Dillington, heiress of John Charles, Esq.^y: this estate was afterwards in the Corytons; and having passed with Newton in St. Mellion, is now the property of Weston Helyar, Esq. The manor of Leigh-Durant, which belonged to the Dawneys, and passed with the heiress of that family to the Courtenays, having escheated to the crown by the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter, was annexed, with other manors, to the duchy of Cornwall, in lieu of the honor of Wallingford.

Pentillie-Castle was the seat of Sir James Tillie, who died about the year 1712, and directed by his will, that his body should be deposited, placed in a chair, sitting, in the lower apartment of a small building erected for that purpose, on an eminence overlooking the Tamar, which he called Mount Ararat^z: Sir James Tillie left Pentilly to his sister's son, James Woolley, who took the name of Tillie. The daughter and only child of his grandson brought this estate to the late John Coryton, Esq., whose son, John Tillie Coryton, Esq., is the present proprietor. Mr. Coryton has lately pulled down the greater part of the old mansion, which, although it had nothing of the castellated character, was called Pentillie-Castle, and has erected for his own residence a Gothic mansion, from the designs of Mr. Wilkins, jun. Mr. Helyar is patron of the rectory of Pillaton.

ST. PINNOCK, in the hundred and deanery of West, lies about four miles nearly west-south-west from Liskeard, which is the post-office town, and about eight east-north-east from Lostwithiel. The only village in this parish is Trevillis: the manor of that name belongs to the Honourable Mrs. Agar, as representative of the Robartes family: it had been at an early period^z in the Willington family: in

two-sixths; the Honourable Mrs. Agar, James Buller, Esq., M.P., and the Rev. Robert Hoblyn, Esq., one-sixth each; the remaining sixth is subdivided.

^x Esch. Edw. I. and Edw. III.

^y It appears that the directions of his will were not punctually complied with; for, on opening the lower apartment or vault, not long ago, his remains were found to have been deposited in a coffin in the usual way. His effigies in white marble, which was placed in the upper apartment, still remains.

^z Temp. Ric. II.

1620 it was in moieties between the families of Mohun and Robartes. The manor of Penvrane belonged to the ancient family of Silvester, afterwards called Penvrane, before the year 1426; from them it is supposed to have passed in marriage, towards the latter part of the following century, to the Colyns: Elizabeth, daughter of John Colyn, brought it as a marriage-portion to the Treffry family: it has ever since passed with the Place estate, and is now the property of J. T. Austen, Esq. The barton was sold a few years ago, by Mr. Austen, to Mr. Raby.

There are two Bodranes in this parish, one of which belonged to an ancient family of that name, afterwards to the Hoblyns: one of these estates belongs to the heirs of the late Thomas Grylls, Esq., of Helston; the other to Mr. Bate. Tregow, formerly belonging to the Robartes family, afterwards to Sir James Laroche, Bart., is now the property of Mr. Samuel Rundle. The advowson of the rectory of this parish is in thirds; one of these is vested in Mr. Austen, as lord of the manor of Penvrane, to which the whole was formerly annexed; another to J. T. Coryton, Esq.; and a third to the Rev. Joseph Pomery of Bodmin, by purchase from Bate.

POUGHILL, in the hundred of Stratton, and in the deanery of Trigg-Major, lies one mile north-west from Stratton. The manor was given by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, to the abbey of Clive in Somersetshire: it was sold by King James I. to George Salter and John Williams: Dr. Borlase says, that it belonged in his time to Mr. John Stanbury of Broomhill: it is now the property of Thomas Trood, Esq., who purchased it of the late John Cunyngham Saunders, Esq., an eminent surgeon in London, well known by his institution of a hospital for diseases of the eye, and his improvements in that department of surgery. This manor consists only of a royalty, which extends over the parish, there being neither lands nor rent belonging to it.

William of Worcester, in his Itinerary of Cornwall, written in the reign of Edward IV., relates that, in the year 1437, Nicholas Radford, counsel for the Lord Bonville against Thomas Earl of Devon, was slain in his own house at Poughill, by Thomas, eldest son of the said Earl, who afterwards succeeded to the title.

Flexbury, in this parish, the residence of Mr. Ralph Cole, belongs to the Rev. Charles Dayman. Maer is the property and residence of Richard Martyn Braddon, Esq.; Broomhill, the property and late residence of Thomas Trood, Esq. Reeds has been lately built by John Vikry Jose, Esq., for his own residence.

* Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.

The well-known battle of Stratton was fought in this parish, near the town of Stratton, on a hill called, from its having been the position of the Earl of Stamford, the parliamentary general, Stamford's Hill^b: in the year 1713, a monument was erected on this spot, with the following inscription,—“ In this place the army of the rebels under the command of the Earl of Stamford received a signal overthrow by the valour of Sir Beville Granville and the Cornish army, on Tuesday the 6th of May 1643, by George Lord Lansdowne, comptroller of the household, and one of the principal secretaries of state.” This monument was taken down before the memory of any one now living: the tablet containing the inscription was removed to Stratton, and fixed on the front of the market-house; when some alterations were made in that building, it was again removed, and placed in the front of the Tree inn, where it still remains.

The great tithes of Poughill, which were appropriated to the priory of Launceston, have been sold in severalties; those of Flexbury, Hollabury, Coumbe, and Coumbe-parks, belong to George Boughton Kingdon, Esq. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown.

POUNDSTOCK, in the hundred of Lefnewth and in the deanery of Trigg-Major, lies 13 miles north-west from Launceston, and six south-south-west from Stratton, which is the post-office town. The only village in this parish is Tregoll. There is a fair at Poundstock on the Monday before Ascension-day. Poundstock was held under the manor of Launcels, as appears by the Exeter Domesday. The manor of West-Widemouth, in this parish, which had been granted by

^b The following extract of a letter, from the Rev. Walter Harte to Bishop Lyttelton, (preserved in the Marquis of Buckingham's MS. library, at Stowe,) dated from Port-Eliot, August 13, 1743, thus describes the site of the battle of Stratton:—

“ With pleasure, attention, and Clarendon's History in my great-coat pocket, I surveyed the ground whereon the battle of Stratton was fought. 'Tis an oblong hill, with two batteries raised on its eminence, capable of containing near 4000 men, the number of the parliamentary army, drawn up in close battalions. I thought Lord Clarendon the exactest of writers, till I reviewed the idea he had of this battle, and the place 'twas fought on, but *ex pede Herculem*.

“ The front of this oblong hill lay due west, defended with a straight lane, about 400 paces long, which served for a breast-work. The south and north parts were two sharp angles; but front and angles were all ascended to by a moderately gradual ascent. As it happened, so the attack fell judiciously and naturally in four places, as I think the historian tells us; twice, perhaps, in the front, and at each angle, north and south. (I learnt from tradition, that two small parties marched in a semicircle, and made an attack unexpectedly at the angles.) You would think by Clarendon, an attack was made on the east side; but that was impracticable, being exceedingly steep; skirted with wood, a rivulet, and morasses at bottom.

“ The error in the parliament-general was, lying open at too many places, not having ground enough to rectify any mistake, and the impracticability of retreating; for the troops must tumble one over another, and no art could re-collect them.”

Reginald

Reginald Earl of Cornwall to William Botterell or Bottreaux, in or about the reign of Henry II., passed, by successive female heirs, to the families of Hungerford and Hastings: it was purchased of one of the Earls of Huntingdon by the Grenville family, and having passed with the Kilkhampton estate, is now the property of Lord Carteret.

The manor of Woolston, which had long been in the Grenville family, and was one of their seats in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, upon a division of the property of that family between the coheiresses, fell to the share of Lord Gower, and was sold, about the year 1770, to the Rev. James Cotton, of whose representatives it was purchased, about the year 1794, by the Right Honourable Lord de Dunstanville, who is the present proprietor: the old mansion on this estate has been pulled down, and a farm-house built on the site. Lord de Dunstanville has also the manor of Penlean, which was inherited by his ancestors from the Heles, about the year 1674. An estate (probably the manor of Woolston) was given by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, to the abbey of Clive in Somersetshire. The manor of Penhallam, partly in this parish^c, has lately been sold, piece-meal, by the Rev. Charles Dayman.

Trebarfoot, the seat of an ancient family of that name, passed, by a female heir, to the Burgoynes: it was purchased, in 1804, of Mrs. Venning, heiress of the Burgoyne family, by the Rev. Charles Dayman, vicar of Poundstock. Penfowne, the seat of a family of that name, having been previously mortgaged, was sold in 1759, under a decree of Chancery, to Mr. Prideaux of Dartmouth, of whom it was purchased by the Rev. Charles Dayman: both these estates have since been conveyed by him to his nephew, John Dayman, Esq., of Padstow. Calmady, which was the original seat of the family of that name, is now a farm-house, the property of their representative, Calmady Pollexfen Hamlyn, Esq., who resides at Lea-Wood in Devonshire.

In the parish-church are memorials of the family of Trebarfoot, which became extinct in the year 1630.

The great tithes of Poundstock, which were appropriated to the college of Slapton in Devonshire, are now vested in G. F. Collins Browne, Esq.: after the Reformation they became the property of the Arundell family, of whom they were purchased, about the year 1780, by George Browne, Esq., grandfather of the present proprietor: John Dayman, Esq. is patron of the vicarage.

PROBUS, in the deanery and in the west division of the hundred of Powder, lies about two miles and a half nearly west from Grampound; three north-west

^c See p. 142.

from Tregony; and five east-north-east from Truro, which is the post-office town. A market on Mondays, long since disused, was granted, in the year 1320, to the treasurer of the cathedral of Exeter^d, to whom this church was appropriated; and two fairs, each for three days; one at the festival of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, the other at that of St. George the Martyr. There are now four fairs, all belonging to Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart.; two of them are vested in him in right of his manor of Lanprobus, the ancient possession of the college of Probus, and afterwards to the church of Exeter; one of the others was purchased of the Rev. Robert Hoblyn; they had both belonged to the family of Williams, and one of them is said to have been granted, soon after the Restoration, in approbation of the loyalty of this parish during the civil war. They are all large fairs for horses and cattle; and held April 5, April 23, July 5, and September 17.

The manor of Trelowthas was parcel of the possessions of the Bodrugans, and was granted with other estates, after the attainder of Sir Henry Bodrugan, to the ancestor of the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, who is the present proprietor. The manor of Tredenham was the property and original seat of the Tredenham family, who removed thence to Kellis in Cornely, and afterwards to Tregonan in St. Ewe: this manor was purchased of the Tredenham family, (which became extinct about the year 1708,) by Henry Hawkins, D.D., ancestor of Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart. Sir Christopher's seat is at Trewithan, in this parish, which barton was purchased, early in the last century, of Courtenay Williams, Esq., by Philip Hawkins, Esq. There is a view of Trewithan-house in Borlase's Natural History of Cornwall.

The manor of Trewithgy, or Treworgy, was part of the possessions of the ancient family of Wolvedon, or Wolvedon of Wolvedon *alias* Golden, in this parish; the last male heir of which died in the year 1512, as appears by his epitaph in Probus church: their large estates passed by a female-heir to the Tregians or Tregyans, who built a magnificent mansion at Golden: this mansion, of which the ruins still remain, was unfinished when Leland visited this county, in the reign of Henry VIII.: that author speaks of it as "richly begun, and amply, but not ended." Francis Tregian, of Golden, being then 28 years of age, having been accused, in the year 1577, of recusancy, and harbouring Cuthbert Mayne, a Romish priest, was found guilty; adjudged to have incurred a *præmunire*; his goods and estates seized, and himself imprisoned during the Queen's pleasure; after having lain some time, and been subjected to great hardships in Launceston gaol, his lady procured his removal to the King's Bench; he was afterwards removed to the Fleet, where, in 1593, he had been confined 13 years, his lady

^d Rot. Cart. 14 Edw. II.

having lived with him during the whole time of his imprisonment : she then had 18 children, 11 of whom had been born in the Fleet, and most of them then living. Norden, whose survey must have been written about the year 1602, as he had evidently seen Carew's work then printed, says, "for his and his wife's recusancie, and for some former observed offence committed, the land of Tregian was suspended, and himself near 20 years imprisoned ; but he is now at libertie, and liveth with sufficient glorie nere London ; havinge noe use of his lande, which was in the handes of the late Lorde Hunsdon, Lorde Chamberlaine to Her late Majestie. This gentleman's reliefe is thought to grow by the bounty of suche as affecte his parte." In July 1606, we are told that Mr. Francis Tregian, then an ancient gentleman, arrived at Douay on his way to Spain. Tregian's estates, consisting of several manors and other lands, then estimated at nearly 500l. per annum, were given by Queen Elizabeth to Sir George Cary, afterwards Lord Hunsdon ; whose widow, in the year 1607, sold the whole (except a small part which had been previously disposed of by her husband) to Francis Tregian the younger. Most of these estates, including the manor of Treworgy, and the barton of Golden, were alienated, either by this Francis, or by his younger brother Charles, (who survived, and was in possession of some of the estates in 1620,) to John Vincent^c. Charles Tregian was in Cardinal Allen's family, and published a work entitled, "*Planctus de Morte Cardinalis Alani*." Ezekiel Grosse, who became possessed of most of the Tregian property, purchased the barton of Golden of Vincent, and made it his residence ; his only daughter and heir married the ancestor of J. F. Buller, Esq., the present proprietor of these estates. Golden has been long occupied as a farm-house : the dilapidated part consists principally of a gateway and chapel, opposite to which is what is called the chaplain's apartment ; and within is a small room, with stone seats : they show a dungeon under an old tower, in which Cuthbert Mayne is said to have been confined.

Treworgy-house was successively the seat, as lessees, of the family of Williams, Harris, and Bone : it is now a farm-house of Mr. Buller's. Williams, the wealthy and charitable farmer, spoken of by Carew, was probably Williams of Treworgy ; that writer speaks of him as "grandfather to sixtie persons now living, and able lately to ride twelve myles in a morning, for being witness to the christening of a child, to whom hee was great-great-grandfather." This Williams was ancestor of the Williams's of Carvean, Treworgy, and Trehane, in this parish, and Truthan (in St. Erme), several times sheriffs of the county^d. Trehane

^c Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. 1.

^d The late John Williams Hope, Esq. was an immediate descendant of the Truthan branch of this family.

belonged, at an early period, to a family of that name, afterwards to the Scawens: the latter sold it to John Williams, Esq., of Carvean, who built a new house on this barton, now the seat of William Stackhouse, Esq., whose father, Dr. Stackhouse, (brother of the Rev. Thomas Stackhouse, author of the History of the Bible, and the Body of Divinity,) acquired it by marriage with a coheiress of the Williams' family. Carvean is now a farm-house of Mr. Buller's. There was another family of Williams of Treverne, in the parish of Probus^e, whose ancestor, five generations before 1620, married the heiress of Treverne: this family was a younger branch of that of Williams of Herringston, in Dorsetshire; the arms are different from those of Williams of Treworgy.^f

The manor of Trenowth belonged to the ancient family of that name, which became extinct in the reign of Henry VIII.; the coheiresses married Boscawen, Borlase, and Herle: this barton was inherited by the Herles^g, and was some time their seat: it is now a farm-house, the property of the Rev. George Moore, of Garlineck: the manor has been sold in lots. The manor of Hellan was purchased of the Wollocombe family in 1753, by John Roberts, and is now the property of his nephew Matthew Roberts, Esq., of Lamellan, in this parish. Trethower, some time a leasehold seat of the family of Huddy, is now a farm-house, belonging to J. T. P. B. Trevanion, Esq., as parcel of his manor of Cornely, otherwise Grogoth.

In the parish-church, which has a very handsome tower, built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth (within our remembrance, says Carew), is the monument of Thomas Hawkins, Esq., and the memorial of Wolvedon, before-mentioned. The church of Probus, and the rectorial estate, called in the survey of Domesday, Lanprobus, belonged to a college of canons at this place: this college consisted anciently of a dean, and five prebendaries: the dean had the patronage of the prebends: in 1268, Henry de Bollegh, Dean of Probus, conveyed the patronage to the Bishop of Exeter, and his successors for ever; probably he was the last dean. The prebendaries continued till the Reformation, when the college was dissolved, and pensions were assigned them: previously to this, they had each certain glebes, and portions of tithes, which were assigned by Bishop Stapleton in 1312. The church of Probus, with the right of nominating the prebendaries and the vicar, had before that time been granted by the Bishop to the treasurer of

^e Said at least in the pedigrees to be in Probus, but no place or house of the name is now known.

^f See p. cxvii, and p. clxiii.

^g It passed in the same manner as Prideaux, and was purchased of the representatives of Dr. Kendall's daughters. See p. 206.

the church of Exeter, and his successors: in this grant no mention is made of a dean^s. The lands belonging to the prebendaries, constituting the manor of Lanprobus, were granted by King Edward VI., in 1549, to Sir Thomas Pomeroy, and are now the property of Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart. The great tithes are now appropriated to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter: the Bishop is patron of the vicarage. The site of the college is supposed to have been near the churchyard, between the school-house and the parish road: the school-house is supposed to have been a chapel. There were chapels also at Golden, Hellan, Trelowthas, and Treworgy, and a small chapel or oratory in Trenowth wood, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and St. Mary. The Exeter registers speak also of a chapel of St. George.^h

A grammar-school at Probus was founded by Mr. John Williams of Treworgy, in 1688, and endowed with a salary of 10*l.* per annum: this school was formerly one of the principal seminaries in Cornwallⁱ: but in consequence of the smallness of the salary, it has not, of late, been kept up as a grammar-school; but only for reading, writing, arithmetic, &c. There is another reading-school, endowed with the interest of 100*l.* by Mrs. Hawkins.

QUETHIOCK, or QUTHIOCK, (anciently Cruetheke,) in the deanery and in the middle division of the hundred of East, lies four miles nearly east of Lifkeard, which is the post-office town, and about the same distance south-west of Callington. The principal village in this parish, except the church-town, is Trehunest.

The manors of Trehunsey, Penpoll, and Hammett, and the barton of Trecorne, formerly esteemed a manor, are the property of John Tillie Coryton, Esq.: Penpoll and Hammett have been long in his family. Penpoll was formerly in moieties, one of which had passed by purchase from Corbett to Kekewich, and from the latter to Coryton before 1620; the other was purchased by Coryton of Sprye, to whom it had been conveyed by Francis Tregian, Esq., the younger^k. The manor of Hammett had been, at an early period, in the family of Bruyn^l. Trehunsey was successively in the families of Chiverton, Batt, Gotley, and Rashleigh. Trehunsey, formerly a seat of the Chivertons, is now a farm-house. Holloughwood, or Holwood, formerly the seat of a younger branch of the Bonds of Earth, is now a farm-house, belonging to Mr. John Rogers, whose father purchased it

^s Borlase's Collections from the Registers of the see of Exeter.

^h Ibid.

ⁱ Polwhele's Literary History of Cornwall, p. 57.

^k Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. 1.

^l Esch. Hen. IV.—Edw. IV.

of the representatives of the Bonds. Leigh, many years the seat of a family of that name, long since extinct, is now occupied as a farm-house by the proprietor, Mr. William Hambly.

The great tithes of Quithiock were, in 1337, appropriated to a chantry at Haccomb, in Devonshire^m: they are now vested in Sir Henry Carew, Bart., of Haccomb, whose ancestors, the Courtenays, appear to have been, in the reign of Henry VI., patrons of the chantryⁿ: the Bishop of Exeter is patron. There was formerly a chapel at Townen in this parish, dedicated to St. Mary.^o

An alms-house for poor widows was founded at Quithiock by one of the Coryton family. The endowment, if there ever was any, has been lost, and no further particulars are known respecting its foundation.

RAME, in the deanery and in the south division of the hundred of East, lies at the south-east extremity of Cornwall, near the point of land, called from this village Rame-head: it is four miles south-south-west (across the ferry) from Plymouth-dock, which is the post-office town. The principal villages in this parish are the church-town and Cawsand.

The manor of Rame belonged, at an early period, to the Rames, from whom it passed, by successive female heirs, to the Durnfords and Edgcumbes: the latter became possessed of it in or about the reign of Henry V.: it is now the property of their descendant, the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, who is patron of the rectory. The barton of Rame, now called Rame-place, has passed through several hands, and is now the property and residence of Thomas Edwards, Esq. The manor of Combe, which, in the reign of Edward IV., belonged to the Bastard family, has long merged in that of Rame.^p

There was formerly a chapel on the Rame-head, dedicated to St. Michael^q, of which there are some remains. Rame-head is the nearest point of land to the Edystone light-house. Cawsand-bay is formed by part of this parish.

REDRUTH, a considerable market-town, in the deanery and in the east division of the hundred of Penwith, lies on the road from Launceston to the Land's-end, 49 miles from the former, 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ from the latter, and 262 $\frac{1}{4}$ from London.

^m Borlase's Collections.

ⁿ See Esch. 5 Hen. VI. 21.

^o Borlase's Collections.

^p Esch. 13 Edw. IV. (under the name of Glynn.)

^q Borlase's Collections from the Registers of the see of Exeter.

Two markets at this place, on Tuesday and Saturday, were granted in 1332 to William Basset, together with two fairs, each for four days, at Michaelmas and at the festival of St. Peter *ad vincula*. In 1502, John Basset, Esq., of Tehidy, then Lord of Redruth, had a grant of a weekly market at Redruth, and three fairs, April 21, July 23, and October 1. The markets were for a long time discontinued, and only the fairs kept. In Oliver Cromwell's time, Mr. Buller, of Morvall, procured a charter for a market on Fridays, which is said to have been confirmed by King Charles II. Mr. Tonkin observes, that the market was continued in his time, and enjoyed by the Buller family. There are now two weekly markets held on Wednesdays and Fridays: the latter, being the most considerable, is a great corn-market; Tonkin speaks of it as being, in his time, the best in the west of England. There are now three fairs; May 2, August 3, and October 12; chiefly for cattle, and other manufactures. The two former, and the markets, are the property of James Buller, Esq., M.P.; the other, commonly called Roast-goose-fair, belongs to Lord De Dunstanville. Redruth, in consequence of its situation, in the midst of the mining-district, has greatly increased in population. Its principal increase has been during the last century, since the working of the copper-mines, it having been in the proportion of at least six to one, as appears by the average of baptisms. The number of inhabitants in 1801, was 4,924; in 1811, 5,903, according to the returns made to parliament at those periods. The principal villages in the parish of Redruth are, Plaingwary and Redruth-Highway: the former was, as its name denotes, the playing-place, and there are still the remains of one of those rounds, in which the ancient plays were performed.

Lord De Dunstanville claims right of freewarren over the parish, as appertenant to his manor of Tehidy. The manor of Tolgoose or Tolgus belonged successively to the Wolvedons and Tregians; and having passed with the Golden estate, is now the property of James Buller, Esq., M.P., who has also the manor of Treworgie in this parish. The barton of Tolgoose, which was some time the seat of the family of Renfrey, and passed by marriage to that of Hufley, is now a farm-house: this barton has produced vast quantities of tin and copper.

The manor of Treleigh belonged also to the Tregians, and, at a later period, to the Eriseys, of whom it was purchased by the last of the ancient family of Pollard, who had long inhabited the barton, and became extinct in 1731. The manor and barton (on which is now a farm-house) were afterwards purchased of their representatives by Mr. Edward Moore, and are now vested in the

coheireffes of his descendant, the late John Moore Knighton, Esq.* The manor of Treruff has long been in the Trefusis family, and is now the property of Lord Clinton. The manor of Trefula, one of the estates which passed, by successive female heirs, from the family of Hiwis, to those of Colehill, Arundell, and Whittington, was divided into severalties among the coheirs of the latter. One of the coheireffes of Whittington married an ancestor of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., who now possesses a fifth and a sixtieth part of this estate : the remainder is the property of John Scorrier, Esq. The barton-house of Nether-Trefula, now in ruins, was some time the residence of the family of Haweis, to whom the greater part of the barton belonged. Treviewie, some time a seat of the Howells, afterwards of the family of Haweis, and still the property of the latter, is in the occupation of Mr. William Jenkin.

The parish-church, dedicated to St. Uny, is situated nearly half a mile from the town : it was rebuilt about the year 1770 : Lord de Dunstanville is patron of the rectory ; the advowson of which has been, from time immemorial, annexed to the manor of Tehidy. There are the remains of a chapel in the town, near the road, dedicated to St. Rumon. Mr. Tonkin says, that it was unroofed in his time, but that divine service had been performed in it within the memory of persons then living. There are meeting-houses at Redruth for the quakers and anabaptists ; the methodists have two in the town, and a third in the north part of the parish.

A large school-house was built by subscription at Redruth, in the year 1803 ; and a salary raised by the same means for a master to teach Latin, arithmetic, &c. ; but the subscription having been discontinued, the school was afterwards kept open by the master on his own account. There is a Sunday-school for about 150 boys and girls, attended by gratuitous teachers.

ROCHE, more frequently but improperly now written ROACH, lies in the deanery and in the east division of the hundred of Powder, five miles nearly east-south-east from St. Columb, which is the post-office town ; the same distance north-north-west from St. Austell, and six and a half south-west from Bodmin. The principal villages, exclusively of the church-town, are, Belovely and Tregofs.

The manor of Tregarrick is said to have belonged to the family of De Rupe, or De la Roche, which became extinct in 1357 : it is said that the heiress

* Mr. Knighton left three daughters, coheireffes, one of whom is unmarried ; the others married George Drake, Esq., and Captain Chadwick.

married

married Blundell, who took the name of Roche; the descendant of this family, in the reign of Henry VIII., left four daughters coheiresses, three of whom married into the families of Fortescue, Penkevil, and Boscawen: this manor having been inherited by the latter, is now the property of Lord Viscount Falmouth. The manor of Tremoderet, in this parish, belonged also, at an early period, to the family of De la Roche^s, afterwards to the Bodrugans: after the attainder of Sir Henry Bodrugan, it was granted by King Henry VII. to Sir Richard Edgcumbe, ancestor of the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, who is the present proprietor. The advowson, which in 1620 was in moieties between the families of Arundell and Kendall^t, is now vested in trustees, under the will of the late John Thornton, Esq., of Clapham. The parish-church is said to have been dedicated to St. Gomonda: the name of the parish is sometimes improperly written St. Roche; whereas it was called Roche long before the only saint in the Calendar of that name was born^u; and no doubt was so denominated from the remarkable rock (already described), which is situated about a quarter of a mile south-east from the church: on this rock, are the ruins of a small chapel dedicated to St. Michael. There was a chapel, with a cemetery, at Holywell, near Tremoderet.

Hainfborough or Hensborough, which Carew calls the arch-beacon of Cornwall, commanding a most extensive prospect, is partly in this parish.^x

RUAN-LANIHORNE, in the deanery and in the west division of the hundred of Powder, lies about two miles and a half south-west from Tregony, which is the post-office town, and about five miles and a half east-south-east from Truro. The only village, besides the church-town, is Treworga. Mr. Whitaker supposed that Ruan-Lanihorne was formerly a market-town^y. It seems not improbable that the market at Shepestall, granted to John Arcedekne in 1335^z, was in this parish: Thomas Arcedekne, when summoned to parliament in the reign of Edward I., was described as of Shepestall. We have not been able to find any place so called in the county; the circumstance of the ancient property and residence of the Arcedeknes being in this parish, and of there being a field adjoining to this parish, called Little Shepestall, renders it probable, that though the name has been long

^s Deed of the year 1259, among the Arundell papers.

^t Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.

^u St. Roche of Montpelier, who died in 1327.

^y See Polwhele's History of Cornwall, vol. ii. p. 215.

^z Rot. Cart. 9 Edw. III. See p. xxxix.

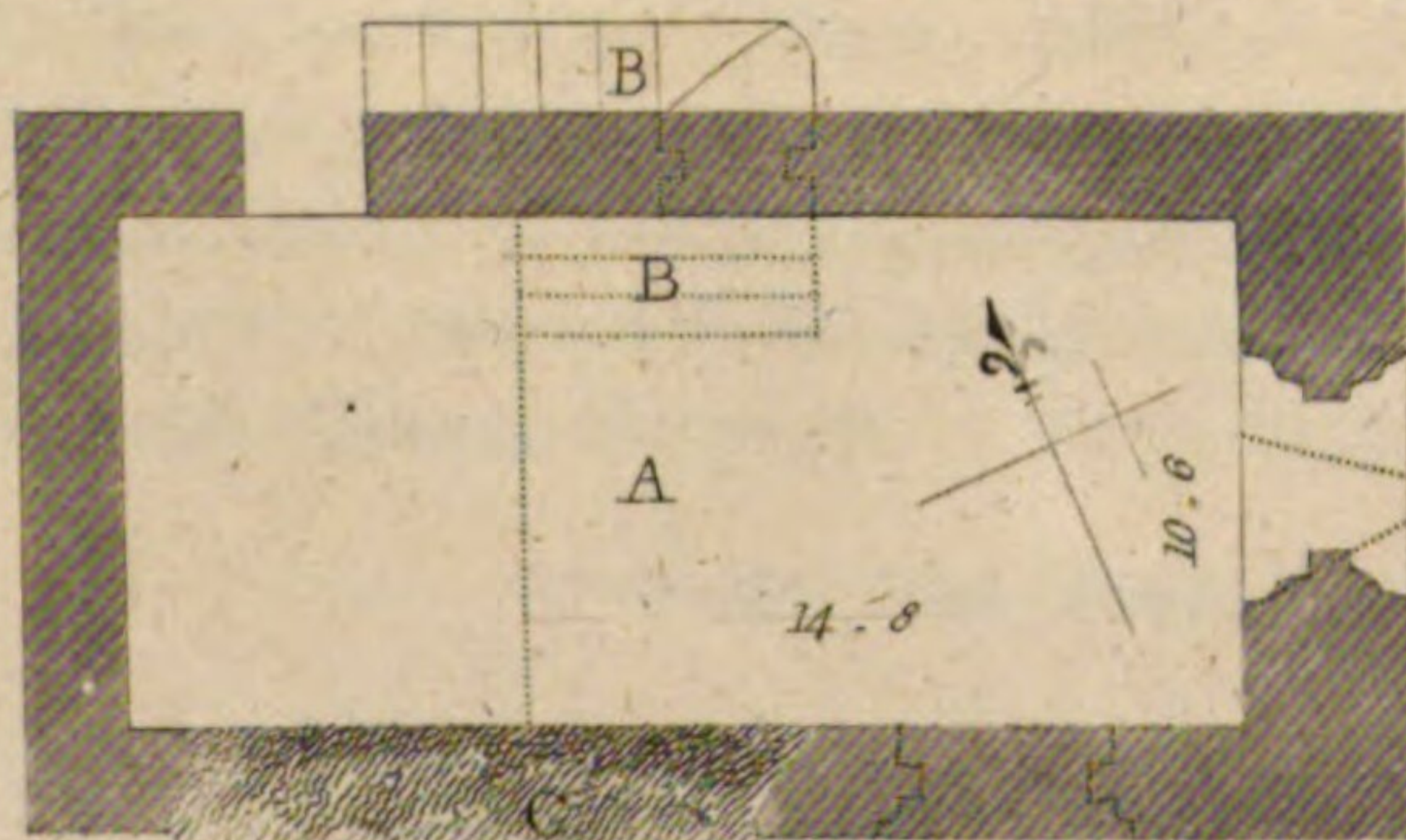
^x See p. clxxxv.



North East View of Roche Rock and Hermitage.



Arch of the East Window.



Plan of the Chapel and Hermitage

A. The Chapel; The dotted line shews the form and dimensions of the Cell under it.

B. B. Steps cut out of the Rock, leading from the Cell up to the Chapel.

C. Rock.

forgotten, the feat of the Arcedeknes in this place might formerly have been called Shepeftall. The manors of Lanihorne and Ellerkey, in this parish, and Veryan, were certainly the ancient property of the Arcedeknes, whose chief residence was at a castle in Lanihorne. William of Worcester speaks of it as standing, in his Itinerary of Cornwall, temp. Edward IV. A coheirefs of Arcedekne married Lucy; and the coheireffes of Sir William Lucy married into the families of Corbett and Vaux. One moiety of the manor of Lanihorne, being described as lately parcel of the poffeffions of Sir William Vaux attainted, was granted in 1462 to Avery Cornburgh²: this moiety paffed by purchase to the Tregians, and in 1620 belonged to Ezekiel Groffe; the other moiety was then vefted in Sir Henry Wallop, Knt. The manors of Lanihorne and Ellerkey now belong to Francis Gregor, Efq., of Trewarthenick, by purchase from Sir William Molefworth. They were formerly held under the honor of Launcefton, by the annual render of a brace of grey-hounds³. There are now no remains of Lanihorne caftle: Leland describes it "as a caftelle of an eight towers, then decaying for lak of coverture." Tonkin describes a large tower, which was pulled down in 1718; and fays, that within 30 years of the time of his writing, fix out of eight towers of the caftle had been ftanding: fome cottages have been built on the fite. The learned John Whitaker, B.D., who is well known in the literary world as the author of "The Hiftory of Manchester," the "Defence of Mary Queen of Scots," and other eftimated works, was about 30 years the refident rector of Ruan-Lanihorne, died there in the 73d year of his age, November 4th, 1808, and lies buried within the rails of the communion-table. The manor of Ardevora extends over part of this parish. The barton of Tretonk is held on leafe by Mr. John Brown, under Sir William Lemon, Bart. Treviles, in this parish, formerly a farm-houfe, was purchafed by the late John Luke, Efq. for his own refidence, and is now the feat of his fon, Rear-Admiral William Luke. The rectory of Ruan-Lanihorne is in the patronage of Corpus-Chrifti College in Oxford.

RUAN-MAJOR, in the deanery and in the weft divifion of the hundred of Kirrier, lies about eight miles fouth-fouth-eaft from Helfton, which is the poft-office town. The manor of Eriſey belonged, for many generations, to the ancient family of that name, which became extinct in the year 1722, and paffed with their heirefs to Colonel John Weft: it has been ſince purchafed by the Falmouth family, and is now the property of Lord Viſcount Falmouth. About two-thirds of the

² Rot. Parl. V. 586.

³ Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. 1.

barton

barton are in this parish, the remainder in Grade. The manor-house, which was the seat of the Eriseys, and was rebuilt about the year 1620, stands partly in each parish. The barton of Penhale, parcel of the manor of Erisey, belongs, also, to Lord Falmouth.

The church of Ruan-Major, described as in Tyrath, belonged to the Carminows, from whom it passed, by successive female heirs, to the Treverbins and Reskymers. The patronage of the rectory is now vested in the Rev. William Robinson, in whose family it has been for a considerable time. There are the remains of an ancient chapel about the centre of the parish.

RUAN-MINOR, in the deanery and in the west division of the hundred of Kirrier, lies about 10 miles nearly south-south-east from Helston, which is the post-office town. The principal village in this parish is Cadgwith, a populous fishing-cove. The manor of Tretheves, Lucies, and Rosswick, chiefly in this parish and Grade, was, in ancient times, in the Carminows: on the partition between the coheiresses of Carminow, it was allotted to Trevarthian, whose heiress brought it to the Reskymers: John Reskymer was in possession in 1620: it was afterwards in the Bellots, of whom it was purchased in 1704 by the Robinsons: having been alienated by the latter to the late Mr. Fonnereau, it was purchased of him, about the year 1780, by Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart., who is the present proprietor. The Robinsons had a seat at Cadgwith. The advowson of the rectory, which had before passed with the manor above-mentioned, was retained by the Robinsons, and still belongs to that family. The Rev. Thomas Robinson, rector of this parish, author of "Reasons for the Belief of a Christian," and other works, died in the month of April 1814. The rector of this parish, by ancient usage and prescription, claims a right (which always is admitted) of sending a horse into a certain field, in the parish of Landewednack, whenever it is cropped with corn, and taking away as many sheaves as the horse can carry on his back.

ST. SAMPSON, commonly known in the neighbourhood by its ancient name of Glant, is situated in the deanery and in the west division of the hundred of Powder, about four miles south-south-east from Lostwithiel, and about three north from Fowey, which is the post-office town. The principal village in St. Sampson is Golant or Glant, which formerly gave name to the parish. The manor or honor of Lantyan, in this parish, was among the ancient possessions of the Montacutes, Earls of Salisbury. On the attainder of Margaret Countess of Salisbury^b, who was beheaded

^b Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. p. 222.

in 1541, it fell to the crown. This estate is now the property of William Rashleigh, Esq., M.P.: the Rashleighs were possessed of it, as early as the year 1620.^c The Earls of Salisbury had a castle here, the site of which is called Castle-Dore: William of Worcester, in his Itinerary (temp. Edw. IV.), speaks of it as a dilapidated castle, by the name of Dirford, near Golonant.

Pencoite, or Penquit, was the seat of a family of that name, afterwards of the Barrets, whose heiress brought it to the Prestwoods: the last mentioned family possessed it as late as the year 1734: it is now the seat of Thomas Graham, Esq., being held on lease under the Rashleighs, who purchased of Prestwood. Great-Torfrey, some time a seat of the family of Couch, was purchased of them, in 1804, by Mr. Sleman, the present proprietor and occupier.

This parish was formerly a chapelry to Tywardreth. In 1507, there was an agreement between the inhabitants of the chapelry and the parishioners of Tywardreth, about a cemetery at the chapel of St. Sampson at *Gullant*^d: from this time, probably, it has been deemed a separate parish. Mr. Rashleigh is impropriator of St. Sampson's, and patron of the curacy. The tithes were formerly appropriated to the priory of Tywardreth: the great tithes were granted by Queen Elizabeth to Thomas Kendall, Esq., who sold to the Barrets; the small tithes were granted by King Henry VIII. to ——— Curzon.

SANCREED, or SANCREET, in the deanery and in the west division of the hundred of Penwith, lies six miles and a half nearly north-east from the Land's-end, and three and a half nearly west from Penzance, which is the post-office town. The principal villages in this parish are, Bejouans, Bosvennen, Botreah, Sellan, Trenuggo, and Tregonnebris.

The manor of Tregonnebris, the only manor now known in the parish, is in severalties between James Buller, Esq., M.P., by inheritance from Grosse; Messrs. Alexander Marrack, George Hosken, and Pascoe Ellis. Bosvennen, formerly esteemed a manor, belonged, in the reign of Edward IV., to the family of Phelip^e: the barton, on which is now a farm-house, is the property of Mrs. Hunt. The bartons of Botreah, belonging to the family of Usteck, and Sellon, belonging to John Borlase Esq., are occupied also by farm-houses. Drift, which we suppose to be the same as Driff, which was the ancient seat of the Trewrens, is now a farm-house, the property of Mr. Alexander Marrack, and Mr. Peter Harvey.

^c Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. 1.

^d Borlase's Collections from the Registers of the see of Exeter.

^e See Rot. Pat. 20 Edw. IV.

The great tithes are appropriated to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, who are patrons of the vicarage. There are the remains of three ancient chapels in this parish; chapel Uny, in the small village of Brahan; another in the small village of Bosence; and a third on Chapel-downs.

SENNEN, in the deanery and in the west division of the hundred of Penwith, is the most westerly parish in England, lying near the Land's-end, about eight miles and half west-south-west from Penzance, which is the post-office town. The principal villages in this parish are, Mayon (called by Martyn, Mean), Penrose, and Trevear. Mean is the last village towards the Land's-end. The large stone spoken of by Dr. Borlase, called Table-Mean, concerning which there is a tradition that three Kings once dined together at it on a journey to the Land's-end, is in this village, in which is a house of entertainment for travellers: on the western side of its sign is inscribed, "The first Inn in England;" on the eastern side, "The last Inn in England." The Land's-end, which, according to Dr. Berger^f, is 391 feet above the level of the sea; Cape Cornwall^g, and Whitland-bay, are in this parish: it was at this bay that King Stephen landed on his first arrival in England; also King John on his return from the conquest of Ireland, and Perkin Warbeck in the reign of Henry VIII.: near this bay is the site of an ancient castle, called Castle-Mean. The manor of Mean or Mayon, as it is now spelt, belongs to Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., and Dionysius Williams, Esq. The barton of Penrose was, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the seat of the family of Jones: it is now the property of Lord Falmouth. The barton of Treveare was some time the seat of the Ellis family: a part of this estate was, by purchase, the property of the late Rev. Edward Giddy; the remainder belongs to —Thackworth, Esq. The houses on these bartons are now occupied by farmers.

Sennen is parcel of the deanery of St. Burian, to which this is a daughter-church: the dean has the great tithes. There are the remains of a chapel near Whitland-bay.

On one of the rocks called the Longships, off this coast, is a light-house, constructed in 1797, by Mr. Smith, under the directions of the Trinity-house.

SHEVIOCK, in the deanery and in the south division of the hundred of East, lies two miles south-south-east from St. Germans, which is the post-office town, and seven miles west from Plymouth-dock. The principal village in this parish

^f See his Paper in the Geographical Transactions.

^g See p. clxxxiv.

is Crafhole. Crafhole, called in ancient records, Croftil-borowe, had formerly a weekly market on Wednesdays, granted in 1314 to Nicholas Dawnye^b, then lord of Sheviock, with a fair for three days at the festival of St. James: the market has been long discontinued: there is now at this place a cattle fair (of late establishment), held at Ladyday, and a holyday fair (of long standing) on Easter Tuesday. Carew, speaking of this village, says, "a poore village, but a much frequented thorow-fare, somewhat infamous, not upon any present deserts, but through an inveterate byword; viz. that it is peopled with 12 dwellings, and 13 cuckolds: for as the dwellings are more than doubled, so I hope the cuckolds are lesse than singled. Howsoever, many wayfarers make themselves glee, by putting the inhabitants in mind of this privilege; who againe, especially the women, (like the Campellians in the north and the London bargers,) forflow not to baigne them, (unlesse they plead their heels the faster,) with a worse perfume than Jugurth found fault with in the dungeon, where the Romanes buried him alive, to attend his languishing and miserable death." At Wrinkle-Cove is an ancient pier, and a considerable pilchard-fishery.

The manor of Sheviock was anciently in the family of De Alneto, Dannye, or Dawney, of whom Nicholas had summons to parliament as a baron, in the reign of Edward I.: their heiress brought it to the Courtenaysⁱ. On the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter, in 1538, this manor escheated to the crown, and was granted in 1554, by King Edward VI., to Sir Walter Mildmay, and by him sold in 1558 to Thomas Carew, Esq.: it is now the property of the Right Honourable Reginald Pole Carew, M.P., representative of the ancient family of Carew. Mr. Pole Carew purchased in 1798, under the powers of the land-tax redemption act, the manor or borough of Crafhole or Crofhole, which, after the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter, had been annexed to the duchy of Cornwall.

In the parish-church are some ancient monuments, said by Carew to be of the Dannye or Dawney family: one of them appears to be that of Sir Edward Courtenay, who married the heiress of Dawney^k. Mr. Carew is impropriator of the great tithes, and patron of the vicarage.

^b Rot. Cart. 8 Edw. II. Dugdale says, two markets, Wednesday and Friday: Wednesday only is mentioned in the charter.

ⁱ Edward Courtenay, third son of Hugh, Earl of Devon, in the fourteenth century, married Emmeline, the heiress of Dawney.

^k See the account of Ancient Sepulchral Monuments.

SITHNEY, commonly called Sinney, in the deanery and in the west division of the hundred of Kirrier, lies about two miles nearly west-north-west of Helston. The principal villages, exclusively of the church-town, are Gwavas, St. Johns, Lanner-vean, Millingoos, Penrose, Portleven, Prospidnick, Tregoose, Trevarnoe, and Truthall. At St. John's, which almost adjoins the town of Helston, was the hospital or priory of St. Mary Magdalen, or St. John the Baptist, said to have been founded by one of the Killegrews: Bishop Stafford, when he was at Helston in 1411, granted an indulgence to all benefactors to the poor of this hospital: its revenues, at the time of the dissolution of religious houses, were valued at 12l. 6s. 4d.^m: this hospital is said to have been dependant on the priory of St. Michael's Mount.

The manor of Truthall is said, by Hals, to have belonged to the Knights-Hospitallers, but we do not find it enumerated by Dugdale among the ample possessions of that fraternity: it is more likely that it belonged to the priory of St. John before-mentioned. After the Reformation, we find it in the family of Nants or Nanceⁿ, who were succeeded by the Arundells of Tolverne. The first Arundell of Truthall was Captain John Arundell, an active royalist in the reign of Charles I., who, after the Restoration, was made deputy-governor of Pendennis castle. Truthall was purchased of the Arundells by the late Mr. Justice Buller, and is still vested in his family. The manor-house is now occupied by a farmer.

The manor of Penrose was, from an early period, the property, and its barton the residence, of the ancient family of that name, which became extinct by the death of John Penrose, Esq., in 1744. Mrs. Cuming, niece of Mr. Penrose^o, who inherited under her uncle's will, sold this estate in 1770 to John Rogers, Esq., the present proprietor. Penrose, now the seat of Mr. Rogers, is near the small lake already described, called Looe-pool^p: this lake was measured in 1771, and found to contain 163 statute acres; but it varies according to the season of the year. The surrounding scenery is very beautiful; the lake abounds in water-fowls, and a peculiar species of trout, called the Looe-trout. The Treville family formerly held lands near Helston, by the service of providing a boat and nets for the King's use in Looe-pool, during the whole time of his stay, whenever he should visit Helston.^q

The manor of Fenton or Venton-Vedna, in this parish, was purchased in 1768, by Sir William Lemon, Bart., of Sir Edward Dering, Bart., and others, being the representatives of the Lowers. A considerable part of the lands of this manor belongs to John Rogers, Esq. The manor of Trannack belongs to Lord

^m Dugdale. ⁿ Norden. ^o See p. cx. ^p See p. clxxxix. ^q Hals, from Placita temp. Edw. I.
Falmouth:

Falmouth : Mrs. Cuming, as heiress of the Penroses, has a moiety of the tenement. The manor of Prispidnick, which belonged to the Arundells, was purchased of Lord Arundell by Christopher Wallis, Esq. The manor of Penventon, which had been in the Killegrews, was sold in parcels in the year 1690. The manor of Antron belonged to an ancient family of that name, whose heiress, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, brought it to the Paynters: it was purchased of the latter in 1670, by the Hoblyns, the descendant of whom (the Rev. Robert Hoblyn) sold the barton to John Rogers, Esq., late commander of one of His Majesty's packet-boats, and the manor to Messrs. Grylls, Borlase, and Scott, solicitors at Helstone. Captain Rogers resides at Antron-lodge.

Trevarnoe, formerly the seat of a family of that name, is now the property and residence of Christopher Wallis, Esq. Gwavas, some time the seat of an extinct family of that name, is now occupied by a farmer: a moiety of the barton belongs to John Rogers, Esq.; the other moiety to William Carlyon, Esq. and Mrs. Elizabeth Veale, as representatives of the Gwavas family.^r

In the parish-church are memorials for John Arundell, Esq. (the first of that family who possessed Truthall), son of Thomas, 1671; and Richard Hoblyn of Antron, 1692. A tomb-stone had enough of the inscription remaining, in Borlase's time, to shew it to have been that of Bernard Penrose, prior of St. John's hospital, who died in 1532.^s The great tithes, which were formerly appropriated to the college of Glasfeney, and which, since the Reformation, were in the family of Paynter, are now the property of Admiral Spry. The Bishop of Exeter is patron of the vicarage. There was formerly a free chapel at Truthall, with a cemetery: the ruins of the chapel remained in Tonkin's time.

SOUTHILL, in the deanery and middle division of the hundred of East, lies about three miles nearly north-west from Callington, which is the post-office town, and eight north-east from Lifkeard.

The great manor or franchise of Callilond or Kalliland, to which the church of Southill was appendant, is of very extensive jurisdiction: it belonged formerly to the baronial family of Stafford^t: two-thirds of this manor passed from the Staffords, by a coheiress, to Willoughby Lord Brook, and are now vested in Lord

^r The coheiresses married Carlyon and Veale.

^s MS. Collections. A coffin was some years ago found in a field at Higher-Penrose, with an inscription on it, purporting it to have been that of the above-mentioned Bernard Penrose.

^t Carew's Survey, f. 41. b.

Clinton: the other third part was in the crown, and granted by King Richard III. to John Coryton, Esq. of Newton: this belonged, in 1620, to the Glanvilles^a, and is now vested in Richard Strode, Esq.

Manaton, in this parish, many years the seat of a family of that name, is now the property of Sir W. P. Call, Bart.: there is a farm-house on the barton; the old mansion of the Manatons is dilapidated. Lord Clinton is patron of the rectory.

ST. STEPHENS in Brannell lies in the deanery and in the east division of the hundred of Powder, four miles nearly west from St. Austell, which is the post-office town, and seven north-east from Truro. The manor of Brannell was granted by King John to Richard Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans, who gave it to Richard de Cornubia or Cornwall, his natural son by Joan de Valletort (widow of Sir Alexander Oakeston). From the Cornwalls it passed, by successive female heirs, to the families of Hendower, Tregarthyn, and Tanner. It was mortgaged by the latter to Sir John Baber, who afterwards purchased the equity of redemption of the heiresses of that family. Sir John Baber sold this manor and Trethosa to Thomas Pitt, Esq. of Boconnoc: having since passed with that estate, they are now, in right of his lady, the property of the Right Honourable Lord Grenville. The manor-house of Brannell, called Court, has been pulled down: the Tanners were the last family who inhabited it. Godfrey de Cornwall, a Carmelite friar, author of several learned works about the year 1300, was of the family of Cornwall above-mentioned, and said to have been born at Court.

The manor of Bodinneck belonged to the Carminows of Boconnoc, from whom it passed to the Courtenays: it was afterwards in the family of Pye, and was sold by them to John Tanner, Esq., M.P. for Grampound, who made Bodinneck his residence: it is now a farm-house, the property of Lord Grenville. The manor of Tolgarrick has long been in the Trevanion family, and is now the property of J. P. T. B. Trevanion, Esq. The barton of Trenague was the original residence of the Trethewey family, who had seats also at Mellidor, Penhale, and Tregargas, in this parish: these are all now farm-houses. Refuggac, which in 1620 belonged to the Robartes family, was many years the seat of the Truscotts:

^a Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.

it is now a farm-house, held on lease by the representatives of the late Admiral of that name, under Lord Grenville.

In the parish-church is the tomb of Hugh Wolridge, a physician, who died in 1652, in the 30th year of his age*. This church is consolidated with those of St. Michael-Caerhayes, and St. Dennis, forming an united rectory, which is a sinecure, and a vicarage. St. Michael is the mother-church, but St. Dennis and St. Stephen are separate parishes. The rectory and vicarage are held by the same incumbent: Lord Grenville is patron.

In this parish are the clay-pits already spoken of.^y

ST. STEPHENS, near Saltash, lies a mile west-south-west from that town (which is within the parish), in the deanery and in the south division of the hundred of East. The principal villages in this parish, exclusively of the church-town, are Buraton, Carkeel, and Trematon. The manor and honor of Trematon, in this parish, was held under Robert Earl of Moreton and Cornwall, in the reign of William Rufus, by Reginald de Valletort, whose descendant, Roger de Valletort, the last heir male of the family, gave it to Richard Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans. In the year 1315, Peter Corbet and Henry de Pomeroy commenced a suit in parliament, with a view of recovering this estate, on the grounds that the said Roger was not in his right mind when he made the deed of gift. The pro-

* On this tomb is the following epitaph:—

“ Ingenuas didicit (quas optime coluit) artes;
Ægrotis didicit pharmaca sana dare.
In Christo didicit tantum succumbere morti;
Definit ulterius discere Doctor Hugo.

“ Borne at Penkevell, and in Cambridge bred
A scholler, in Breda I studied
Phisicke, till, forced by her unkindly aire
Back to my country to make my repaire;
Sicke I return'd, though furnished with skill
To cure, and did cure others that were ill:
But my grief scorning to give ground to art,
Left me not till 'tad made my soule depart;
She glad to doo't, in Creede I chanc'd to dye,
But in St. Stephen's chose entomb'd to lye.”

^y See p. clxxxii.

ceedings,

ceedings, which had been some time dormant, were renewed in 1327, but, as it appears, without success: a compromise afterwards took place, for in 1339 we find Henry de Pomeroy, in consideration of an annuity of 40l., releasing to Edward the Black Prince all right and title to the honor and castle of Trematon, as heir of Roger de Valletort: the preceding year this estate had been annexed to the duchy of Cornwall. The Prince granted the manor of Trematon for life to Sir Nigel Loring², who had been his brave companion in arms during the wars with France, and who, it is probable, made Trematon-Castle his occasional residence. Sir Nigel had estates in Bedfordshire, where he is said to have been buried.

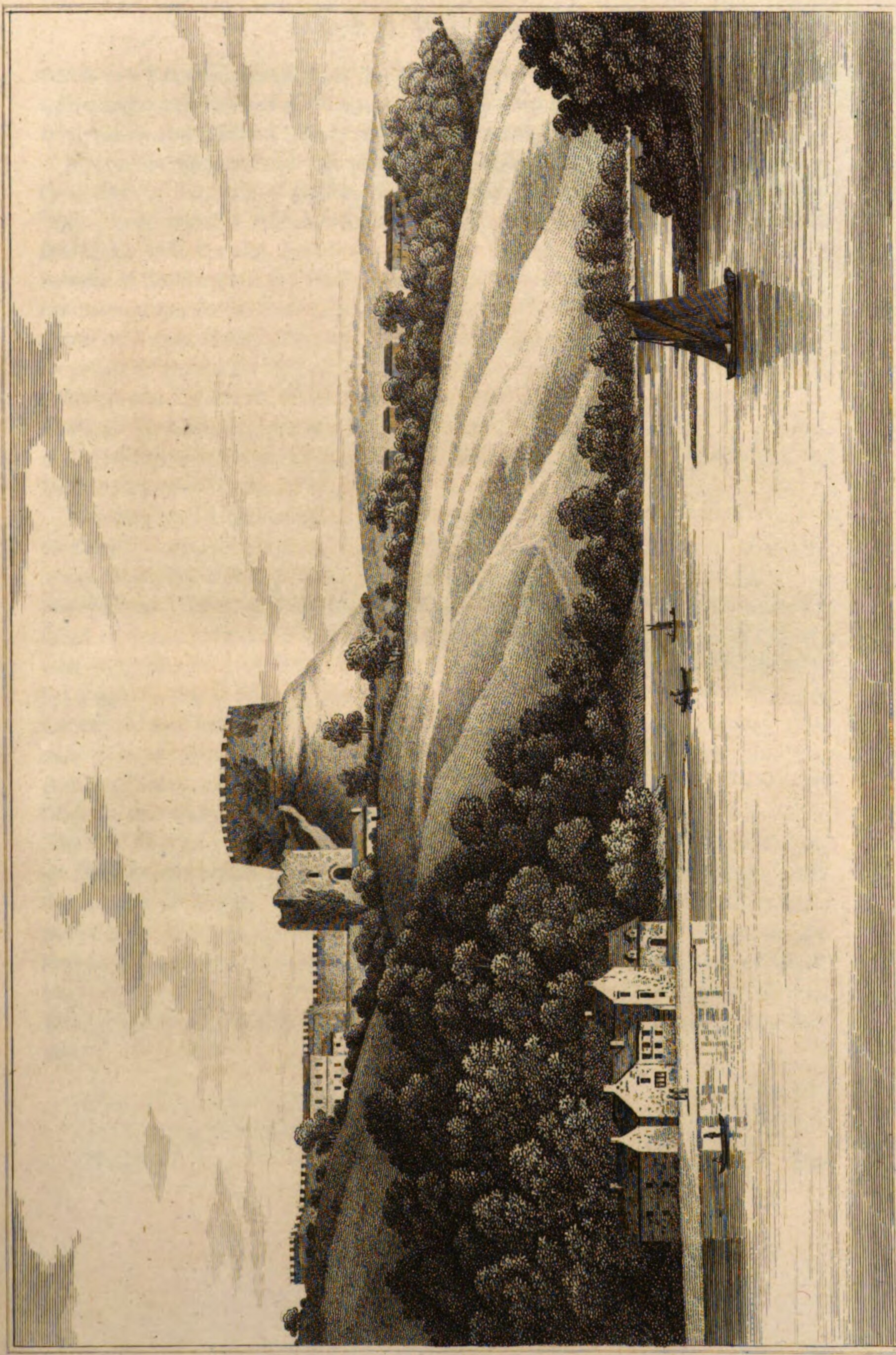
Carew relates, that, during the Cornish commotions in 1549, Sir Richard Grenville held this castle for awhile against the rebels; that having been induced to quit it, for the purpose of holding a parley with the besiegers, they intercepted his return, seized on the castle, sent him a prisoner to Launceston gaol, and plundered and ill-treated his lady and her attendants. We find no account of this castle having been occupied by either party during the civil war in the seventeenth century.

A survey of the duchy of Cornwall, bearing date 1337,³ describes a hall in Trematon-castle, with a kitchen and lodging-chamber, as built by Edmund Earl of Cornwall; and speaks of an ancient chapel within the gate: Carew speaks of the inner buildings of this castle, as "all sunke into ruine; the ivie tapissed walls of the keepe and base-court only remaining, and a poor dwelling for the keeper of the gaol." The survey made by order of parliament in 1650, after stating that lands were held under the honor, by the service of the tenants repairing every one his part of the castle; adds, that it was so much out of repair, that there was scarcely any thing left but the walls on the south side; that there was on that side an old ruined house, in which the keeper dwelt, and kept the prisoners arrested in the honor^b. On the south-east side was a barn, which had been a chapel; near which was a gate-way, with several rooms, all in ruins. There are still considerable remains of the old castle. A modern house has of late been erected within the base-court, by Benjamin Tucker, Esq., surveyor-general of the duchy of Cornwall. Trematon-

² See an account of the revenues of Edward the Black Prince, 47, 48, and Edw. III. among the records at the Tower.

³ In the Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.

^b Hals speaks of the prison as in his time still in use for all places within the jurisdiction of the honor, which extended into Devonshire.



Drawn by J. H. P. H. H. H.

Engraved by L. H. H. H.

Trematon Castle from the River Lynher.

Published March 1883 by T. Cadell & W. Davies, Strand.

stands in a beautiful situation on the banks of the Lyner. Carew says, that the lord-warden was steward of Trematon-castle by patent, Anthony Rous, bailiff by inheritance, and Richard Carew of Anthony (himself), keeper by lease.

Martin de Ferrers held the manors of Shillingham and Hornaeot, and was succeeded by his great-grandson, John Bonville, descended from his daughter Joan. Lord Bonville sold the manor of Shillingham to Jasper Horsey, clerk, who settled it, with Combe, parcel thereof, on a chantry founded by himself. The manors of Shillingham and Trehan, and Combe farm, have been more than two centuries in the Buller family, the elder branch of which became extinct by the death of James Buller, Esq. of Shillingham, (who had been one of the representatives of the county in two parliaments,) in 1710; when the Shillingham estate passed to the Bullers of Morval, and is now the property of James Buller, Esq., M.P., of Downes, near Crediton in Devonshire. There are scarcely any remains of the old mansion at Shillingham, which was some time the chief seat of the Bullers, except the ruins of the chapel.

The manor of Ashe-torre or Effes-torre, the site of which is a rock at the bottom of Saltash town, abutting on the water, has an extensive jurisdiction, although it was itself held as seven fees under the honor of Trematon. Carew speaks of this rock as "invested with the jurisdiction of a manor, and that it claymed the suites of many gentlemen as his freeholders in knights' service." This manor, which extends its jurisdiction into several parishes in Cornwall and Devonshire, belonged to the ancient family of Fleming of Devonshire, barons of Slane in Ireland: it was sold in the sixteenth century, by Nicholas and Robert Dillon, sons and heirs of Anne, one of the sisters and coheiresses of Christopher Fleming, Baron of Slane, to Thomas Wyvell, Esq., from whose family it passed, by a female heir, to the ancestor of Francis Wills, Esq. of Saltash, the present proprietor. The site of this manor is thus described in old papers^c:—"All that messuage, dwelling-house, palace, &c. and waste ground in and nigh Ashe-torre Rock, with the remains of houses, on which premises manor-courts were held, all unconnected with any other person's land, and forming a peninsula, situated at the bottom of Fore street or road, in the borough of Saltash, on a rock, part of which abutteth into the sea." "A record of the year 1620," says Thomas Wyvell, Esq., "claimeth Wadsworth as parcel of the demesne of the manor of Ashe-torre."^d

^c Communicated by Mr. Wills to the Rev. F. V. Jago.

^d Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.

The manor of Carkeel, which belonged to the Wyvells, and before to the Nicholls family, is now vested in the executors of the late Mr. Frederick Dansey, who purchased of Stephen Drew, Esq.

The manor of Trevellard belonged, in the year 1620, to the Rolles and Wyvells, in moieties^c; Thomas Williams then claimed it to be held under his manor of Torrpik^f: this manor was purchased of Mr. Wills, together with Wyvellcombe, the ancient feat of the Wyvells, by Sir Edward Buller, by whom they were both sold to Mr. Richard Billing, the present proprietor and occupier.

The manor of Notter, now the property of the Right Honourable Reginald Pole Carew, M.P., was purchased, in 1551, of William Clopton, by Sir Richard Edgcumbe, whose nephew, Peter Edgcumbe, Esq., sold it, in 1590, to Mr. Carew's ancestor, Richard Carew, Esq. of Anthony, author of the "Survey of Cornwall."

The barton of Earth, called a manor in a record of the year 1620,^g was the property and feat of the ancient family of Earth, whose heiress brought it to the Bonds: it is now a farm-house belonging to the devisees of the late Mrs. Connock^h. Ince or Innes was at an early period in moieties between John de Innes and Thomas de Stonehouse: the whole was afterwards in Charles Blount, Earl of Devon, who had purchased a moiety of William Marquis of Winchesterⁱ, they having been coheirs of Willoughby Lord Brooke. Ince is now the feat of Edward Smith, Esq., who purchased it of Pendock Neale, Esq., of Nottinghamshire. Burell, the feat of John Burell, Esq., has been the residence of his ancestors from a very early period, certainly before the reign of Edward II., when one of them married the coheirs of Woodland. Stocketon-house, built about the year 1770, by Stephen Drew, Esq., is now the property of the Honourable Vice-Admiral De Courcy, by whom it has been improved, for his own residence. Weard-house, built by Admiral Harrison, who distinguished himself in the Monmouth, in the year 1747, and died in 1759, is now the property of Captain Harrison, of the artillery, and let to occasional tenants: it commands a fine view of the Tamar, Plymouth, &c.

Carew relates, that in the church of St. Stephen's a leaden coffin was found about the middle of the sixteenth century; but the grounds on which he supposes it to have been that of Orgarius Duke of Cornwall, are very weak; for it appears that all he learned from his informant, who had been an eye-witness of the

^c Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.

^f We cannot learn any thing of the site or present proprietor of this manor.

^g (See note ^c.) It was then held under the manor of Bigbury in Devonshire.

^h See p. 58.

ⁱ Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.

discovery, fourscore years before, was, that an inscription on the lead imported that it contained the body of a duke, whose heiress married a prince. In this church are monuments for Master Hechins, as Carew calls him, lessee of the great tithes in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, whose heiress married George Wadham; Mary, daughter and coheir of Edward Stradling, and wife of Samuel Rolle, Esq. (1613); and a daughter of F. Buller, Esq., who married Arthur Burell, Esq., and died in 1635. A manor in St. Stephens, called the Sanctuary manor, is held on lease under the church of Windsor, together with the great tithes, by Mr. Thomas Edwards, who lately purchased it of the Buller family: James Buller, Esq., M.P., is patron of the vicarage. The church of St. Stephen's was given to Windsor College by the Black Prince.

There is no endowed alms-house in this parish; but Mrs. Ellen Mabbot, in 1771, gave certain lands, now let at 70l. per annum, the rent of which is to be given to poor widows, at the discretion of the proprietor, for the time being, of the mansion of Earth^k, and the minister of the parish. Sir John Hayward, Knt., of the city of Rochester, having in 1635 given his manor of Minster, in the isle of Shepey, to be sold, and the money to be applied to the relief of the poor, according as the discretion of his trustees should direct; and this trust having devolved to J.F. Buller, Esq., of Shillingham, he laid out the sum of 120l. in lands at Shillingham, now producing 14l. per annum, for the benefit of the poor of this parish.

The town of Saltash, formerly called Esse and Afsheburgh, is situated on a steep ascent upon the banks of the Tamar, consisting of three principal streets, which, as Carew observes, "every shower washes clean." Saltash was made a free borough in the reign of King John, or that of Henry III., by Reginald de Valletort, who confirmed to the burghesses divers privileges which they had enjoyed under his ancestors: these privileges were confirmed by King Richard II. In the year 1682, King Charles the Second granted this borough a renewed charter of incorporation^l, under which the body-corporate was defined to consist of a mayor and six aldermen, styled the council of the borough, who had liberty to choose a recorder. A new charter was procured in 1774, under which the corporation consists of a mayor, aldermen, and an indefinite number of burghesses.

^k Most probably Earth belonged at that time to Mrs. Mabbot: it is not unlikely that she was heiress of the last of the Bond family who possessed Earth. We have no exact account when they ceased to possess it.

^l In the proceedings of a Chancery suit between the executors of Nicholas Tyack and the corporation, Tyack is accused of having obtained a resignation of the charter of 27 Eliz., and procured a new charter 30 Car. II.: B. Willis says, that there had been several charters preceding that of 1682 (35 Car. II.), but that was the charter in his time in force.

Saltaſh has ſent two members to parliament ever ſince the reign of Edward VI. The right of election is veſted in the mayor, aldermen, and the holders of burgage-tenements; the number of electors being about 120. Some names of eminence appear in the liſt of representatives, as Sir Francis Cottington, Edward Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon, and Edmund Waller, the poet.

There was a market attached to the caſtle of Trematon, and probably held at Saltaſh, when the ſurvey of Domeſday was taken: it is ſpoken of in that ſurvey as a new market of the Earl's, which had been prejudicial to the abbot's market at St. Germans. There is now a ſmall market for butchers'-meat on Saturday: Browne Willis ſays, that the burgeſſes claimed another on Tueſday, but that it was not then held. The preſent fairs are on the Tueſday before each quarter-day (the remnant, probably, of their Tueſday's market), February 2, and July 25: the two laſt are for horned cattle and ſheep. The tolls of the market and fairs belong to the corporation, who hold alſo the manor of the borough of Aſſeburgh under the duchy, and are entitled to a ferry over the Tamar, the privilege of dredging for oysters, the farm and tolls of oysters, and certain duties payable by maſters of ſhips, which altogether produced about 300l. per annum in 1714.^m The manor of Aſſeburgh had been held under temporary grants, by the Earls of Kent and Huntingdon, Lord Fanhope, &c." In 1620 Sir Richard Buller is ſtated to have held Aiſh, formerly held by John Amys, under the honor of Trematon°. The Juſting-place, and other lands at Saltaſh, which had belonged to the duchy, were ſold, in Oliver Cromwell's time, to William Braddon and Charles Boſcawen.^p

Leland ſpeaks of "Aſche as a praty quik market-town. The tounesmen," ſays he, "uſe boothe marchandife and fiſchery." Norden ſays, "the towne increaſeth daylie in merchaundife and wealth: there belong unto the towne ſome 8 ſhips beſydes ſmall boates. The haven is capable of anie burden. The great carrack that Sir Frauncis Drake browghte home ſo rich, arrived here, and was here diſburdened, and after fatally fyred." Carew tells us, that in his time Saltaſh contained between 80 and 100 houſes: in 1801, the number of houſes was 160; that of inhabitants, 1,150: in 1811, the houſes 190, the inhabitants 1,478, according to the returns made to parliament at thoſe periods.

The aſſizes for the county were held at Saltaſh in 1393.^q

^m Proceedings in the Chancery ſuit mentioned in the preceding note.

ⁿ See Dugdale's Baronage, and B. Willis's Notit. Parliament.

^o Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.

^p Record in the Augmentation Office.

^q Rot. Parl. III. 326.

Saltash, being a very important station, as one of the principal passes into Cornwall, was frequently the subject of contest during the civil wars: it was first garrisoned by the parliament, and surrendered without opposition to Sir Ralph Hopton, in the autumn of 1642. General Ruthen, finding it open after his defeat at Bradock-down, in January 1643, took possession, and hastily fortified it; but it was soon afterwards taken by assault, by Lord Mohun and Sir Ralph Hopton: a garrison was left in it in the month of May that year, but on the approach of the Earl of Essex, it was given up the latter end of July 1644. We are told that on this occasion Sir Edward Waldegrave gallantly defended the pass, and, as it appears, with temporary success. After the capitulation of Essex, Saltash was again taken possession of by Sir Richard Grenville: in the month of October following, it was taken by a detachment from the garrison at Plymouth: Sir Richard Grenville afterwards recovered it by assault: it was finally abandoned by the King's troops, in the month of February 1646.¹

There is a chapel of ease in Saltash, dedicated to St. Nicholas: the mayor nominates the minister. The Exeter registers speak of chapels formerly in this town, dedicated to St. Faith and St. John the Baptist. There are meeting-houses for the baptists and the Wesleyan methodists.

There is a free-school, said to have been founded by Queen Elizabeth, and endowed with 7l. per annum, payable out of the duchy revenue.

STITHIANS, in the deanery and in the east division of the hundred of Kirrier, lies about five miles nearly north-west from Penryn, which is the post-office town, and about four south-south-east from Redruth. There are gunpowder mills at Kennal-wood, in this parish.²

The manor of Kennal belonged, in the reign of Edward II., to Matthew Penfern³; afterwards to the Carminows, one of whose coheiresses brought it to the Arundells of Lanherne; having passed with the Lanherne estate till the year 1800, it was then sold by Lord Arundell to three brothers of the name of Bath, who are the present proprietors. The manor of Roseeth is the property of Thomas Hocker, Esq., as devisee of the late Thomas Reed, Esq. The barton of Tretheage belonged to the family of Morton, afterwards to the Pearces: it is now the property and residence of Mrs. Curgenvin, widow of its late proprietor, Captain Curgenvin, of the Royal navy. The barton of Penalurick, formerly the

¹ See Dugdale, Heath, Whitlocke, Walker, and Lord Clarendon.

² Dr. Borlase's Collections.

³ See the Appendix.

⁴ Originalia, 13 Edw. II.

seat of a family of that name, is said to have passed to the family of Skewith, who sold it to John Hals, in the reign of James I. : it was purchased of Hals by William Pendarves, Esq. : this barton, on which are two farm-houses, is now partly the property of Stephen Ustick, Esq., as devisee of Sir Michael Nowell, and partly of Thomas Hocker, Esq., as devisee of Mr. Reed. The bartons of Treweek and Trefavern belonged to the family of Haweis, of whom they were purchased by the present proprietor, Mr. James Brown.

Lord Falmouth is impropiator of the great tithes and patron of the vicarage, which is consolidated with Perran-Arwothall. The church of Stithians was given by Edward the Black Prince to the abbey of Rewley, near Oxford, in exchange for the manor of Nettlebed.

STOKE-CLIMSLAND, in the deanery and in the north division of the hundred of East, lies three miles north from Callington, which is the post-office town, and nine south-south-east from Launceston. The principal villages in this parish are, Burraton, Drawcombe, Lidwell, Lockett, Polhilsa, Stoke, Tutwell, Underhill, and Venterdon.

The manor of Stoke-Climsland being one of the franchises enumerated by Carew, is parcel of the ancient possessions of the duchy of Cornwall. The manor of Climsland-Prior, partly in this parish, and partly in Linkinhorne, belonged to the priory of Launceston, and was one of those annexed to the duchy by King Henry VIII., in lieu of the honor of Wallingford. During the feudal times, the tenants of Stoke-Climsland manor, in common with many other manors, could not send their sons to school, or marry their daughters, without the leave of the lord. The estate called Carybullock, or Keribullock-park, in this parish, which was disparked by King Henry VIII., is held on lease under the duchy by Weston Helyar, Esq.

Aldren, many years a seat of the Knights, and afterwards of the Cocks ; Climsfon, many years a seat of the Doidges ; Burraton, of the Lampens, and afterwards of their representatives in the female line, the Harris's of Mount-Radford ; and Lower-Hampt, some time a seat of the Phillips family, — are now farms belonging to Sir W. P. Call, Bart. Holwell, another seat of the Lampens and Harris's, is now a farm belonging to Mr. Richard John Parson. Middle-Hampt is the property and residence of Mrs. Kelly, widow of Thomas Kelly, Esq. Higher-Hampt, which belonged to the family of Pengelly, afterwards to the Harrisons, is now the property and residence of Mr. William Mason. Combe-head, some time a seat of the Calmady family, is now a farm-house. Whiteford-house, the seat of

of Sir William Pratt Call, Bart., was purchased by his father, Sir John Call, Bart., of Mrs. Prowse: it had been before in the family of Addis. The Knapmans, for whom there are monuments in the church, had a seat in this parish.

The valuable rectory of Stoke-Climisland is in the patronage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall: the parsonage-house and grounds are well suited to the value of the benefice. The greater part of Hengiston-down is in this parish.

STRATTON, a small market-town in the north part of the county, being in the hundred to which it gives name, and in the deanery of Trigg-Major, lies about 18 miles north-north-west of Launceston, and is 223 from London. The road into Cornwall, by way of Stratton, was much frequented before the making of the Camel-ford turnpike-road, about the year 1760. The market, which appears to have been held by prescription, is on Tuesdays, for corn and provisions: there are three cattle fairs; May 19th, November 8th, and December 11th. This parish is said by Camden to have been famous for gardens and garlick: there are now no gardens in the neighbourhood, but such as are cultivated for private use; nor is it remarkable for the culture of garlick, although it is sometimes offered for sale in the market, and purchased by the cattle-doctors.

The principal village in this parish is the small sea-port of Bude, containing a few cottages, which furnish lodgings for such families as frequent the coast in the summer season for sea-air and bathing. The trade of this place has considerably increased of late years: the chief exports are, timber, bark, and oats; the imports, coal and limestone from Wales, and groceries, &c. from Bristol. The harbour, on account of its sands, is best suited to vessels from 50 to 60 tons burden; but, occasionally, vessels of 80 and 90 tons enter it; one of upwards of 90 tons was built at Bude in 1813 for the trade of this port. Great quantities of sea-sand^w are carried from Bude for manure, not only into the neighbouring parishes, but into the north of Devon, to the distance of 20 miles and upwards.

Stratton has acquired considerable note from the great victory which was obtained in its immediate vicinity by the King's forces over the parliamentarians, in the early part of the civil war^x. In consideration of his eminent services in this battle, which are particularly specified in the patent, Sir Ralph Hopton was, in 1643, created Lord Hopton of Stratton. After his death, which happened in 1654, King Charles II. (being then in exile), in the year 1658, created Sir John

^w See p. cciii.

^x See the account of Poughill, in which parish the battle was fought, p. 269.

Berkeley, to whose courage and good conduct the victory at Stratton has been chiefly attributed, Baron Berkeley of Stratton : this title became extinct in 1773. In 1797, Lord de Dunstanville was created Baron Bassett of Stratton, with remainder to his daughter and her issue-male.

The manors of Stratton and Binamy belonged, at an early period, to an ancient family, called in various records, De Albo Monasterio, Blanchminster, and Whitminster. Sir John de Blanchminster, dying without issue, towards the latter part of the fourteenth century, these estates passed to Emmeline, only daughter and heir of Sir Richard Hiwis, who had married Alice, daughter of Sir Ralph de Blanchminster, and aunt of Sir John : this Emmeline married to her first husband Sir Robert Trefilian, Chief Justice of the King's Bench¹, and after his death, Sir John Colehill, to whom Guy de Blanchminster, rector of Lanfallos, released in 1393 all right in the manors of Stratton, Binamy, &c. Sir John Colehill (son of the above), who was killed at the battle of Agincourt in 1415, left an infant son, after whose death, in 1483, the large estates of this family passed by a female heir to a younger branch of the Arundells, soon extinct, and were afterwards in severalties among its numerous representatives. The manors of Binamy and Stratton, having been purchased by the Grenville family, passed with the Kilkhampton estate, and are now the property of Lord Carteret. Binamy-castle, which appears to have been built by Ralph de Blanchminster, in or about the year 1335², is spoken of as a feat of the Colehills by William of Worcester, who made a tour through Cornwall in the reign of Edward IV. Borlase describes the house of the Blanchminsters as having been situated half a mile from Stratton, and a furlong from the ancient causeway made by that family : on this estate, now called Binhamy, is a farm-house ; a little to the west of which, is a moated orchard, described in Camden's map as a square fort, and called Binnoway.

The manor of Efford *alias* Ebbingford belonged, at an early period, to the Waumfords or Waunfords^a, from whom it passed by a coheiress to the Durants : the heiress of the latter brought it to the Arundells of Trerice : it has since passed with the Trerice estate, and is now the property of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart. : part of the old mansion is occupied as a farm-house, and part of it is the occasional residence of Wrey J'Ans, Esq. When Leland was in Cornwall in the reign of Henry VIII., Efford was the residence of Sir John Chamond, who had

¹ See p. 79.

² See Pat. 9 Edw. III., pt. 1. 37.

^a Esch. 22 Rich. II.

married the mother of John Arundell, then of Trerice, and widow of Sir John Arundell, the brave naval officer.

In the parish-church is the monument of John Arundell, Esq. 1561, and that of a knight, with his effigies in armour: it is supposed to be intended either for Ralph de Blanchminster, or his grandson Sir John, both lords of the manor. In the parish-register is recorded the following remarkable instance of longevity:—“Elizabeth Cornish, widow, buried March 10th, 1691. This Elizabeth Cornish was baptized in October 1578: her father's name was John Veale: she was when she died in the 114th year, having lived at least 113 years, 4 months and 15 days.” It appears by the register that 153 persons died of the plague in this small town, in the year 1547. In 1729, out of 49 persons buried, 42 fell victims to that destructive distemper, the small-pox. There was formerly a chapel on a little hill at the mouth of Bude harbour, dedicated to the Holy Trinity and St. Michael, and another at Efford, dedicated to St. Leonard.^d

The great tithes of this parish, and the manor of Sanctuary, belonged to the priory of Launceston. This manor, to which the advowson of the vicarage is attached, was one of those annexed to the duchy of Cornwall in 1540, in lieu of the honor of Wallingford. The spot called the Sanctuary, which gives name to the manor, is near the church, and occupied by a few cottages. The great tithes of Stratton, which, subsequent to the Reformation, were some time in the family of Waddon, have been sold in severalties.

There is a meeting-house at Stratton for the Wesleyan methodists.

One of the Blanchminster family gave lands of considerable value to the church and poor of this parish: he gave also 48s. per annum, payable out of the tithes of Egloskerry, to the vicar of Stratton, for preaching four sermons on two Sundays, in Egloskerry church.

The lands given to the church of Stratton, lying in the parishes of Stratton, Week St. Mary, and Tresmere, are now let at 53l. 5s. per annum; those given to the poor are wholly in the parish of Stratton, and are let at 113l. 13s. 4d. per annum: there was a donation of land also (now let at 7l. per annum) to the poor of Egloskerry. The management of these estates, given to the parish of Stratton, has long been vested in certain persons, called the feoffees and eight men, who distribute the rents payable to the poor, among such as are not actually chargeable to the parish.

In Stratton church is the following epitaph, in memory of Mr. John Avery, a school-master, who died in 1691, being one of the eight men of the town;

^d Borlase's Collections from the registers of the see of Exeter.

much credit seems to be given to him for having discovered some abuses relating to these charities, and having recovered the benefactions which had been lost or misapplied :—

“ Near by this place interr'd does lye,
One of the eight, whose memory
Will last and fragrant be to all posterity.
He did revive the stock and store ;
He built the almshouse for the poor ;
Manag'd so well was the revenue ne'er before.
The church he lov'd and beautified,
His highest glory and his pride ;
The sacred altar shows his private zeal beside.
A book he left for all to view,
The accounts which are both just and true ;
His owne discharge, and a good precedent for you.
Be silent then of him who's gone ;
Touch not, I mean, an imperfection,
For he a pardon has from the Almighty throne.
Look to your ways, each to his trust ;
That when you thus are laid in dust,
Your actions may appear as righteous and as just.”

TALLAND, in the hundred and deanery of West, lies about one mile east-north-east from Polperro, and about two miles nearly west-south-west from Looe-bridge. There are post-offices at Polperro and East-Looe ; but Liskeard is the principal post-office town of the district. The decayed market-town of West-Looe, and part of the small fishing-town of Polperro, are in this parish.

On the barton of Portlooe, in the parish of Talland, just opposite Looe-island, was a cell of Benedictine monks, called Lammana, subject to the abbey of Glastonbury, to which the site appears to have been given by the ancestors of Hastulus de Solenny : there are some small remains of the chapel. In Hearne's appendix to Adam de Domerham, is a grant of Hastulus de Solenny, confirming the island of St. Michael de Lammana (most probably that of St. George, opposite Looe,) to the monks of Glastonbury ; a grant of Roger Fitz-William, quitting claim to the lands of Lammana, which he held for life under the church of Glastonbury (reserving the house which Mabil his sister occupied) ; and one of Richard Earl of Cornwall, granting the monks a licence to farm out the church, and the island of Lammana. It appears that Abbot Michael, about the middle of the thirteenth century, leased it to the sacristary of the convent.

The

The manor of Talland belonged, for many generations, to the family of Morth or Murth, who possessed and resided on the barton in Carew's time. That author relates the following anecdote relating to this family: — "One of their aunces-tours, within the memorie of a next neighbour to the house, called Prake (burdened with 110 yeeres age), entertained a British miller, as that people, for such idle occupations, prove more handie then our owne. But this fellowes service befell commodious in the worst sense: for when, not long after his acceptance, warres grew betweene us and France, he stealeth over into his countrey, returneth privily backe againe with a French crew, surprizeth suddenly his master and his ghests at a Christmas supper, carrieth them speedily into Lantreghey, and forceth the gent. to redeeme his enlargement, with the sale of a great part of his revenewes." The manor of Talland is now the property of John Morth Woolcombe, Esq. of Ashbury, in Devon, by inheritance from the family of Morth. What remains of the old mansion is occupied as a farm-house.

The manor of Killigarth was, at an early period, the property and seat of a family of that name. John de Kylgat was one of those who had estates of 20l. per annum or upwards in the reign of Edward I.^e The heiress of Killigarth brought this estate to the Beres in the reign of Henry VI.^f, and the heiress of Bere to the grandfather of Sir William Beville, who was Carew's contemporary^g, and the last heir-male of an ancient and respectable family. A coheiress of the Bevilles brought Killigarth to Sir Bernard Grenville, who sold it to the Halletts. Thomas Kendall, Esq., who married a coheiress of the last-mentioned family, left an only daughter, Mrs. Mary Kendall, who dying unmarried in the year 1710, was buried in Westminster-Abbey by her own desire, near the monument of the Countess of Ranelagh, mother of her intimate friend, Lady Catherine Jones, as appears

^e Carew, f. 52. b.

^f The Serjeaux family held a fee in Kilgather, supposed to be Killigarth, temp. Edw. III.; but it is a mistaken idea that the Beres married a coheiress of Serjeaux. It is possible that the Killigarth might have held under Serjeaux.

^g Carew relates some singular anecdotes of a servant of Sir William Beville's, who seems to have surpassed all the extraordinary eaters whom we have heard of in latter times, and to have possessed by nature the power of swallowing burning coals, which those who have exhibited such feats for their livelihood, are supposed to have acquired by art. This fellow, whom Carew compares to Polyphemus, or the Egyptian great eater Polyphagus, in whom the Emperor Nero took so much pleasure, was taken up by Sir William under a hedge in the depth of winter, well nigh starved with cold and hunger: "hee was of stature meane, of constitution leane, of face freckled, of composition well proportioned, of diet naturally spare and cleanly inough; yet, at his master's bidding, he would devoure nettles, thistles, the pith of artichokes, raw and living birds, and fishes, with all their scales and feathers, burning coles and candles, and whatsoever else, howsoever unfavourie, if it might

appears by the inscription on her own monument: this lady bequeathed Killigarth to the Rev. Nicholas Kendall, archdeacon of Totness, grandfather of the Rev. Nicholas Kendall, the present proprietor.

The manor of Kilmenawth or Kilmenorth was parcel of the possessions of Sir Robert Trefilian, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, on whose attainder^h it was granted to John Hawleyⁱ, who married Emma, his daughter and heir: Hawley's only daughter and heir brought it to the Coplestones. This estate, which is not now esteemed a manor, is the property of the Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, Bart., by purchase from Mr. Cofferat. The barton-house is occupied by a farmer.

A survey of the hundred of West, made by the King's order, about the year 1512, and deposited in the Augmentation Office, describes the manor of Portalla, valued at 5l. per annum, as then belonging to Henry Stafford, Earl of Wiltshire; and the manor of Kylhack, belonging to Richard Coode, Esq., as valued at 6l. per annum: neither of these manors are now known. There are several tenements of the name of Porthalla, all parcel of the manor of Trelawny: the name of Kylhack is not known.

The barton of Hendarficke or Hendrefick, said to have been a seat of the Morths^k, is now a farm of Sir Harry Trelawny's. Polvethan, the seat of the late John Lemon, Esq. M.P., a Gothic cottage, with beautifully ornamented grounds, commanding a view of the Looe river, was built since 1786, and the grounds formed out of the wastes: it is now, by Mr. Lemon's bequest, the property of John Buller, Esq., of Morval.

The advowson of the rectory, which belonged formerly to the priory of Launceston, came to the Kendall family by the match with Hallett before-mentioned, and is now vested in the Rev. Nicholas Kendall of Pelyn.

The town of West-Looe, separated from East-Looe by a narrow-bridge as before mentioned^l, had formerly a market on Wednesdays, long ago discontinued,

be swallowed: neither this a little, but in such quantitie, as it often bred a second wonder, how his belly should contain so much: yet could no man, at any time, discover him doing of that, which necessitie of nature requireth. Moreover, he would take a hot yron out of the fire with his bare hand; never changed his apparell, but by constraint, and used to lie in strawe, with his head downe, and his heeles upwards. To Sir William he bare such faithfulnessse, that he would follow his horse like a spanyell, without regard of way or wearinessse, waite at his chamber-door the night-time, suffering none to come neere him, and performe whatsoever hee commanded, were it never so unlawfull or dangerous."

^h See p. 79.

ⁱ Rot. Pat. 13 Rich. II.

^k Hals. — But it appears by Sir Harry Trelawny's rental, that in 1619 it was on lease for lives to J. Mellowe, widow

^l See p. 216.

and a fair for three days, which fair is now kept on the 6th of May, for cattle, &c. This town was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth in 1573: the corporation consists of 12 burgeses, including the mayor. West-Looe first sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward VI.: the right of election is vested in the corporation and freemen; the number of electors being at present between fifty and sixty. Among the representatives of this borough, we find the names of the Earl of Ranelagh, Sidney Godolphin, Sir Charles Hedges, and Sir Charles Wager, a distinguished naval character, who is said to have been a native of West-Looe: we are informed that he resided some time at Kilmenawth in this parish. The town of West-Looe, in 1801, contained 82 houses, and 376 inhabitants; in 1811, 93 houses, and 433 inhabitants, according to the returns made to parliament at those periods.

The manor of Port-Looe *alias* Port-Pigham, including the town of West-Looe, belonged, in the reign of Henry III., to the Treverbin family, who granted various privileges to the burgeses: it was afterwards in the baronial family of Dawney, from whom it passed by marriage to the Courtenays. After the attainder of Henry Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter, it was given to the duchy of Cornwall with other manors, in lieu of the honor of Wallingford.

There was formerly a chapel at West-Looe dedicated to St. Nicholas^m, which has been converted into a Guildhall. There is a meeting-house of the Calvinistic methodists at West-Looe, and of the Wesleyan methodists at Polperro.

At Polperro is a boys' charity-school, endowed with the interest of 200l. given by Captain Charles Kendall; and a girls' school endowed with the interest of 100l. given by Mrs. Mary Kendall.

TAMERTON, in the hundred of Stratton and in the deanery of Trigg-Major, called North-Tamerton, to distinguish it from Tamerton in Devonshire, lies about eight miles and a half north from Launceston, which is the post-office town, and about six south-west from Holsworthy in Devonshire. The principal villages in this parish (all of them small) are, Alvacot, Headon, and Venton.

The manor of North-Tamerton was given by Roger de Valletort to Richard Earl of Cornwallⁿ. Roger Earl of Cornwall gave it Gervase de Horningcote^o: it was afterwards in the Carminows^p. In 1620 it belonged to Tristram Arscott, Esq.^q, and afterwards to the Rolles, of whom it was purchased by Sir John Call,

^m Borlase's Collections from the Registers of the see of Exeter.

ⁿ Rot. Parl. I. 332.

^p Esch. 5 Hen. V.

^o Quo Warranto Roll Edw. I.

^q Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.

father of Sir William Pratt Call, Bart., the present proprietor. The manor of Hornacot or Horningcote belonged, at an early period, to a family of that name : in 1620, it was possessed by Sir Charles Howard in right of his wife, the daughter of Sir John Fitz, Knt. : it was afterwards in the Courtenay family, of whom it was purchased by the grandfather of G. F. Collins Browne, Esq., the present proprietor.

Ogbeere, called by Norden, Ugbere, was, in his time, the seat of William Lovice ; it had before belonged to Leonard Jones, Esq., receiver-general of the duchy, who died in 1576, as appears by his monument in Tamerton church : it is now a farm-house, the property of G. W. Owen, Esq., of Tiverton. Vacye, some time the seat of a family of that name, for whom there are some memorials in the church, is now the property and residence of George Call, Esq., who has lately purchased it of Hugh Cann, Esq.

The great tithes of this parish were formerly appropriated to the abbey of Tavistock. The perpetual curacy was endowed, and made a rectory in consequence of the exertions of the incumbent in the early part of the last century ; the great tithes having been then re-united to the cure, subject to the payment of a fee-farm rent of 6l. 13s. 4d. to the crown. Wrey J'Ans, Esq., and the Rev. John Pyne Coffin, are alternate patrons of this benefice. There is a dilapidated chapel at Hornacot.

ST. TEATH, in the hundred of Trigg and in the deanery of Trigg-Minor, lies about eleven miles north of Bodmin, and nearly three south-west of Camelford, which is the post-office town. The principal villages in this parish, exclusively of the church-town, are, Delemere or Dellymere, Meadrofe or Medrose, Pengelly, and Treligoe.

The manor of Tregardock was formerly in the Mohuns ; and, having passed with Boconnoc, is now possessed by Lord Grenville, who has also the manor of Danondozze, in this parish. The manor of Newhall, held under Polrode in St. Tudy, belongs to the Honourable Mrs. Agar, as representative of the Robartes family. The manor of Delionuth belongs to Sir A. O. Moleworth, Bart., and that of Treroofel to the Rev. William Sandys of St. Minver : the latter, having belonged to the priory of Bodmin, and afterwards, for several generations, to the Netherton branch of the Prideaux family, was purchased (under a decree of the court of Chancery) in the year 1783.

The barton of Dellabole, adjoining the great slate-quarry of that name, belongs to J. P. T. Betteworth Trevanion, Esq. Bodwen, an ancient seat of the Nicolls family,

family, which passed by purchase to the Cheneys, has been pulled down. Tre-windle, some time a seat of the Beales, is now a farm-house, the property of George Sydenham Fursdon, Esq. Suffenton, which belonged to the Bennets, is now the property of the Rev. Dr. Lyne of Mevagissey. Trehanick, in this parish, was the seat of a younger branch of the Carminows, the last which remained in the county; the male line of that ancient family having become extinct by the death of William Carminow of this place, who died in 1646.¹ Trehanick afterwards became the property of Sir James Smith, who died in 1681: it was sold under a decree in Chancery, about the year 1700, and was afterwards in the Cheneys, whose coheiresses married Beale and Fursdon: a daughter of the latter brought it to Mr. Lyon, by whom it has lately been sold to Mr. Nicholas Male.

The church of St. Teath had formerly two prebendaries or portionists, to whom the great tithes were appropriated: they have since been annexed to the Trehanick estate, and passed with it till that barton was lately sold; the tithes being still vested in Mr. Lyon. The Bishop of Exeter is patron of the vicarage.

The depopulated parish of TEMPLE, which contains only three cottages, with some small remains of its dilapidated church, lies on the downs, six miles from Bodmin, on the road to Launceston. The manor and church belonged to the Knights-Hospitallers, and having passed with their preceptory of Trebigh, are now the property of Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart., who is patron of the sinecure benefice: it has twice been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty. Many aged persons, now living, remember the church standing, and divine service performed in it. The surplice duty is now performed by the rector of Blisland, and the baptisms and burials are entered in the registers of that parish.

Mr. Carew observes that Temple is a place exempted from the Bishop's jurisdiction, "as one appertaining to the Templars, but not so from disorder; for if common report communicate with truth, many a bad marriage bargain is there yerely flubber'd up." Tonkin adds, "grafs widows go thither, sent to lye in and be nursed." Hals says, "that by ancient right or prescription, the vicar or curate, or parish clerk of Temple, for the time being, legally married all persons applying to them, according to the canons of the church of England,

¹ In the archdeacon's court at Bodmin, is an inventory of his goods, &c. exhibited by the person who took out administration, thus entitled,—"A true and perfect inventory of the proper goods of William Carminow of St. Teath, Gent., being not plundered in the time of the unnatural rebellion."

"Imprimis, we prise his purse, girdell, and all his waring apparell now left, or cann be found unplundered—5l." &c. &c. &c.

without banns or licence, and registered their names as married couples, which was good and valid in law to all intents and purposes whatsoever." The extensive moors^r, which lie between Bodmin and Launceston, take their name from this parish, in which they are partly situated.

TINTAGELL, in the hundred of Lefnewth and deanery of Trigg-Minor, lies three miles west-south-west from Boscastle, and five north-west from Camelford, which is the post-office town. In this parish is the small borough-town of Boffiney, and the villages of Trebarwith, Tregatta, Trenow, Trevenna, and Tre-warmet. There is an annual fair at Trevenna for horned cattle, on the first Monday after October 19.

The manor of Tintagell was parcel of the ancient demesnes of the Earls and Dukes of Cornwall. Its castle, which is of great antiquity, is said to have been the birth-place of King Arthur; with respect to whom, it was the opinion of Lord Chancellor Bacon, that there was truth enough in his story to make him famous, besides that which was fabulous. His history, nevertheless, has been so blended with the marvellous by the monkish historians, that some authors have been disposed even to doubt his existence, and the circumstances connected with his birth at Tintagel are certainly not among those parts of his story which are most entitled to credit.

We find no mention of this castle again in history till the year 1245, when Richard Earl of Cornwall was accused of having afforded an asylum at his castle of Tintagel, to his nephew, David Prince of Wales, being in rebellion against his uncle! Thomas de la Hyde was governor or constable of the castle in 1307,^r Thomas le Arcedekne in 1313,^u and William de Bottreaux in 1325.^w In 1337 it appears that there was no governor; the priest who officiated at the chapel having the custody of the castle, for which he received no fee. It appears by a survey of that date^x, that the castle was then in a very ruinous state, and had only one chamber and a kitchen, belonging to the constable, in good repair. The great hall had been taken down by John of Eltham, then late Earl of Cornwall. In the reign of Richard II. Tintagel-castle was made a state-prison, and a more desolate spot could not have been fixed upon for such a purpose; about this time the custody of the castle was again given to persons of rank and consequence: John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon, was made constable in 1388. The only state-prisoners whose names have come to our knowledge are, John Northampton^y, lord mayor

^r See the Appendix. ^u M. Paris, 599.

^w Madox's History of the Exchequer, 639.

^x Dugdale's Baronage. ^y Ibid.

^x In the Treasurer's Remembrancer's Office.

^y Holinshed.

of London, who in 1385 was, as Carew observes, “for his unruly maioralty condemned thither as a perpetual penitentiary;” and Thomas Earl of Warwick, who was for a while a prisoner there in 1397.²

Leland, speaking of Tintagell, says, — “This castelle hath bene a marvelous strong and notable forteres, and almost *situ loci inexpugnabile*, especially for the dungeon, that is on a great high terrible cragge, environed with the se, but having a draw-bridge from the residew of the castelle unto it. There is yet a chapel standing withyn this dungeon of S. Ulette *alias* Ulianne. Shepe now fede within the dungeon. The residew of the buildinges of the castel be fore wether-beten and yn ruine, but it hath beene a large thinge.” In another place he says, — “The castel had be lykhod three wardes, wherof two be woren away with gulfying yn of the se: withowte the isle renneth alonly a gate howse, a walle, and a fals braye dyged and walled. In the isle remayne old walles, and yn the est parte of the same, the grownd beyng lower, remayneth a walle embatteled, and men alyve saw ther yn a postern, a dore of yren. There is in the isle a prety chapel, with a tumbe on the left syde.” The accounts of Tintagel-castle by Carew and Norden are nearly fimilar; the latter, indeed, appears to have been taken from the former. “Half the buildings,” says Carew, “were raised on the continent, and the other halfe on an iland, continued together (within men’s remembrance) by a drawebridge, but now divorced by the downefaln steepe cliffes, on the farther side, which, though it shut out the sea from his wonted recourse, hath yet more strengthened the iland; for in passing thither you must first descend with a dangerous declyning, and then make a worse ascent, by a path, through his stickleness occasioning, and through his steepnesse threatning, the ruine of your life, with the falling of your foote. At the top, two or three terrifying steps give you entrance to the hill, which supplieth pasture for sheepe and conyes: upon the same I saw a decayed chappell. Under the iland runs a cave, throw which you may rowe at ful sea, but not without a kinde of horroure at the uncouthnesse of the place.” Norden is rather more particular in his description of the ascent to the island, “by a very narrow rockye and wyndinge waye up the steepe sea-clyffe, under which the sea-waves wallow, and so assayle the foundation of the ile, as may astonish an unstable brayne to consider the perill, for the least slipp of the foote sendes the whole bodye into the devouringe sea; and the worste of all is higheste of all, nere the gate of entraunce into the hill, where the offensive stones so exposed hang over the head, as while a man

² Rot. Parl. III. 436.

respecteth his footing, he indaungers his head; and lookinge to save the head, indaungers the footing, accordinge to the old proverbe, *Incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdim*. He must have his eyes that will scale Tyntagell.—Most of the iland buyldings are ruyned.” It appears by the view of Tintagell annexed to Norden’s description, that a great part of the building on the main land was in his time standing. The present state of this castle has been already spoken of. The castle and manor of Tintagell were annexed to the duchy of Cornwall in the reign of Edward III.: it is now on lease to the Honourable Stuart Wortley. Carew says, that a fee of ancienty belonging to this castle, was cancelled by Lord Burleigh, as unnecessary.

Tintagell was made a free borough by Richard Earl of Cornwall: this place, as well as Trevenna, forms a part of the borough of Boffiney, which, by the name, sometimes of Boffiney or Trevanna separately, and sometimes Boffiney *alias* Trevenna, has sent two members to parliament ever since the reign of Edward VI. The borough, though not incorporated, is governed by a mayor, in whom and the freemen the right of election is vested. Whoever has free land within the borough, and lives in the parish, is entitled to vote: the present number of electors is 15. In the list of representatives we find the names of Sir Francis Drake, the circumnavigator; Sir Francis Cottington, secretary of state to King Charles I.; and Sir Richard Weston, afterwards Earl of Portland, and lord-treasurer in the same reign. Leland speaks of Boffiney as having been formerly a town of more consequence: “Boffenney,” says he, “hath beene a bygge thing for a fischar town, and hath great privileges graunted onto it. A man may se there the ruines of a greate number of houses.”

The manor of Menedeglos (now Menedews), and Tregatta, belonged at an early period to the family of De la Hyde: the former is now the property of John Bray, Esq., of Tre-bray, in this parish; Tregatta, of Mr. Nicholas Marshall and Mr. William Cock. The manor of Trenewith, which belonged formerly to the baronial family of Bottreaux, is now the property of Charles Rashleigh, Esq. The manor of Trethevy has been long in the Trefusis family, and is now the property of Lord Clinton. The manor of Trecarne is the property of the Honourable Colonel James Stuart. Trevillet, formerly a seat of the family of Wood, is now a farm-house.

The church of Tintagell was formerly appropriated to the abbess and convent of Fontevralt in Normandy, and having passed in the same manner as Leighton-Bufard in Bedfordshire, was given by King Edward IV. to the collegiate church

of Windsor; the Dean and Chapter of which church have now the great tithes, and are patrons of the vicarage. There were chapels in this parish dedicated to St. Piran and St. Dennis^a, besides that in the castle of Tintagell.

At Tintagell is a charity-school, supported by the mayor and free burgessees, who pay a salary of 10*l.* per annum to the master.

TOWEDNACK, in the deanery and in the west division of the hundred of Penwith, lies about two miles and a half nearly south-west from St. Ives. The principal villages in this parish are, Amalibria or Amalibry, Amalvear, Amalwidden, Boffow, Breja, Nancledry, Skilly-waddon, and Trevidgia.

The manor of Amalibria was conveyed by Humphry Noy to his son-in-law, Davies, and is now the property of his descendant Davies Giddy, Esq., M.P.

The church is a daughter-church to Lelant; it is called in old records, the chapel of St. Ewin: the church-yard was consecrated in 1541, since which time it has been esteemed a separate parish: as a benefice it is still united to Lelant. William Praed, Esq. is impropriator of the great tithes of both, which belonged to the college of Crediton.

TREMAINE or TREMEAN, in the north division of the hundred of East, and in the deanery of Trigg-Major, lies seven miles north-west from Launceston, which is the post-office town. The only village in this parish, except the church-town, is Trufel. The manor of Tremaine belonged to the family of Treise, whose heiress brought it to the father of the late Sir John Morshead, Bart. Castle-Milford, the ancient seat of the Treises, is now a farm-house, the property of Mr. John Jolliffe, who purchased it of Sir John Morshead. The greater part of this parish is within the manor of Penhele in Egloferry.

The church of Tremaine, now a daughter-church to Egloferry, was consecrated, in 1481, by the name of the chapel of Winwolaus of Tremene^b, with a cemetery adjoining, since which time it has probably been esteemed a separate parish. The benefice, which is united to Egloferry, is in the gift of the crown. G.W. Owen, Esq. is impropriator of the great tithes, which belonged formerly to the priory of Launceston.

TRENEGLOSS, in the hundred of Lefnewth and in the deanery of Trigg-Major, lies about eight miles west-north-west from Launceston, which is the post-office

^a Borlase's Collections from the Exeter Registers.

^b Ibid.

town, and about the same distance east-north-east from Camelford. The principal villages in this parish are, Cayse and Treglitha or Treglith.

The greater part of the manor of Downeckney, anciently Donnegny, which formerly belonged to the Dinhams^c and Cardinhams, by descent from Richard, steward of the household at the time of the Domesday survey, is now vested in fee in William Braddon, Esq., of Treglith, in this parish, who is lessee of the remainder: a moiety of this remainder belongs to Lord Clinton, by inheritance from the Rolles; the other moiety is vested in the committee of Miss Amy, daughter of the late Cotton Amy, Esq., who inherited from the Gilberts. Mr. Braddon inherited the Downeckney estate from his father-in-law, John Spettigue, Esq.: Mr. Spettigue purchased of the representatives of the Symons family, in whom it had been long vested, and who had their seat at Treglith. Roose, formerly a seat of the Morths, is now a farm-house, the property of John Morth Woolcombe, Esq., of Ashbury-house, Devon.

The church of Treneglofs was given by Richard above-mentioned, to the prior and convent of Tywardreth^d. The great tithes (with the exception of those of Roose, Cayse, and a field on Trebrake, which belong to the vicar,) are now vested in the Honourable William Eliot, M.P. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown.

TRESMERE, in the north division of the hundred of East and in the deanery of Trigg-Major, lies six miles west-north-west from Launceston, which is the post-office town, and ten miles nearly east-north-east from Camelford. The only village in the parish, besides the church-town, is Treburtle. This parish is within the Duke of Northumberland's manor of Werrington, in Devonshire, which was purchased of the Morice family. The great tithes, which were appropriated to the priory of Launceston, and since the Reformation have belonged to the families of Moleworth and Manaton, are now vested in Edward Coode, Esq. The curacy is in the gift of the crown.

TREVALGA, in the hundred of Lesnewth and in the deanery of Trigg-Minor, lies about five miles north from Camelford, which is the post-office town. There is no village in the parish except the church-town. The manor belonged, in the reign of James I., to James Welsh, Esq.: it is now, by descent from the family of

^c See Esch. Edw. I.—Hen. IV.

^d See Cart. 19 Hen. III.

Bolitho, the property of Richard Stephens, Esq., of Culverhouse, near Exeter. The Dean and Chapter of Exeter are patrons of the rectory.

TREWEN, in the north division of the hundred of East, and in the deanery of Trigg-Major, lies five miles and a half west from Launceston, which is the post-office town, on the road to Camelford, from which it is nine miles distant. The principal village in the parish, besides the church-town, is Trenalt. There are two annual fairs at Trewen, chiefly for colts, sheep, and lambs, held on May 1 and October 10.

The manor of Trewen belongs to the Bishop of Exeter.

The barton of Menwenick belonged to a family of that name as early as the reign of Henry IV. There is a memorial in the church for one of the Menwenicks, who died in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and is supposed to have been the last of the family. This barton is now the property and residence of Mr. Digory Rithow. The great tithes of this parish, which is united to South-Petherwin, were appropriated to the priory of St. Germans, and are now vested, together with the patronage of the vicarage, in the University of Oxford.

TRURO, in the deanery and in the west division of the hundred of Powder, is a large market and borough town, situate 22 miles from Bodmin, 43 from Launceston, and 255 from London. It is called in old records *Treveru*, *Trieureu*, and *Truru-burgh*. The market at Truro is held by prescription; the claim to it having been certified and allowed in the reign of Edward I. There are now two market-days, Wednesday and Saturday, both well supplied with butchers'-meat, fish, and other provisions; on Wednesday there is also a corn-market. There are four cattle-fairs; the Wednesday after Midlent and Whitsunday, November 19, and December 8.

Under Queen Elizabeth's charter, bearing date 1589, the corporation of Truro consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and 20 capital burgeses, in whom alone the right of electing two members of parliament (enjoyed by the borough ever since the reign of Edward I.) is vested. The burgeses of Truro enjoy fundry privileges, by grant of their ancient lords; and the mayor's jurisdiction extended over Falmouth harbour. This last-mentioned privilege, said to have been granted by King John, and recorded in the Heralds' visitation of 1620, was lost in the early part of the last century, it having been then successfully contested by the inhabitants of Falmouth.

In

In the year 1410, the inhabitants of Truro petitioned parliament, that the rent payable to the crown, which had been lowered from 12l. 1s. 10d. to 2l. 10s. for a term of years, by the late King (Richard II.), in consideration of their losses by pestilence and invasion, might be thus reduced in perpetuity; it is stated that Truro might be considered as the key and defence of that part of the county from the approach of the enemy; and that the inhabitants, so far from having been encouraged to rebuild their houses, were meditating to quit the town, and establish themselves elsewhere.^e

Truro was one of the decayed market-towns, to encourage the repairs of which an act of parliament was passed in 1540.^f Norden, who visited Cornwall in 1574, speaking of Truro, says,—“There is not a towne in the west part of the shyre more comendable for neatness of buyldinges, nor more discomendable for the pride of the people.” Carew calls Truro “the principal town of the haven: I hold it,” says he, “to have got the start in wealth of any other Cornish towne, and to come behind none in buildings, Launceston only excepted, where there is more use and profit of faire lodgings through the countie assizes. I wish that they would likewise deserve praise for getting and employing their riches in some industrious trade, to the good of their countrey, as the harbours opportunitie inviteth them.” Carew’s wish has long ago been amply fulfilled, Truro having become a place of considerable trade^g; and its central situation has long ago more than counterbalanced the advantages he speaks of, and which are now divided between Launceston and Bodmin. Truro, which has of late years very much increased in buildings, is now the handsomest, and, including its suburbs, by far the largest town in Cornwall, except Falmouth. It is inhabited by many of the gentry of the county, and has all the advantages of a provincial metropolis, as an assembly-room, theatre, county-library, infirmary^h, &c. In 1801, there were 369 houses, and 2,358 inhabitants; in 1811, 400 houses, and 2,482 inhabitants in the town of Truro; but it must be observed, that the suburbs, which apparently form part of the town, are more populous than the town itself, comprizing a considerable part of the population of the two parishes of St. Clement and Kenwyn, which two parishes altogether contain nearly 8,000 souls.

The Easter quarter-sessions are held here. Truro is one of the coinage towns; of late years, indeed, the coinages (with few exceptions) have been only here and at Penzance. — The vice-warden’s court is held at Truro.

^e Rot. Parl. III. 638.

^f See p. xlii.

^g Its principal exports are, tin, copper, and carpeting; its imports, iron, coals, and timber, for the mines, and various goods from London, Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, &c.

^h The county infirmary, which is in the parish of Kenwyn, was opened August 12, 1799.

In the town of Truro was a nunnery of poor Clares, of which we know nothing but its existence. It was situated where the late King's-head inn stood, which was pulled down when Lemon-street was built: it occupied what is now the entrance of that street from Boscawen-street. In Kenwyn-street (being in the parish from which it takes its name) was a house of Dominican friers; the site of which is now occupied by tan-pits.

Truro was the head-quarters of Sir Ralph Hopton, soon after his first arrival in Cornwall with the King's forces in 1642; and again, just before his surrender to Sir Thomas Fairfax, in 1646. Sir Thomas had established his head-quarters there before the conclusion of the treatyⁱ. Prince Charles, afterwards King Charles II., was at Truro for some time in the winter of 1645, and again for a few weeks in the month of February 1647.

The manor of Truro, or as it was called in old records, Truru-burgh, belonged to Richard de Lucy, Chief Justice of England, in the year 1161. It is probable that he built the castle of Truro, which is spoken of by William of Worcester as being in ruins in the reign of Edward IV., and by Leland, as "clene down in that of Henry VIII." Hals says, that he had seen a deed, belonging to Mr. Carlyon of Kea, bearing date 6 Hen. V., in which this castle was called "*Castellum de Guelon*." The site of this castle, still discernible by some remains of the mount, was at the top of what was Pancras, now Pyder street. In the reign of Henry I. Reginald Fitz-Henry, Earl of Cornwall, as lord paramount, confirmed to the burgeses the privileges which had been granted by Richard de Lucy. The manor passed in moieties to the coheiresses of Lucy: one moiety was given by Rohesia, one of the coheiresses to William de Briewere, a powerful baron in the reign of King John¹; this moiety of the manor and church of Truro, or Truru-burgh, came afterwards to the family of Hiwis; and having passed, by successive female heirs, to the Coleshills and Arundells^m, became subdivided among the coheirs of the latterⁿ: this estate was held of the honor of Launceston, by the annual render of an ivory bow. The other moiety passed by marriage from the family of Lucy to that of De Ripariis^o, and was conveyed by the latter at an early period, together with the castle, to Thomas, son of Reginald de Prideaux^p. In the reign of Edward I., Sir Thomas de Pridias or Prideaux held this estate

ⁱ Heath and Lord Clarendon.

¹ Dugdale's Baronage, I. 781.

ⁿ See p. 79.

^p Deed without date, communicated by favour of Mr. Charles Rashleigh, from Lord Mount-Edgcumbe's deeds.

^k Lord Clarendon.

^m Esch. Edw. III. and Hen. VI.

^o See Dugdale.

and

and the bailiwick of the hundred of Powder, in fee, subject to a rent of 40s.¹ The Prideaux family conveyed this estate to the Bodrugans, in or about the year 1366²: on the attainder of Sir Henry Bodrugan, it was granted by King Henry VII. to Sir Richard Edgcumbe. This manor is at present thus divided:— Lord Mount-Edgcumbe has a moiety by inheritance; Sir John St. Aubyn one-eighth, by inheritance from the Arundells through the Whittingtons; the Honourable Mrs. Agar a fourth, by inheritance from the Robartes family, who possessed it in 1620³; and the Marquis of Buckingham one-eighth, which belonged to the Vincents (by purchase from some of the representatives of Colehill), and passed to the Nugent family with their other Cornish estates.

The November fair belongs to the proprietors of this manor, as high lords of the town. A glove is hung out at this fair, as at Chester. The lords claim a tax called Smoke-money, from most of the houses in the borough; there was another, now grown obsolete, called Coveridge-money.

The Robartes family had a capital mansion at Truro, which is still standing, at the north-west corner of Boscawen or Powder street; but its front has been altered. Sir Richard Robartes, Bart. was in 1624 created Baron Robartes of Truro.

The manor of Truro, and Treyew in Truro, and Kenwyn, which had belonged to the Tregians, is now the property of Lord Viscount Falmouth. The manor of Truro-Vean in Truro, and the parishes of Kenwyn and St. Clement, belongs to Mr. Joseph Edwards of Truro, by purchase from Lord Arundell.

The parish-church of St. Mary is a handsome Gothic structure, built in the reign of Henry VIII., with a spire of modern date⁴. In the chancel is a monument in memory of John Robartes, Esq., who died in 1614, with figures of himself, his lady, and others of the family; there is a tablet also, with the following inscription:—

“ Δοξα εν υψις ος Θεω.

“ To the pious and welldeserved memory of Owen Fitz-Pen *alias* Phippen, who travelled over many parts of the world, and on the 24 of Mar. 1620, was taken by the Turkes, and made a captive in Argier. He projected sundry plots for his libertie, and on y^e 17 of June 1627, with 10 other Christian captives, Dutch and French, (perswaded by his counsel and courage,) he began

¹ Quo Warranto Roll, 30 Edw. I.

² Lord Mount-Edgcumbe's deeds.

³ Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. 1., in the possession of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

⁴ Hals speaks of the church as having no spire about the year 1736.

a cruel fight with 65 Turkes, in their owne ship, which lasted three howers, in which 5 of his company were flaine; yet God made him captaine, and so he brought the ship into Cartagene, being of 400 tons, and 22 ord. The King sent for him to Madrid, to see him; he was profered a captaines place, and the King's favour, if he would turne Papist, w^e. he refused. He sold all for 6000l., returned into England, and died at Lamorran 17 March 1636.

" Melcombe in Dorset was his place of birth,

Age 54, and here lies earth in earth.

" George Fitz-Pen *alias* Phippen, ipsius frater et hujus ecclesiæ rector, H.M.P."

The Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, as before-mentioned, is patron of the rectory. There are seven meeting-houses at Truro, for the independents, baptists, Wesleyan methodists, &c.

Sir John Arundell, the vice-admiral of Cornwall, who took Duncan Campbell, the Scottish pirate, is said to have been a native of Truro^u. Samuel Foote, the celebrated dramatic writer and actor, was born there, January 27, 1721,^w at a house now the Red Lion inn, which was the town-residence of his father's family, the Footes of Lambeffo.

Mr. Henry Williams, draper, who died in the year 1631, founded an hospital in the parish of St. Mary's, for 10 poor housekeepers of this parish: the hospital was built the following year, at the expence of 225l. 19s. 7d. The founder endowed it with lands, now producing about 120l. per annum. The corporation make widows the exclusive objects of this charity, and allow them pensions of 4s. a week each, and clothes.

It is not known by whom the grammar-school at Truro was founded, nor what its endowment consists of. The salary was formerly 15l. per annum, and a house for the master: upon the house being given up by the masters about the middle of the last century, the corporation increased the salary to 25l. per annum: the same sum is allowed to an usher. There are two exhibitions of 30l. per annum at Exeter college, for scholars of Truro school, founded by the trustees of the charitable bequests of the Rev. St. John Eliot, who died in 1760. One of the charity-schools, with an endowment of 5l. per annum, established out of the same funds, was fixed at Truro. A central school, on Dr. Bell's plan, for boys and girls, in separate rooms, was established at Truro in the year 1812: there are now 130 boys, and about 70 girls in this school.

^u Mag. Brit.

^w Parish Register.

ST. TUDY, in the hundred of Trigg and in the deanery of Trigg-Minor, lies about eight miles nearly north from Bodmin, which is the post-office town, and about six south-south-west from Camelford. The principal villages in this parish, exclusively of the church-town, are, Kellygreen, Penhale, Polshea, and Tamsquite. There are two fairs held at the church-town, for sheep and cattle, (May 20, and September 14,) under a charter granted, in the reign of Queen Anne, to Anthony Nicoll, Esq., and Edward Trelawny, clerk.

The manor of St. Tudy and Trelil belonged to the family of Nicoll: Anthony Nicoll, Esq., who died in 1678, sold it, together with Penvose, the seat of his ancestors, (now a farm-house,) to John Trehawke, Esq.: the late Mr. Trehawke bequeathed it to Samuel Kekewich, Esq., the present proprietor. The manor of Tinten was, at an early period, the property and seat of a family of that name, whose heiress, in the fourteenth century, married Sir Walter Carminow of Boconnoc: having passed with that estate to the Courtenays, it fell to the crown on the attainder of the Marquis of Exeter, and was one of the manors annexed to the duchy of Cornwall in 1540, in lieu of the honor of Wallingford. The manor of Kellygreen belonged formerly to the ancient family of Barrett, who had their seat at the barton: it was afterwards in the Wollocombs^w of Coombe, in the parish of Roborough, Devon. In 1763, John Wollocombe, Esq. conveyed the barton and the manerial rights to William Pennington, Esq., of the Priory, Bodmin. These are now the property of Walter Raleigh Gilbert, Esq., in right of his wife, who was Mr. Pennington's niece.

The manor of Polrode belonged at an early period to the family of Bloyow, from which it passed, by successive female heirs, to the Tintens, Carminows, and Courtenays. This manor has passed with Boconnoc, and is now the property of Lord Grenville.

Tremeer, in this parish, was a seat of the Lowers, and the birth-place of Sir William Lower, the dramatic writer, and Dr. Richard Lower^x, an eminent physician in the reign of Charles II., author of "A Treatise on the Heart^y," and the discoverer of the waters of Astrop-wells. Tremeer is now the property and residence of Mrs. Reed. Hengar, parcel of the manor of Penrose-Burden, was the seat of the family of Billinge *alias* Trelawder, whose heiress married John Trelawny, Esq. of Coldrinnick, and to her second husband, Dr. Lower above-mentioned, by whom

^x He was born in 1631; and, dying in London, A.D. 1690, was buried at St. Tudy.

^y In this work he assumed the merit of having discovered the effects of transfusing the blood of one animal into another; but it afterwards proved, that similar experiments had before been made by others.

she had three daughters. After Dr. Lower's death, Hengar became the property of his elder daughter, who married the elder son of Sir William Morice, the secretary of state, and after his death, Major-General Trelawny: Hengar became afterwards the property of the second daughter, who married the father of the late Colonel Michell, and afterwards Major-General Wheeler. Colonel Michell became possessed of this estate, and left it to its present proprietor, Mathew Michell, Esq., son of Captain Mathew Michell, M.P. for Westbury, who, as captain of the unfortunate Gloucester, accompanied Lord Anson in his voyage round the world, and afterwards distinguished himself as captain of the Worcester, on the coast of Flanders, in 1746. Hengar is the occasional residence of Mr. Michell.

In the parish-church are monuments of the Nicoll family (1542, 1658, and 1678), and that of Samuel Michell, Esq., formerly Colonel in the Coldstream regiment of Guards, who died in 1786. There are remains of ancient chapels at Tinten and Kellygreen. The Dean and Chapter of Christ-church college in Oxford are patrons of the rectory.

TYWARDRETH or TYWARDREATH, in the deanery and in the east division of the hundred of Powder, lies about three miles and a half north-west from Fowey, which is the post-office town, and about the same distance south-south-west from Lostwithiel. The principal villages in this parish, besides the church-town, are, High-way, Parr, and Polkerris. At the latter place is a fishery, which supplies Bodmin and other markets; it is also frequented as a bathing-place.

The foundation of the Benedictine priory at Tywardreth has been attributed to the Fitz-Williams, the Cardinham, the Champernownes, and the Arundells. There is good reason to suppose that it was founded by Ricardus Dapifer, (Richard, steward of the household,) a man of great wealth, who held that high office either under the King or the Earl of Cornwall. This Richard, who was the immediate ancestor, in the male line, of the Fitz-Richards and Fitz-Williams, and, in the female line, of the Cardinham, also, held the manor of Tywardreth² and twenty-eight others under the Earl of Cornwall, at the time of the Domesday survey; and he is spoken of as the earliest benefactor of the monastery in a charter of Henry III.³ Robert de Cardinham, who married the heiress of Fitz-William, confirmed to the convent the tithes of all the provision of his household, except wine, honey, wax, pepper and cummin, which tithes had been given by his great-grandfather, William Fitz-Richard. This William we suppose to

² See p. li.

³ Rot. Cart. 19 Hen. III.

have been son of Ricardus Dapifer. Among other donations made by Robert de Cardinham to the priory, were all the lands and possessions of Edwy, provost of Hereford, Edwy himself, and all his children. The priory of Tywardreth was a cell to the monastery of St. Sergius and St. Bacchus in Normandy: it was suppressed as an alien priory by the parliament at Leicester, in 1414, but appears to have been restored, and to have continued till the general dissolution of the smaller convents, when its possessions were valued at 123l. 9s. 3d. clear yearly income. The site of the priory, with the manor, grange, &c. was granted in 1542 to Edward Earl of Hertford. This manor was in moieties in the year 1620, between the families of St. Aubyn and Pendarves: it is now the property of the Right Honourable Lord de Dunstanville; one moiety by inheritance from the family of Pendarves; the other, by a late purchase from Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. There are no remains of Tywardreth priory: the site is occupied by a farm-house.

A lay manor of Tywardreth passed by inheritance from Ricardus Dapifer to the Cardinham. Towards the latter part of the thirteenth century^b, it was sold by Ifolda de Cardinham, for the sum of 100l., to the Champernownes: as lords of this manor they became patrons of the monastery, which gave occasion to the idea of their having been its founders. From the Champernownes this manor passed, with Trelawny in Pelynt, to the Herles and Bonvilles^c; and it is probable that it came to the crown as Trelawny did, by the attainder of the Duke of Suffolk, who inherited Lord Bonville's estate. It was in the Rashleighs as early as the year 1620,^d and is now the property of William Rashleigh, Esq., M.P., of Menabilly in this parish. Lord Grenville has another manor of Tywardreth, which belonged to the Mohuns. Menabilly was much improved by the late Philip Rashleigh, Esq., who formed there the valuable collection of minerals already spoken of. Kilmarth, in this parish, another seat of Mr. Rashleigh's, was his chief residence before he succeeded to the Menabilly estate.

Partly in this parish is the manor of Polhorman, which, having been forfeited by the attainder of Sir Robert Tresilian, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, was granted, in 1388, to Sir Humphrey Stafford^e: this manor has been long in the Kendall family, and is now the property of the Rev. Nicholas Kendall. The manor of Lanestock, partly in this parish, and partly in St. Blazey, belonged, in 1620,^f to the Arundells: it is now the property of Joseph Sawle Graves, Esq. Treveryan, formerly the residence of a family of the name of Thompson, is still the property of their representative, Captain Thomson, of the Cornwall militia.

^b Between the years 1261 and 1288.

^c Esch. 6 Hen. V., 6 Hen. VI., and 6 Edw. IV.

^d Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.

^e Pat. 12 Ric. II.

^f Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I., in the possession of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

In the parish-church is a slab with a cross flory, in memory of Thomas Colyns, prior of Tywardreth, who died in 1532: there are the monuments also of Robert Harris, Esq., major-general of His Majesty's forces before Plymouth, who died in 1635; and Jane, wife of the late Philip Rashleigh, Esq. (1795.) The tithes of Tywardreth were appropriated to the priory: after the dissolution, the great tithes were granted to the Kendalls; the small tithes to Curson: the latter passed, by purchase, to Beville, and by inheritance to Grenville: the whole are the property of William Rashleigh, Esq., who is patron of the perpetual curacy. A chapel is now building, by Mr. Rashleigh, on a tenement called Tregaminion, about half a mile from Menabilly-house.

An alms-house was founded at Tywardreth by one of the Rashleighs, for four poor widows, who had no settled pension, but were relieved from time to time by the Rashleigh family, till the late Mr. Rashleigh made over so much stock in trust for the pensioners, as would suffice to pay 20s. per annum to each of them, clear of all deductions.

ST.VEEP, in the hundred and deanery of West, lies about three miles north-north-east from Fowey, which is the post-office town; and about five south-east from Lostwithiel. The greater part of Lerrin is in this parish. There is a fair at St. Veep on the Wednesday after June 16, for horned cattle and sheep. King Charles's horse were quartered at St. Veep, just before the Earl of Essex capitulated in 1644.^g

The little priory of St. Cyric and St. Juliatt, in this parish, on the north side of St. Cyric creek, was founded by William Earl of Moreton and Cornwall, as a cell to the priory of Montacute in Somersetshire. St. Syrus the priest is said by William of Worcester, to have been buried in the church of this cell. Walter de Exon, who wrote a history of Guy Earl of Warwick in the fourteenth century, is said to have been a monk of this house. The site of this small priory, now generally called St. Cadix, is the property and residence of Mrs. Ann Wymond, widow of Richard Wymond, Esq., lately deceased. Here are some remains of the chapel.

The manors of Manely-Durnford, Manely-Fleming, Langunnett, and Polvethan, have been a considerable time in the Rashleigh family, and are now the property of William Rashleigh, Esq., M.P.

Manely-Durnford was in moieties between Carew and Rashleigh in 1620^h: Carew's share was bequeathed to the Rashleighs by Sir Coventry Carew, together

^g Walker.

^h Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub.

with the manor of Langunnett, which, in the reign of Henry VIII., had belonged to Sir Peter Edgcumbeⁱ. Manely-Fleming most probably belonged to the ancient family of Fleming: in 1620 it was in moieties between Glynn and Upton^k. The moiety which belonged to the Glynnns was exchanged by E. J. Glynn, Esq., with the late Philip Rashleigh, Esq., for a moiety of the manor of Treheire in Lanivet. Polvethan, partly in Lanfalloes and Lanteglofs, was purchased by Jonathan Rashleigh, Esq. of John Treffry, Esq., who died in 1730.

The manor of Manely-Colehill is said to have been anciently in the family of Chaworth^l: in the reign of Richard II. it belonged to Sir Robert Trefilian, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench; and, after his attainder, was granted to Sir John Colehill, and Emmeline his wife^m, who had been Trefilian's widow: in 1620 it was in severalties between the St. Aubyns, who were descended from the Colehills, and others who derived their title from purchaseⁿ: it is now the property of John Tillie Coryton, Esq., in whose family it has been a considerable time.

The manor of Lanestock and Tregenna, in this parish, now the property of David Howell, Esq., a minor, was purchased of the Sawles in 1760. Trevelyan, in this parish, was the original seat of the ancient family of that name, who, on acquiring Nettlecombe in Somersetshire, in marriage with the heiress of Whaleborowe, removed thither in the fifteenth century. John Trevelyan, who lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, resided chiefly at Trevelyan: his son rebuilt Nettlecombe, which has ever since been the chief seat of the family. Trevelyan is now a farm-house; the estate belongs partly to Sir John Trevelyan, Bart., and partly to Mr. Avent. Hay, now a divided property, belonging to Nanjulian and others, was formerly a seat of the Dodsons or Dotsons. Collon is the property and residence of Mr. Simon Irving.

In the parish-church are memorials of the family of Avent; and a tablet, commemorating a benefaction of William Bastard, "utter barister of the Middle-Temple," who gave the tenement of Nethercombe, (now let at 6l. 15s. per annum,) to the poor of St. Veep and Duloe, for ever. The impropriation and advowson of the vicarage, which had belonged to the priory of Montacute, were granted by King Henry VIII. to Peter Courtenay of Ethy; and, having passed through the families of Wrey, Tingcombe, Baker, and St. Aubyn, were purchased

ⁱ Record in the Augmentation-Office, see p. 26.

^k Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.

^l Rot. Pat. 15 Ric. II.

^m Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.

ⁿ Ibid.

of Mrs. O'Brien, daughter of the late Francis St. Aubyn, Esq., by the trustees under the will of the late David Howell, Esq., in whom they are now vested.

VERYAN, in the deanery and in the west division of the hundred of Powder, lies four miles nearly south from Tregony, which is the post-office town, and 11 from Truro. The principal village in this parish, besides the church-town, is Portloe, a fishing-cove.

The manor of Elerkey, (which was the secular name of this parish,) belonged, together with Ruan-Lanihorne, to the Archdekanes, from whom it passed, by coheiresses, to the families of Lucy and Vaux. At a later period, the Tregians had a moiety of this manor, which was sold in severalties: the other moiety was in the family of Wallop; passed by sale to Maynard, by marriage to Hobart, by sale to Morice, and by gift to Moleworth: in 1790, it was purchased of Sir William Moleworth, Bart., by Francis Gregor, Esq., of Trewarthenick, who has sold the estate in lots to the several tenants, together with the manerial rights.

The manor of Truburrows, in this parish, has belonged many years to the Trevanions, and is now the property of J. P. T. Bettsworth Trevanion, Esq. Trenonna, which passed with the heiress of Trestean to the Pawleys, is now a farm-house, which belonged to the late John Lemon, Esq., as devisee of the late Colonel Willyams. In this parish are Crugfillack, the seat of John Kempe, Esq., and Behan-park, the seat of the Rev. Jeremiah Trist.

In the parish-church is the monument of Richard Trevanion (son of the governor of Pendennis-castle), 1712. The Dean and Chapter of Exeter have the appropriation, and are patrons of the vicarage. The church of Veryan (by the name of Lerchi) was given to the priory of Montacute by William Earl of Moreton.*

A charity-school is supported in this parish by subscription, aided by a benefaction of about 10l. per annum, from the society for promoting Christian knowledge according to the principles of the church of England.

WARBSTOW, in the hundred of Lefnewth and in the deanery of Trigg-Major, lies about eight miles west-north-west from Launceston, which is the post-office town, and about the same distance nearly north-east from Camelford. The principal villages in this parish are, Downniney, Trelask, and Trengune.

The manor of Fentrigan or Ventrigan belonged to the priory of Tywardreth, and was one of those annexed to the duchy of Cornwall in 1540, in lieu of the honor of

* Dugdale, I. 670.

Wallingford. Oto Colyn died seised of the manor of Donnenny or Downniney, in this parish, in 1466^p: in 1620 it was in the Champernownes^q; afterwards in the Arscotts, from whom it passed, by inheritance, to Sir Arscott Ourry Molefworth, Bart., the present proprietor.

The great tithes of this parish, which were appropriated to the priory of Tywardreth, are now vested in the Honourable William Eliot, M.P. The vicarage is in the gift of the crown. Warbstow is consolidated with Trenegloss. In this parish is the remarkable ancient fortification called Warbstow-burrow.

WARLEGGAN OR WARLEGGON, in the hundred and deanery of West, lies about six miles nearly east from Bodmin, which is the post-office town, and about eight north-west from Liskeard. The principal villages in this parish are, Bofindle and the church-town.

The manor of Warleggon, together with the advowson of the rectory, has long been in the family of Gregor, and is now the property of Francis Gregor, Esq., of Trewarthenick. Another manor of Warleggon belonged to the Coryton family, of whom it was purchased, in 1680, by John Trengove, otherwise Nance, Esq., by whose descendant, James Wyard Gooch, Esq. (some time of Trengoffe, now of Orford in Suffolk), it was alienated, in 1803, to Edward Angove, Esq., who at the same time purchased the barton of Trengoffe, (formerly esteemed a manor,) which had been successively in the families of Molins, Hungerford, and Hastings. This manor has been lately offered for sale. Trengoffe or Trengove gave name to an ancient family, by whom the barton was sold to the Tubbs: in Norden's time, it was the seat of John Tubb, Esq.: after continuing in this family for some descents, it was sold to the Parkers, and by the latter to John Trengove *alias* Nance, said to have been descended from a younger branch of the family, who sold this barton to the Tubbs.

The manor of Carborro or Carburrow, and the barton of Trevedoe, have been for a considerable time in the family of their present proprietor, Arscott Bickford, Esq., of Dunland in Devonshire. Part of the old mansion is inhabited as a farm-house; the remainder is reserved for the purpose of holding the manor courts.

WEEK ST. MARY, or ST. MARY-WEEK, in the hundred of Stratton and deanery of Trigg-Major, lies seven miles south of Stratton; about 10 north-

^p Esch. 6 Edw. IV.

^q Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.

^r Hals.

north-west from Launceston, which is the post-office town; and 10 west from Holsworthy in Devonshire. The principal villages in this parish, exclusively of the church-town, are, Bakefdown, Lower-Ex, Kitsham, and Week-Orchard. The church-town is in all ancient records called the Borough of Week St. Mary, and the occupiers of certain fields are still called burgage-holders. The custom of electing a mayor is still kept up; but his office is merely nominal: he has no power. There are fairs at Week St. Mary, September 8, and December 10, chiefly for bullocks and sheep.

The manor of Week St. Mary belonged at an early period to the Blanchminsters, from whom it passed to the Colehills. Ralph de Blanchminster, who died in the year 1348, was seised of the manor and borough, with the advowson of Week St. Mary, to which were appendant, as members of the said manor, Swannacot, and other tenements. Sir William Bonville was possessed of Wyke St. Mary in 1461.⁵ In process of time, the manerial rights were transferred from Week St. Mary to Swannacot; for we find that in 1620 Sir Warwick Hele held the manor of Swannacot, and Week St. Mary Burgh, as parcel of the same; yet Henry Compton, Esq. then claimed the fee of Week St. Mary. The manor of Swannacot, including Week St. Mary, is now the property of the Right Honourable Lord de Dunstanville, by inheritance from the Heles.

There was formerly a castle at Week St. Mary, of which a field adjoining the church-yard, called Castle-hill, exhibiting the traces of extensive buildings, is supposed to have been the site.

The manor of East-Orchard-Marrais or Marries, in this parish, and Marham-Church, belonged to the ancient family of Marrais, whose heiress married an ancestor of the Rolles. The late Dennis Rolle sold this manor, with other considerable estates, to the late Sir John Call, Bart., and it is now the property of Sir W. P. Call, Bart. The barton-house, formerly the seat of the Marrais family, for whom there is an ancient memorial in the church, is now a farm-house, belonging to Mr. Richard Burden Bray: his father purchased the barton of the late Mr. Rolle. The manors of Pigfden and Nethercot extend into this parish.

The advowson of Week St. Mary, which belonged formerly, as before-mentioned, to the Blanchminsters, appears to have passed, with the manor of Stratton, to Lord Carteret: it now belongs to the master and fellows of Sidney-Suffex college in Cambridge, in consequence of an exchange with Lord Carteret for that of Wilhamsted in Bedfordshire: the latter adjoins the parish of Hawnes

⁵ See Esch. 1 Edw. IV., No. 24.

near Bedford, in which is his lordship's seat. There was formerly a chapel at Goscote, in this parish, dedicated to St. Lawrence.*

A chantry and grammar-school were founded, in the reign of Henry VIII., at Week St. Mary, by Dame Thomafine Percival, a native of this parish, "with fair lodgings for the schoolmasters, schollers, and officers, and twenty pound of yeerely revenue for supporting the incident charges." Her story, as told by Carew, from whom the above is quoted, is, that her maiden name was Bonaventure, but whether by descent or event he knew not; that "whiles in her girlish age she kept sheepe on St. Mary-Wike moore, it chanced that a London marchant passing by, saw her, heeded her, liked her, begged her of her poore parents, and carried her to his home. In proceffe of time, her mistres was summond by death to appeare in the other world; and her good *thewes*, no lesse than her seemely personage, so much contented her master, that he advanced her from a servant to a wife, and left her a wealthy widow. Her second marriage befell with one Henry Gall; her third and last, with Sir John Percival, lord maior of London, whom she also overlived. And to shew that vertue as well bare a part in the desert as fortune in the meanes of her preferment, she employed the whole residue of her life and last widdowhood, to works no lesse bountifull then charitable,—namely, repaying of high-waies, building of bridges, endowing of maydens, relieving of prisoners, feeding and apparelling the poor," &c. Dame Thomafine Percival's will, which bears date 1512, throws light upon some parts of her history; it shews that her family name *was* Bonaventer; for she leaves 20l. to her brother, John Bonaventer: her first husband's name was Thomas Bumby. She makes her *cousin*, John Dinham, who married her sister's daughter, residuary legatee, and commits to his discretion the chantry and grammar-school, which she had founded in her life-time; to the vicar of Liskeard she leaves a little gilt goblet, with a blue flower in the bottom, to the intent that he should pray for her soul; and towards the building of the tower at St. Stephen's, Launceston, 20 marks.

Carew observes, that in Thomafine Bonaventer's grammar-school, divers of the best gentlemen's sons of Devon and Cornwall had been "vertuously trained up in both kinds of divine and humane learning, under one Cholwell, an honest and religious teacher; which caused the neighbours so much the rather and the more to rewe, that a petty smacke onely of popery opened a gap to the oppression of the whole, by the statute made in Edw. the 6 raigne, touching the suppression of chaunteries." Many of our celebrated foundation-schools would have shared the

* Borlase's Collections from the Registers of the see of Exeter.

same fate, had they not been protected by well-wishers to their establishment, who pointed out the obvious practicability of correcting the superstitious usages with which they were connected; a practicability which those who coveted their revenues would very gladly have overlooked.

WENDRON, in the deanery and in the west division of the hundred of Kirrier, lies about two miles and a half north-north-east from Helston. The principal villages in this parish are Porkellis and Trevonnack: Helston is a chapelry of Wendron; but in most respects may be deemed, and is treated of in this volume, as a separate parish.

The manor of Boskenwyn, in this parish, is in moieties between the Honourable Mrs. Agar and Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. The barton of Trenethick belonged at an early period to the Seneschalls, from whom it passed, by a female heir, to the family of Hill. John Hill, Esq., about the year 1770, bequeathed this estate to a namesake, (but, as we are informed, no relation,) who resided at Carwythenick in Constantine: it is now the property of Peter Hill, Esq., and in the occupation of the Rev. Thomas Wills, vicar of Wendron. The barton of Nansloe is the property of the Rev. William Robinson; and Higher-Trelil the property and occasional residence of William Harris, Esq., of Helston, in right of his wife, the heiress of J. Rowe, Esq. Lower-Trelil is the property of Stephen Usticke, Esq. The barton of Trenear, on which are now only some small cottages, is said (most probably without any foundation) to have been a hunting-seat of the Earls of Cornwall: it is the property of Richard Johns, Esq., of Helston, by purchase from the Vyvyans.

Bodilly, some time the seat of a branch of the Trefilians, passed, by purchase, to the Glynnns: it is now a farm-house, the property of Mrs. Harris of Trelil. Merther-Uny, to which formerly a deer-park was annexed, is now a farm, belonging to Mr. Chilcot of Truro, and retains no trace of its former consequence.

In the parish-church is the tomb of Warin Penhallinyk, prebendary of Glaseney college, rector of St. Just, and vicar of Wendron and Stithians, with his figure on a brass plate, in robes, (the date imperfect.) The great tithes were appropriated to the abbey of Rewley, to which monastery the church was given by Edmund Earl of Cornwall^u. They are now in severalties, having been sold in lots, about the year 1800, by the late Lord Falmouth. The patronage of the vicarage is now vested in Queen's college, Oxford, having been purchased a few years ago for the Michell foundation. There was formerly a chapel at Bodilly, in this parish, dedicated to St. Henry; at Trefulla, one dedicated to St. Wendron; and a

^u Dugdale, I. 934.

third, at Merther-park, dedicated to St. Uny^u: the tower of the latter was standing within the memory of aged persons: it is mentioned in a subsidy roll of 45 Edw. III.^w

ST. WENN, in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, lies about four miles nearly east-north-east from St. Columb, which is the post-office town, and about eight west from Bodmin, the same distance north from St. Austell, and seven south from Padstow. The principal villages in this parish are, Rosemannon and Tregonetha; at the latter there are two cattle-fairs, April 25 and August 1.

The manor of Borlase-Burgess, formerly the property and seat of the ancient family of Borlase, is said to have been given by King William Rufus to a certain Norman, who was lord of Talfer, in that country, and whose posterity assumed the name of Borlase.^x The last heir-male of the elder branch sold this estate, in 1559, to John Hender, Esq., whose heiress brought it to the ancestor of Sir A. O. Moleworth, Bart., the present proprietor: the barton-house is occupied by a farmer.

The ancient manor of Codiford-Farlegh *alias* Lancorla, belonged, at a remote period, to the priory of Bodmin, under which it was held by Bristitius, in the reign of Edward the Confessor. At the time of the Domesday survey, Bristitius held it under the Earl of Cornwall: at a later period, this manor was in the family of Bottreaux; it has long ago been dismembered. In one of the books of the Exchequer for Cornwall, in Westminster-abbey, says Hals, “was lately to be seen a record relating to this manor, which speaks thus of the punishment of the cucking-stool: — “Man. de Cotford-Farlo *alias* Lancorla in St. Wenn, temp. Hen. III. Quia per objurgatrices et meretrices multa mala in manerium oriuntur, &c., lites, pugnae, diffamationes, ac aliae multae inquietationes per earum hutesias et clamores; igitur utimur de eisdem quod cum captae fuerint habeant judicium de la cocking-stole, et ibi stabunt nudis pedibus, et suis crinibus pendentibus, et dispersis, tanto tempore ut aspici possint ab omnibus per viam transeuntibus secundum voluntatem Balivorum nostrorum capitalium.” Hals adds, “that there was a walled pool for this purpose, by the highway side, and that the cucking-stool had been in existence within the memory of man. The barton of Codiford-Farlegh, which belonged some time to the Trelawny family, is now the property of Mr. John Tom.

The manor of Cranfworth belonged, in the reign of Edward IV., to the family of Bonville^y: it is now the property of the Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune. The manor of Lower-Borlase is the property of Mr. Richard, and Mr. George Sandy. There was formerly a manor of Tregonetha in this parish, which has been dismembered.

^u Borlase's Collections from the Registers of the see of Exeter.

^w Among the Tower Records.

^x Borlase's MSS.

^y Esch. 1 Edw. IV., No. 24.

Great-Skewish, in this parish, gave name to a family, one of whom (John Skewish), in the reign of Henry VI., compiled an abridgment of the chronicles and the wars of Troy. The last of this family, John Skewish, (in the sixteenth century) had two daughters, who married Mohun and Courtenay. This estate, which was inherited by the former, passed successively to the families of Renfry, Parkin, and Vivian²: it is now the property of Thomas Rawlings, Esq.

Tregury, Tregurra, or Tregurtha, was the seat of a family so called, of whom was Michael de Tregury, Archbishop of Dublin, who died in 1471. The last heir-male of the elder branch of this family died in the reign of Henry V., leaving three daughters, coheirs, who sold this barton to the family of Bottreaux³, from whom it passed successively, by inheritance or sale, through the families of Hungerford, Hastings, Edgcumbe, Parkin, and Vivian, to Mr. William Hals, who wrote the Parochial History of Cornwall, and resided here in the latter part of his life. This estate, now called Tregotha, is the property of Thomas Rawlings, Esq.

Killignock was the seat of a family of that name, whose heiress, in the reign of Henry VIII., married Nanskevil *alias* Typpett. In the reign of Charles II. Matthew Typpett sold this barton to Mr. Joseph Hawkey⁴: it is now the property of Mr. Richard Vincent. The barton of Damelsa is in severalties.

The great tithes of this parish, which were appropriated to the abbey of Tewksbury in Gloucestershire, belonged to Mr. William Hals above-mentioned: they are now vested in William Rashleigh, Esq. M.P., who is patron of the vicarage. There was formerly a chapel on the North-downs, called Carenza-Wortha, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen: it was destroyed in the civil war.^c

WHITSTONE, in the hundred of Stratton and in the deanery of Trigg-Major, lies about seven miles nearly south-south-east from Stratton, and 10 north-north-west from Launceston, which is the post-office town. The only villages in the parish, besides the church-town, are, East and West Balsdon, both very small.

The manor of Wadfast belonged, in the reign of Edward III., to the family of L'Engleis or English: at a later period to the Marquis of Exeter, most probably as heir of the Bonvilles: in Norden's time, it was the seat of George Grenville, Esq.: in 1620 the manor was in moieties between Hardy and Peirce; and afterwards belonged to the Rolles of Stevenstone, of whom it was purchased by the Right Honourable Lord de Dunstanville, who is the present proprietor. The barton of Bennets, now the property and occasionally the residence of Lord de Dunstanville, came into his lordship's family about the

² Borlase's Collections.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

^c Ibid.

year 1670, by inheritance from the family of Hele, whose seat it was for several generations.

The manor of Nethercot, in this parish, and Week St. Mary, belonged to the Rolles of Heanton, from whom it passed, by inheritance, to the present proprietor, Lord Clinton. Froxton, called in old deeds a manor, belonged, in the reign of Edward II., to the Giffords, from whom it passed, by successive female heirs, to the families of Downe, Rouse, and Spoure: it is now possessed by F. H. Rodd, Esq., under the same title as the Trebartha estate. Whitstone, formerly belonging to the Cobham family^d, is now the property and residence of Wrey J'Ans, Esq.: it was purchased by his grandfather, Thomas J'Ans, Esq. of Bidiford, of the Badcocks, to whom it had passed in marriage with the heiress of Good.^e

The valleys of this parish abound with woodcocks in a remarkable degree; nearly 40 nets (or roads as they are called), being exempted from licence by the last game act, are employed in taking them, and yield considerable profit to the cottagers.

In the parish-church, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, are memorials of the Heles of Bennets, (1650, &c.;) and on the outside wall, one of the family of Edgcumbe. The Rev. John Kingdon, the present incumbent, is patron of the rectory, the advowson of which belonged, some time since, to the Arundell family.

There is said to have been formerly a chapel at Froxton, probably the chapel of the Holy Trinity, in this parish, mentioned in the registers of the see of Exeter.^f

ST. WINNOW, in the hundred and deanery of West, lies two miles south-south-east from Lostwithiel, which is the post-office town; and from Fowey about four miles by water, and six by land. The principal villages in this parish are, Bofarnell, near Resprin-bridge; Bridge-end, adjoining Lostwithiel; Lerrin, on the creek of that name; Polmenow, and Polschoath or Polscoe. On the beacon-hill, in this parish, not far from Lostwithiel, a square battery was constructed by King Charles's army, not long before the capitulation of the parliamentary forces in 1644.

The manor of St. Winnow is said to have belonged to an ancient family of that name, whose heiress brought it to the Uptons. Leland says, "that after the St. Winnows, the Lords Hastings had this manor; and that the great-grandfather of Sir William Lower, then living, (temp. Hen. VIII.,) purchased it of them." We find that the Bottreaux family, whose Cornish property descended, by succes-

^d See Extent. Terrar. Ducat. Cornub. 17 Jac. I.

^e Norden erroneously says, the seat of Richard Gould.

^f Borlase's Collections.

five female heirs, to the families of Hungerford and Hastings, were possessed of the manor of St. Winnow in the reign of Henry VI. It is probable that the St. Winnows and Uptons held this manor under the families of Bottreaux and Hastings, and that it was the fee of the manor which was purchased by Lower's (maternal) great-grandfather. The two coheiresses of Upton, about the year 1500, married two brothers of the Lower family, John and Nicholas: the latter possessed St. Winnow. Sir William Drummond married the heiress of Lower of St. Winnow; the coheiresses of Drummond married Trevanion, and Roper of Eltham in Kent. St. Winnow was inherited by the latter: the heiress of Roper married Edward Henshaw, whose coheiresses married Sir Edward Dering, Bart., William Strickland, Esq., and Sir Rowland Wynne, Bart. About the year 1770, the manor of St. Winnow was purchased of the representatives of these coheiresses by John Rashleigh, Esq. of Penquite, whose son, John Colman Rashleigh, Esq., sold it, about the year 1807, to the Rev. Robert Walker, vicar of St. Winnow, who is the present proprietor. A younger branch of the Lowers (of whom the late Mrs. Hitchens was the last survivor) continued to have an interest in the barton, which was for some descents in the immediate occupation of the Robins family: it was purchased, with the manor, by Mr. Walker, who keeps it in his own hands, the house being occupied by a bailiff. The Lower family were of Polscoe, in this parish, before they acquired the manor and barton of St. Winnow.

The manors of Bridge-end, Polmawgan, Ethy, and Polmenow, belong to Earl Mount-Edgcumbe. The two former have been many years in the Edgcumbe family, having been purchased of a younger branch of the Carminows, who had their seat at Polmawgan, now a farm-house. The manors of Ethy, (described as an honor in the Exeter Domesday,) and Polmenow, belonged successively to the families of Stonard, Cayle, and Courtenay. In 1634, Francis Courtenay, Esq. sold these manors to Stephen Treville, Esq. of Plymouth. Two of the coheiresses of Treville married Arscott and Burthogge. By purchase and inheritance, these manors became vested in the former; and having passed, by female descent, to the Moleworths, were purchased of Sir William Moleworth, about the year 1790, by the late Lord Mount-Edgcumbe. Ethy, called by Leland, Teuthey, and by some writers, Tethe and Tethy, was many years the seat of a younger branch of the Courtenays of Powderham: it is, by lease under Lord Mount-Edgcumbe, the seat of Charles Vinicombe Penrose, Esq., Rear-Admiral of the Blue, who has now (March 1814) the command on the coast of Spain.

The

The manors of Bawdah or Bodowe and Dawnet, which belonged to the Courtenays, Earls of Devonshire, and afterwards to the Mohuns, have passed with Boconnoc, and are now, in right of his lady, the property of the Right Honourable Lord Grenville. The manor of Resprin, formerly the property and seat of a family of that name, passed, by a female heir, to a younger branch of the Carminows; and from Carminow, in like manner, to Prideaux of Thuborough: Norden describes it as a seat of the Prideaux family: it was afterwards in the family of Michell. About the year 1750, Mr. Titus Chappel purchased it of Mr. Bradlick; and it is now the property of Mrs. Joyce Chappel of St. Breock. The manor of Polschoath in Lanlivery, formerly belonging to the families of Lyttelton and Trenance, and now to the Honourable Mrs. Agar, as representative of the Robartes family, extends into this parish.

Trevegoe, a farm-house, belonging to Lord Grenville, was a seat of the Knapmans, whose heiress brought it to the Hawkeys: it was, not many years ago, occupied by Nicholas Harley, Esq., and afterwards by his widow. Newham, a farm-house, belonging to William Rashleigh, Esq., M.P., of Menabilly, was some time a seat of the Sawles.

The Dean and Chapter of Exeter have the appropriation of the great tithes of St. Winnow, and are patrons of the vicarage. At St. Nighton is a chapel of ease. There was formerly a chapel at Resprin, dedicated to St. Martin, which was confirmed, by Robert de Cardinham, to the priory of Tywardreth, in the reign of Richard I.^s: there was a chapel also at Bodvalgan, dedicated to the same saint.^h Resprin was formerly a separate parish, as appears by the Subsidy Roll of 45 Edw. III.ⁱ St. Nighton is called a parish in an act of parliament of the reign of James I.; but we have not found it so described in any records of a more remote date.

WITHIEL, in the hundred and deanery of Pyder, lies five miles west from Bodmin, which is the post-office town, and about six east-north-east of St. Columb. The principal villages in this parish are, Retire, Tregawen, and Withiel-goose.

The manor of Withiel-goose, to which is annexed the advowson of the rectory, belonged to the priory of Bodmin: it was leased by the crown, in 1539, to Richard Kendall; and, in 1588, granted in fee-farm to Richard Branthwayte and Roger Bromley: it afterwards belonged to the Coswarths, from whom it

^s Dugdale's Monast. I. 586.

^h Borlase's Collections from the Registers of the see of Exeter.

ⁱ Among the records at the Tower.

passed,

passed, by marriage, to the Vyvyans, and is now the property of the Rev. Sir Carew Vyvyan, Bart.

Trenance, in this parish, gave name to an ancient family, who removed hence to Lanhydrock, upon marrying the heiress of Lyttelton. This barton was sold by a younger branch of the Trenance family, in the reign of Charles II., to the Mapowders, from whom it passed successively to the families of Bone, Harris, and Hawkins: it is now the property of Sir Carew Vyvyan, Bart.

Brynn, in this parish, now a divided property, was a seat of the Beares, from whom it passed successively to the Bevilles and Grenvilles. The brave Sir Beville Grenville was born here.

In a window of the ancient parsonage-house, are the arms of Thomas Vyvyan, prior of Bodmin, by whom it is said to have been built. The Rev. Sir Carew Vyvyan is patron of the rectory.

ZENNOR, in the deanery and in the west division of the hundred of Penwith, is situated on the north coast, about four miles nearly west-south-west from St. Ives, which is the post-office town, and about seven nearly north from Penzance. The principal villages in this parish, exclusively of the church-town, are, Boswednack, Treen, and Trewy. The greater part of this parish is a mass of moor-stone: the only cultivated land is a strip about half a mile in breadth, near the sea; the arable land is particularly noted for its abundant produce of barley.

The manors of Boswednack and Trereen or Treen, are the property of William Arundell Harris, Esq., in whose family they have been for a considerable time. The manor of Trewy belongs to Messrs. Grove and Cornish. The tenement of Treveglos belonged to a family of that name, whose heiress brought it to the Gerveyses: it is now the property of their representative, the Rev. Richard Gerveys Grylls.

The great tithes of Zennor were formerly appropriated to the college of Glasfeney. The vicarage, of which the Bishop of Exeter is patron, is endowed with a portion of the great tithes; the remainder is vested in George John, Esq. of Penzance. There was formerly a chapel in a field called the Chapel-field, within the barton of Kerrow and Cornelloe, belonging to the Rev. Anthony Williams, of Treneere, near Penzance, and another at Treen; of both which there are some remains.

SCILLY ISLANDS.

FROM the connection of these islands with the county of Cornwall, it may be deemed proper to treat briefly of them in this place.

These islands, called by the Greeks Hesperides and Cassiterides^a; by the Romans *Sillinae* and *Siluræ insulæ*,^b are 27 in number, besides small islets and rocks; they lie about 17 leagues due west from the Lizard, and 10 leagues nearly west-by-south from the Land's-end. A small island, containing only one acre, gives its name to the whole cluster; this name is written, in ancient records, Sully or Sulley, now Scilly. The names and extent of the islands are given below, as computed by Heath.^c

Except

^a See Camden.

^b Ibid, on the authority of Sulpitius Severus and Solinus.

^c An estimation of the quantity of land, in acres, contained in each island:—

		Acres.	
Five larger islands, inhabited by about 1,400 people,	1. St. Mary	1,520	{ besides the garrison, 120 acres, joined to the isthmus.
	2. Tresco	880	
	3. St. Martin	720	{ besides the Gugh, 90 acres, joined at low water,
	4. St. Agnes	300	
One family,	5. Bryer	330	
	6. Sampson	120	
	7. St. Helen's	80	
Four scattered islands, bearing grass,	8. Tean	70	
	9. White-Island	50	
	10. Annet	40	
	11. Great-Arthur	30	
Ten eastern islands, stocked with conies, and fit for feeding cattle in summer,	12. Great-Ganilly	20	
	13. Great-Gannick	18	
	14. Minewithen	15	
	15. Nornour	13	
	16. Little-Arthur	7	
	17. Little-Ganilly	6	
	18. Little-Gannick	5	
	19. Ragged-Island	5	
	20. Innisvouls	4	

Carry forward 4,233

Brought

Except what relates to their trading connections with the Phœnicians and Romans, and the circumstance of their having been occasionally appropriated by the latter as a place of banishment for state criminals^d, the first mention we find of the Scilly islands in history is in the tenth century, when they were subdued by King Athelstan^e. After this, we hear nothing of them till the time of the civil war, when they became of considerable importance. In 1645 they afforded a temporary protection to Prince Charles and his friends, Lord Hopton and Lord Capel^f. In 1649, Sir John Grenville, who was afterwards so distinguished for the share that he had in bringing about the Restoration, being governor of the Scilly islands, fortified and held them for King Charles the Second. The parliament finding their trade much annoyed by his frigates, fitted out an expedition for the reduction of the Scilly islands, under the command of Admiral Blake and Sir George Ayscue, who first took possession of the islands of Trefcaw and Bryer, and threw up fortifications for the purpose of attacking Sir John Grenville at St. Mary's. The Dutch Admiral Vantromp is said to have made insidious but ineffectual proposals to the governor, of taking the islands under his protection. Resistance being found vain, they were delivered up to the parliament in the beginning of June. The garrison consisted of about 800 soldiers, with commissioned officers enough, as Whitlocke observes, "to head an army," Sir John Grenville's standard having been one of the last rallying points for the Royalists.

The authors who have treated of the Scilly islands seem much puzzled with respect to the history of their proprietors, and are at a loss to reconcile the circumstance of the abbots of Tavistock, and certain lay persons, being called, in contemporary records, "lords of Scilly." By a careful attention to the substance of those records, all difficulties may be easily removed. In or before the reign of

		Acres:
Brought forward		4,233
Seven scattered islands, placed about the largest,	21. Mincarlo	12
	22. Guahall	10
	23. Northwithell	9
	24. White-Island, near Sampson	7
	25. Round-Island	3
	26. Scilly-Island	1
	27. Rat-Island	0½
Total sum,		4486½
		{ of which, at least the half are tillable and improveable.

N.B. Besides the above, which are most noted, there may be numbered about a dozen very small islands, bearing grafs; and rocks innumerable above water.

^d Camden quoting Sulpitius Severus.

^e Camden.

^f Clarendon.

Edward the Confessor, some of the islands, and the tithes of the whole, had been given (probably by King Athelstan) to certain monks or hermits who had their abode in the island of St. Nicholas, now Trescaw. King Henry the First granted to the abbot of Tavistock all the churches of Sullye, with their appurtenances, and the land which had belonged to the monks, or rather hermits, in the reign of King Edward, when Burgald was Bishop of Cornwall^f. Pope Celestin, in 1193, confirmed to the abbey the islands of St. Nicholas, St. Sampson, St. Elid, and St. Teon, the island called Nullo, with all their churches and oratories, and certain lands in other islands^g. Reginald Earl of Cornwall granted to the monks all wrecks, except whole ships and whales, in Kentemen and Nurcho^h, and the isles of St. Lid, St. Sampson, and St. Teonⁱ. It is sufficiently clear why the abbot and convent of Tavistock were called Domini de Scilly; meanwhile the property and temporal jurisdiction continued vested in the Earls of Cornwall, or in such as held under them, possessing an independent and contemporary power; and these were likewise called Domini de Scilly.

The first proprietor whom we find mentioned as holding under the Earl, is Robert de Wick, who, by an ancient deed, without date, conveys to the monks of Scilly the tithes of those islands, which he had unjustly detained from them. Drugo de Barentin was governor of the Scilly islands, in the reign of Henry III.^k; but whether he had any property in them does not appear. In the reign of Edward I. Ralph de Blanchminster held the castle of Ennor, in the Scilly islands, by the service of finding 12 armed men to keep the peace in those islands: complaint was made, that he had not only failed in this service, but had committed the King's coroner, who came to the island for the purpose of holding an assize, to the prison of La Val^l. In the year 1314, Ralph de Blanchminster had the King's licence for embattling his castle of Inor, in the isles of Scilly^m. In the year 1345, Ralph de Blanchminster held the isles of Scilly under the duchy of Cornwall, as of the honor of Launceston, by the annual render of 300 puffins at Michaelmasⁿ. In the reign of Henry VI., the rent was only 50 puffins, or 6s. 8d., the islands being then the property of Sir John Colehill, representative of the Blanchminsters^o: their annual value in 1484 was estimated at 40s. in time of peace; in time of war, nothing^p. In Leland's time, being then valued at 40s. per annum, the Scilly islands belonged to Davers and Whittington, as representatives of that branch of the Arundells which inherited the estates of the Colehills and Blanch-

^f Dugdale's Monasticon.

^g Ibid.

^h Ancient names of islands.

ⁱ Dugdale.

^k Rot. Cl. 32 Hen. III.

^l Pat. 35 Edw. I. 45.

^m Rot. Pat. 8 Edw. II. 26.

ⁿ Survey of the duchy of Cornwall, 19 Edw. III.

^o See Borlase's account of the Scilly isles, p. 109.

^p Esch. 1 Ric. III.

minsters. In the reign of Edward VI., Thomas Lord Seymour, the Lord Admiral, became proprietor of the Scilly islands, as appears by one of the articles of his accusation, which charges him with having gotten into his hands those strong and dangerous isles, bought of divers men, (viz. the heirs of Danvers and Whittington⁹.) The Lord Admiral was beheaded and attainted in 1549, when the temporal property of the Scilly islands fell into the duchy, already by the dissolution of religious houses possessed of what had belonged to the abbey of Tavistock.

In 1552, Thomas Godolphin, Esq. was captain (or governor) of the Scilly isles¹, and most probably lessee under the duchy; though we do not find any lease to the Godolphin family on record prior to the 13th of Elizabeth, when the Scilly islands were demised to Francis Godolphin, Esq. for 38 years, at the rent of 10*l.* per annum: the lease was renewed to Sir William Godolphin, in 1604, for 50 years, at 20*l.* per annum²; in the 12th of Charles the First, to Francis Godolphin, Esq., at 40*l.* per annum, for 50 years, to commence from 1659; in 1698, to Sidney Lord Godolphin, at the same rent, for 89 years, to commence from 1709. The present lessee is the Duke of Leeds, the representative of the Godolphin family, who holds the Scilly islands at a rent of 40*l.* for 31 years from the year 1800. The island of St. Agnes was at an early period in the Hamely family, and appears afterwards to have passed to the Blanchminsters³. John Allet held lands in Scilly (temp. Edw. III.) of Ralph Blanchminster, by the service of being keeper of his castle⁴. There is no person who now possesses either house or land, except as sub-lessee under the Duke of Leeds. The government of the Scilly islands appears to have been, at least since the Reformation, uniformly in the proprietors, except in the instances of Sir John Grenville and Joseph Hunkin, Esq., in the interregnum, and Major Bennet, previously to the year 1733. Before the Reformation, it appears that the proprietor kept the peace of the islands, with the assistance of 12 armed men⁵; and that there were frequent feuds between them and the King's coroner, who visited the islands to hold assizes for the trial of greater offences⁶. It is most probable that all other offences were

⁹ Burnet's History of the Reformation, p. 161.

¹ Borlase, p. 110.

² In this lease there was a proviso that none of the islands should be bequeathed by Sir William Godolphin to his daughters. (Heath, p. 203.)

³ See Heath, p. 190, 191.

⁴ Ibid. 187.

⁵ A record of the reign of Edward I. says, that Ralph de Blanchminster held the castle of Ennor by the service of finding and maintaining 12 armed men, at all times, for keeping the peace in those parts. (Pat. 35 Edw. I. m. 45.)

⁶ Pat. 19 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 5.

cognizable as they now are, by a court delegated by the lord proprietor, whose immediate authority for exercising the civil jurisdiction is derived from a patent of the 10th of King William. The lord proprietor appoints a court or council of twelve, consisting of some of the principal inhabitants, among whom are generally the military commandant, the steward, chaplain, and commissary of musters. Vacancies are supplied by election; but the whole may be dissolved, and a fresh appointment made, at any time, by the lord proprietor. After the death of a lord proprietor, a new council is necessarily appointed. The court generally sits monthly, for the trial of complaints, suits, &c. between party and party, inhabitants of the islands, except such causes as affect life or limb, and such as are cognizable by the court of Admiralty. Transportable offences are tried here, such as receiving stolen goods, &c.; but the punishments are only fines or whipping, and sometimes imprisonment. Persons accused of murder, burglaries, &c. &c. are taken to the nearest Cornish magistrate, and sent to be tried at the assizes for the county of Cornwall.¹

The Scilly islands have always been deemed to be under the spiritual jurisdiction of the Bishops of Cornwall or Exeter, and to have constituted part of the archdeaconry of Cornwall; but there is no memory of any ecclesiastical jurisdiction having been exercised, except in the particular of proving wills. In early times, the abbot of Tavistock held the tithes of the Scilly islands, and certain lands, by the service of finding two monks to reside in them, and to provide for the spiritual wants of the inhabitants. In the reign of Edward III. he was allowed to provide two secular chaplains for this service, instead of monks, during the war with France. Since the Reformation, the tithes have been vested in the lord proprietor, who is patron of the donative, and pays the minister or chaplain an optional salary, now sixty guineas per annum. The minister receives neither institution nor induction, nor is he licensed by the Bishop; and neither he nor the churchwardens are cited to visitations: the latter are sworn in at the lords' council court, where cognizance is taken of all offences usually brought before spiritual courts. It was formerly customary to punish such offenders by ducking in salt water, at the quay head². Till of late years, the minister of St. Mary's was the only clergyman in the island, officiating constantly at St. Mary, where a register of baptisms and marriages was kept for all the islands; at Trescow only on the Sunday after Easter; and at St. Martin's on Trinity Sunday: the chapels of the other islands were served by laymen, or, as they were called, island clerks, generally fishermen. The society for promoting christian knowledge now employ

¹ Troutbeck's Survey of the Scilly Islands.

² Ibid.

two missionaries, who officiate at what are called the Off-Islands. There are chapels at Trefcaw, St. Martin's, St. Agnes, Bryer, and Sampson, mostly built by the Godolphin family, since the Reformation: that of Bryer, about 1746; that of St. Agnes was built at the expence of the society for promoting christian knowledge, who gave 400l. towards building a house for the missionary at Trefcaw.

The Earl of Godolphin, in 1747, established a school, for instructing 12 boys in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The Rev. Richard Corbet Hartshorne, rector of Brosely in Shropshire, about the year 1753, gave the sum of 250l. towards the support either of a minister or schoolmaster at Trefcaw, under the direction of the society for promoting christian knowledge^a. The only considerable benefaction which the society has received towards the religious instruction of the Scilly islands, since that time, has been the sum of 500l., given by Charles Etty, Esq. About 300l. per annum is expended by the society, on the missions and schools in these islands, chiefly out of their general funds^b. St. Helen's island (now uninhabited), supposed to have been the same as St. Lyde's, exhibits the ruins of houses, and of an ancient chapel, probably that of St. Lyde, "where, in times past," says Leland, "at her sepulchre was gret superstition."

The whole population of the Scilly islands was estimated, in 1750, at about 1,400 persons; in 1799, they were calculated at about 1,960: the present number is 2,358.^c

Dr. Borlase estimates the number of inhabitants on St. Mary's island, in 1756, at about 600: Heath had computed them at 700 in 1750. In 1799 they were nearly 1,000: the present number is 1,271. St. Mary's island is about nine or ten miles in circumference. The principal town of this island is called Hugh or Heugh-town, which was much damaged by inundation during the great storm in 1744.^d The pier was finished in 1750, having been constructed at the expence of Lord Godolphin: vessels of 150 tons burden may ride here in safety^e. Near this town are the remains of an old fortress, with a mount, and the remains of several block-houses and batteries, supposed to have been constructed in the civil war. About two furlongs to the eastward is a bay called Pomellin or Porthmellin, where is procured in abundance a fine white sand, composed of chrystals and talc^f, much esteemed as a writing-sand, and for other purposes. About a mile from Hugh-town, is the church-

^a Borlase, p. 136.

^b From the information of the Rev. Dr. Gaskin, Secretary to the Society.

^c From the information of Mr. John Johns, resident agent to the Duke of Leeds, in the Scilly Isles, and president and magistrate of the Duke's council.

^d Heath, p. 63.

^e Borlase.

^f Ibid. p. 67.

town,

town, consisting of the church^s and a few houses; and two furlongs further, bordering on the sea, Old-town, formerly the principal town of the island. Near this are the remains of Old-town castle, spoken of by Leland; probably the castle of Ennor, which belonged to the Blanchminsters. The traces of an ancient fortress, on a promontory called the Giant's-Castle, are supposed to be of remote origin. On the west side of the island are St. Mary's garrison, with the barracks, and several batteries, and Star-Castle; the latter was built by Sir Francis Godolphin, in 1593. It was in this castle that Dr. John Bastwick was imprisoned, by order of the Court of Star-chamber, in 1637, after having lost his ears in the pillory, for writing against the church and state: his sentence was imprisonment for life; but he was liberated by order of parliament in 1640. The severity of his sentence caused great odium against the government; and he and his fellow-sufferers, Prynne and Burton, who had been sent to other distant prisons, were conducted into London, on their return, with much triumph and rejoicing.^b

Trefcaw, anciently called Iniscaw and St. Nicholas, is the second island, in point of size, and contains 465 inhabitants, although, within the memory of persons living in 1793, the number of houses did not exceed 12.ⁱ In this island are some remains of the conventual church of St. Nicholas, of which there is a view in Dr. Borlase's Observations on the Scilly islands; the ruins of Old-Castle, and Oliver's Battery. Old-Castle, which appears to have been built in or about the reign of Henry VIII., is spoken of by Leland, as "a little pile or fortress:" it appears to have been afterwards enlarged, as its ruins shew it to have been a considerable building. Oliver's Castle, as it is called, from having been built by the parliamentarians, was repaired in 1740; but is described by Borlase, in 1756, as being then already much decayed.

⁸ Among the few monumental inscriptions in St. Mary's church and church-yard, enumerated by Heath, Borlase, and Troutbeck, are those of Mary, wife of Joseph Hunkins, Esq., governor of the islands, 1659; some of the family of Rattenbury, commissaries in the early part of the last century; and Captain James Bostock, of a Kentish family, who was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun, whilst taking the diversion of shooting, in 1756. Sir John Narborough, Bart. (son of the celebrated admiral of that name); Henry Trelawny, son of the Bishop of Winchester; and Captain Edmund Loades, of the Association man-of-war, all of whom shared the melancholy fate of the brave Sir Cloudesley Shovel, who was lost on the Gilston Rock, October 22, 1707, lie buried in the chancel at St. Mary's; but there is no monument to their memory. Captain Hancock, of the Eagle, and Captain Coney, of the Romney, two gallant officers, shared also their commander's fate. Sir Cloudesley Shovel's body was found by a fisherman, on the shore at Porthellic, and by him buried in the sands; but was afterwards removed to Westminster Abbey. The Colossus, of 74 guns, Captain Murray, was lost on a ledge of rocks to the south-west of St. Sampson's island, in the month of December, 1798.

Borlase, p. 10.

Troutbeck.

St. Martin's

St. Martin's island, though by far the largest except St. Mary and Trescaw, was uninhabited till the reign of Charles II.: in 1756 there were 18 families, all related: it now contains 235 inhabitants. Mr. Ekins, in 1683, built a tower on this island, as a day-mark, 20 feet high, with a spire on it of the same heightⁱ. On St. Agnes island, which contains 244 inhabitants, is a light-house. In Heath's time there was only one family on St. Sampson's; there are now 32 inhabitants. Bryer or Brehar contains about 330 acres, and about 111 inhabitants. Borlase says, that not long before the date of his work (1756), there were only two families in this island.

The principal employment and trade of the islanders is, fishing^k and making kelp^l. Mr. Nance, who introduced this process in 1684, resided many years in the island of Tean, the S^{ra}. Theona of the records, now uninhabited. Tin is found in several of the islands, and in some lead and copper; but there are now no mines in work. Some of the islands produce corn, principally barley, peas, and oats, with a small proportion of wheat; a few acres are sown with pillis^m: potatoes are cultivated in great quantities in St. Mary's. Cattle are fed on most of the islands; and though not very abundant, are sometimes sold to captains of ships. Samphire is collected in abundance in the isle of Trescaw, for pickling. The tamarisk and Lavatera Arborea grow plentifully in the island of St. Mary.ⁿ

ⁱ Borlase.

^k There are about 100 boats in the island used for fishing, piloting, &c.; 12 of these are used for fishing only. (From the information of Mr. Johns.)

^l The quantity of kelp now made in the islands, varies from 100 to 200 tons. (Ibid.)

^m See p. cciii. of the General History.

ⁿ From the information of Mr. Edwards.

APPENDIX.

IN the Subsidy Roll of 45 Edward III., printed in Lord de Dunstanville's edition of Carew's Survey, from a record in the Tower, and carefully collated with the original, is a list of the Cornish parishes, divided into hundreds. From the very inaccurate spelling in this record, it is difficult to make out several of the names of parishes, so as to appropriate them to existing names; one or two could not be ascertained; as, St. Silian, in the hundred of Penwith, and St. Bodemny, in that of Kirrier. St. Ifley in this roll is called St. Ide (see the account of that parish); Mawgan in Pyder, Lanherne; Tintagel, Boffiney. By Briggenok, in the hundred of Stratton, probably is meant Bridgerule: Resprin and St. Eye or St. Day are described as parishes.

The church of Eglofsant was given to St. James's hospital in Bristol temp. Hen. II.^a The advowson of Wyrswold (which appears to have been in Meneage) is described as having belonged to the Carminows^b. The church of Norton, with West-Orchard, in the county of Cornwall, is described as belonging to the abbey of Newham^c: we find no other mention of such parishes. There is West-Orchard in Dorsetshire, but it is an appendage to the church of Fontmell-Magna in that county.

The free chapel of La Mayne, in Cornwall, was granted to Edward Bostock, 5 Jac. The hermitage of Pont-Baldwin, in Cornwall, was given by Robert de Cardinham to the priory of Tywardreth.^d

^a Dugdale.

^b See Esch. 19 Ric. II.

^c Rot. Pat. 16 Ric. II. pt. 1.

^d Dugdale.

A List of Cornish Manors mentioned in various Records, the situation of which has not been ascertained: the names of their ancient proprietors, and the dates of the records, are subjoined.

- Alfresworth,—Thomas Davy, 31 Edw. I.; Ifolda ux. Walter Allet, 10 Edw. II.
 Bolehuskinge,—J. Whytyng, Esch. 3 Edw. IV. (under the name of Reskymer.)
 Boffulwen,—held of the castle of Launceston, by J. Coke, Esq. 1640. (*Qu.* Boswen in Wendron.)
 Bradney,—John Beaumont, 3 Ric. II.
 Bree,—William Tregos, 2 Ric. II.; Richard Tregos, Pat. 18 Hen. VI. (*Qu.* Bray in Morval.)
 Brothek,—Carminow, 8 Hen. V. (*Qu.* Broadoak.)
 Calendo,—four-fifths granted to Sir George Carye, 21 Eliz.; belonged afterwards to Ezekiel Groffe.
 Collenuthill,—held of the manor of East Greenwich, by Sir William Mohun, 3 Eliz.
 Cornagh,—J. Longeland and ux. 3 Ric. II.
 Crokmajor,—held of Arundell of Tolverne, by Coplestone, temp. Edw. IV.
 Devy,—John Duke of Norfolk, 1 Ric. III.
 Droungelow,—granted to George Duke of Clarence, 2 Edw. IV.; to Richard Duke of Gloucester, 4 Edw. IV.
 Dyfard,—Carminow and Bonville, temp. Ric. II. and Hen. VI.
 Efternaynan,—granted to Lord Scrope, 2 Ric. III.
 Geyte,—Curia de Geyte, to be held in the fee of Le Geyte, and not elsewhere, Pat. 14 Edw. III.
 Godellian,—J. Reu, 7 Ric. II. Esch. (under the name of Godrevy.)
 Grevely-Moor,—Nicholas Arundell, and Joan his wife, 3 Edw. IV.
 Ham-horn Castle,—Walter Hopton, 1 Edw. IV.
 Hardenenast,—Inkpen, Edw. I.—Edw. III.
 Heanton,—John Beaumont, 3 Ric. II.
 Henoake,—Pomeroy, 2 Edw. III.
 Hervena,—A moiety was inherited by Hastings, from Hungerford and Bottreaux.
 Heyvenis,—John Duke of Norfolk, 1 Ric. III.
 Hunchane,—John Willington, 12 Edw. III.
 Hurdwike,—inherited by Courtenay of Dauney, temp. Edw. III.
 Langerton Castle,—Alice Carminow, 4 Hen. IV.
 Langonet,—Sir William Fitz-Walter, 8 Ric. II.; J. Dernford, 19 Edw. IV.
 Langwith,—held of the manor of East Greenwich, by Sir William Mohun, 30 Eliz.
 Lannett,—Thomas Trethyan, 12 Ric. II.
 Lanroxhou,—J. de Ripariis, 29 Edw. I.; Thomas Earl of Lancaster, 15 Edw. II.
 Larky,—Killigrew, 1 Ric. III.
 Leifon,—John Wryter, Esch. 5 Edw. IV. (under the name of Reskymer.)
 Leyros,—held under the Cardinham, by Thomas Bodulgate, 11 Edw. IV.
 Ludewoules,—Ralph Beaupré, 3 Edw. II.
 Ludlen,—Bottreaux, 15 Ric. II.

- Marth, — Sir John Beaumont, 3 Ric. II.
 Midland manor and franchise, in the hundred of Stratton, — Fitz-Walter, 3 Ric. II.
 More, — held under the Cardinhams, by Thomas Bodulgate, 11 Edw. IV.
 Nanstaven, — Arundell, 1 Ric. III. Rot. Parl.
 North-Legh, — Bonville, 1 Edw. IV.
 Peditt, — John Earl of Oxford, 1 Ric. III.
 Pennalym, — John Ferway, and Agnes his wife, 22 Ric. II. (*Qu. Penhallam.*)
 Portyllegres, — held of the manor of Blisland, by Ph. Coplestone, 13 Edw. IV.
 Ragenys, — Arundell, 13 Edw. IV.
 Redworye or Ridwari, — Pomeroy, Ric. II.; L'Ercedekne, Hen. IV.
 Rosteneyth and Rutleton, — granted to John Duke of Norfolk, 1 Ric. III.
 Roskell, — Carminow, 4 Hen. VI.
 Serjeaux, — Thomas Bodulgate, 11 Edw. IV.
 Shete, — Ph. Coplestone, 13 Edw. IV.
 Slapton, — Guy de Brien, 1 Ric. II.
 Talgollan, — L'Ercedekne, Ric. II. — Edw. IV.
 Threugnyn, — held of Tywardreth lay-manor by Oto Colyn, 6 Edw. IV.
 Tredower, — Marney, Hen. V. and VI.
 Treenthast, — John Elmede, (without date.)
 Tregda, — held of M. Pawton, by John Coke, Esq., 1640.
 Tregewell^a, — held of M. Polrode, by John Harington, 6 Hen. V.
 Tregrian, — held of M. Tewinton, by Bodrugan, 6 Hen. VI.
 Trehulle^b, — Bonville, 9 Hen. IV.; Bodrugan, 6 Hen. VI., held of Hamely, as of his manor of Etbys.
 Trelembyan, — Roskymer, 5 Edw. IV.
 Tremwald or Tremwell, — Harington, by marriage with the coheirefs of Loring. (Dugdale, and Esch. 6 Edw. IV. Colyn.)
 Trenewith and Trewithgy, in the hundred of Powder, — Beaupré, 3 Edw. III.; afterwards Arundell.
 Trenode, — Glyn, 13 Edw. IV.
 Trefreyck, — Swinborne, 3 Hen. VI.
 Trefward, — Reskymer, 5 Edw. IV.
 Tretherym, — held of Tregony, by Bodrugan, 6 Hen. VI.
 Tretheven, — Serjeaux, Ric. II. — Hen. IV.
 Trethewry, — held of M. Treveney, by Nicholas Hele, 1640.
 Trethmek, — William Trevenor, 1523.
 Trethyne, — Bodrugan, 5 Edw. II.; Reskymer, 5 Edw. IV.
 Treveney, — above-mentioned.
 Trevilla, — Boscawen, 1561.

^a Both Tregewell (or Tregwell) and Polrode were held by the Bloyowes in the reign of Edw. III. Ralph de Bloyowe had the King's licence for embattling his mansion at Tregwell, by Pat. 9 Edw. III. pt. 1.

^b There are several places of the name of Trehill.

Trevyryan, — Bodrugan, 6 Hen. VI.

Trewarleyfick or Treleffick, — held of M. Trebigh, by William Mohun, 30 Eliz.

Trewithgy, — J. Longeland, 3 Ric. II.

Trewyne, — granted to Lord Scrope, 2 Ric. III.

Udnor or Udnowe, — J. Walesborowe, 5 Ric. II.

Womberlegh, — Willington, 12 & 23 Edw. II.

Wother, — St. Piers Edgcumbe, 1539, (Collins.)

Wycoteham, — John, Duke of Norfolk, 1 Ric. III.

Wygenbrys, — Sir John St. Aubyn, 14 Ric. II.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

GENERAL HISTORY.

P. ix. It is very questionable whether there was any palace at Loftwithiel, erected either by Richard King of the Romans, or his son, Edmund Earl of Cornwall; indeed, more probable that there was not. See p. 203 of the Parochial History.

P. x. The gaol at Launceston still continues, being situated on the west side of the castle: it is small, but has been neatly fitted up. Prisoners are sometimes committed to it from the north and north-east parts of the county; and the prisoners from Bodmin are removed thither previously to taking their trials at the spring assizes. Debtors are confined only at Bodmin.

P. xix. Pinnock and Bradock or Broadoak-downs are now separate; there are some inclosures between them: in the time of the civil wars, it is probable that they were one open spacious down, called indiscriminately by the name of Pinnock or Bradock. Clarendon describes Ruthen's defeat as having taken place on the east side of Bradock-down, near Liskeard. Walker says, that King Charles, marching from Liskeard, encamped his army on the entrance of Pinnock-down, being the same spot where Ruthen was defeated.^a

^a In the *Iter Carolinum*, a scarce tract reprinted in Lord Somers's tracts, is the following particular account of the King's progress in Cornwall:—"Thursd'ay the 1st (August, 1644), to Trecarrol, Mr. Manington's house in Cornwall, 1 night, 8 miles.—Friday the 2d, to Liskard, Mr. Jeane, a commissioner's house, 6 nights, 8 miles.—Thursd'ay the 8th, to Boconnock, the Lord Mohun's, but called from thence to make ready at Mr. Glin's of Glinford; affrighted from thence by the militia, His Majesty lay in the field all night in his coach, on Boconnock-down, a heathy place, 1 night, 5 miles.—Friday the 9th, to Boconnock again, where His Majesty quartered 21 nights, 5 miles.—Saturday, the last day, to Lestithiall, thence towards Foy; His Majesty lay in the field, his meat and drink dressed at Mr. Hixt's, the militia disarmed, E. fled the field; the articles confirmed; 2 nights, 5 miles.—September, 1644, Monday the 2d, to Boconnock, the Lord Mohun's, again, 2 nights, 5 miles.—Wednesday the 4th, to Liskard, Mr. Jeane's, 1 night, 7 miles."

P. xx. l. 5. The Parre is on a creek in Tywardreth-bay.

P. xxii. l. 12. and note. Wadebridge is still corruptly called Warebridge.

P. xxiv. l. 17. Cawland was most probably Cawland near Plymouth.

P. xxv. The hundred of Draneth is mentioned in a record of the reign of Richard II.^b Binnerton, in the parish of Crowan, described as situated in that hundred, is now in the hundred of Penwith. In a record of the reign of Henry VI.^c, the church of Ruan-Major is spoken of as being in a district called Tyrath, which seems to have been synonymous with Meneage.

P. xxvi. note (b.) The jurisdiction of the town of Padstow belongs to the Archdeacon, and not to the Bishop, as hath been of late years supposed and acted upon. This appears from a deed of composition (now in the registry of the Dean and Chapter at Exeter) for settling the jurisdiction of the archdeaconry, as well as of the whole diocese of Exeter, entered into, on the 20th of March 1616, by all the dignitaries of the see of Exeter. By this deed the Archdeacon has the exclusive right of proving wills of all persons dying within his jurisdiction, "excepting knights, beneficed men, and such as are *de robâ episcopi*," and granting administrations. Padstow *in rure* is among the places reserved by this deed to the Bishop's jurisdiction. It is meant (see the last paragraph of note (b.) that previously to the year 1740, or thereabouts, wills were more universally registered at Bodmin: it has since been more common for monied persons to have property in the funds, in which case their effects being in two counties, their wills, as is well known, are registered in Doctors-Commons. It may be observed, that during the Bishop's triennial visitation (the Archdeacon's powers being suspended) wills are proved before the Bishop's officers, and registered in the Consistory Court at Exeter. The Archdeacon's court was removed from Lostwithiel to Bodmin in 1773; it had been before at St. Neots: the courts are held at Bodmin every Friday fortnight. The archdeacon's visitations are held at Launceston, Liskeard, Bodmin, Truro, Helston, and Penzance.

P. xxvii. note (c.) It should have been stated that Wendron, Liskeard, and Probus, are among the best vicarages: Calstock, and some other rectories not mentioned, are more valuable than any of the vicarages, except Menheniot, which is endowed with the great tithes.

P. xxxiv. l. 15. The ancient chapel at St. Mawes no longer exists: the present chapel is private property. See p. 153 and 154 of the Parochial History.

P. xxxv. The existence of nunneries at St. Bennet's, Credis, and Hellnoweth, is very uncertain: there was certainly a monastery of some sort at

^b Esch. 7 Ric. II. (Beauchamp.)

^c Esch. 6 Hen. VI. (Hull.)

St. Bennet's; and Credis belonged to that monastery, either as a cell or grange. The site of Hellnoweth belonged to St. Michael's Mount.

P. xxxviii. l. 39, 40. *Dele* "for the convenience of the populous mining district:" Port Isaac is not in the neighbourhood of the mines.

P. lxii. At the end of the second column add, "or Trethake in St. Cleer."

P. lxvi. The Bloyowes had also a capital mansion at Tregwell (we cannot ascertain in what parish), which Ralph Bloyowe had a licence for embattling in the reign of Edward III.^d

P. lxxvi. Trefufis has not been inhabited by the present Lord Clinton since his accession to the title: it is now occupied by G. C. Fox, Esq. See also p. lxxxviii.

P. lxxxviii. The lion rampant was certainly the coat of Waunford of Efford, whose heiress brought Efford, through the Durants, to the Arundells. Efford did not belong to the Thurliberes.

P. lxxxix. xc. The name of Trelawney is spelt with an *e* in the Baronetages: the spelling of Trelawny, as in p. 257, 258, was adopted when we found that it was now so written by the family.—Upon the death of Charles Trelawny, Esq., of Coldrinnick, (the last heir-male of that branch,) in 1764, the name was taken by Henry St. George Darell, Esq., son of William Darell, his mother's younger brother, who, dying without issue, the name of Trelawny was taken, and the estate of Coldrinnick inherited, by Daniel Crabbe, Esq., son of John Crabbe, of Plymouth, by Frances, second daughter of Henry Darell, Esq., of Trewornan, elder brother of the mother of Charles Trelawny above-mentioned. This Daniel Trelawny of Coldrinnick, dying also without issue (in 1795), the name was taken and the estate inherited by Edward Stephens, Esq., a Captain in the Royal Artillery, son of Edward Stephens, of Plymouth, and grandson of the Rev. Edward Stephens, vicar of St. Kew, by Anne, third daughter of Henry Darell, Esq., of Trewornan before-mentioned: the son of the said Edward Trelawny (now a minor) inherits Coldrinnick; but it will be seen by the foregoing statement, that he is not representative in blood of the Coldrinnick branch of the Trelawnys, which appears to be wholly extinct. It appears that he, and not his uncle (the Rev. Darell Stephens, who inherits Trewornan by will), is the representative of the Darells of Trewornan. See p. cii. and 239.

P. xciii. Sir John Morshead is dead, and was succeeded in the title by his son, now Sir Frederick Treise Morshead, Bart.

P. xciv. The eldest sister of Philip Hawkins (the last representative of the Pennans family), married Carlyon of Tregrehan. Thomas Hawkins (father of

^d See Pat. 9 Edw. III. pt. 1. 35.

Sir Christopher, whose father had married one of the other sisters,) inherited Trewithan under the will of Philip Hawkins above-mentioned.

P. c. John Borlase is dead, and succeeded by his son Samuel, a minor.

P. ci. Arthur Burell, Esq. is not known to be the representative of the ancient family of that name: he possesses the estate by virtue of a devise made by the last male heir to a namesake, not known to be related. Burell, therefore, should have been among the extinct families, p. cxxv.

P. cii. DARELL should be among families extinct in the male line, p. cxxxi. See the last page.

P. ciii. l. 21 and 26. Bokarne is now spelt Boscarne.

P. civ. The Rev. Edward Giddy died in the month of March 1814, and was succeeded by his son, Davies Giddy, Esq., M.P. See also p. clxxvii. Francis Glanville, Esq. of Catchfrench, should have been mentioned as the present representative of the Glanville family. Thomas Grylls, Esq., died in December 1813. See also p. 19, 63, and 76 of the Parochial History.

P. cv. The present representative of the Hals family spells his name Halfe. P. cv. l. 30., and cxxi. l. 29, read "William Arundell Harris, Esq., of Lifton in Devon."

P. cvii. The Rev. John Hoblyn, of Padstow, died in May, 1813: his son, the Rev. Richard Hoblyn, is now representative of the Trewhela branch.

P. cxvii. Trewardreva is now in the occupation of Charles Scott, Esq., Mr. Trewren's son-in-law.

P. cxviii. Captain Woolridge has removed to Bosvigo-house, in the parish of Kenwyn.

P. cxix. l. penult. Bealinge or Billing.

P. cxx. The animal borne by Sir John Arundell in his coat armour, between the swallows, was a wolf, the bearing of Trembleigh, whose heiress, his ancestor, married. See a cut of this coat of Arundell, p. lxxix.

P. cxxi. l. 5, read "A younger branch of the Arundells of *Trerice*." Arwenick is so spelt in most pedigrees; but in the Killigrew deeds it is written Arwenack.

P. cxxii. There seems to be an error in the heraldic accounts, which state that Beare married a coheiress of Serjeaux: no such match appears in the record of the inquisition, taken after the death of Sir Richard Serjeaux. See p. cl.

P. cxxvii. Champernowne is the spelling now used by the present branches of the ancient family treated of in these pages: this spelling has been adopted in the latter part of this volume.

P. cxxxiv. The Rev. R. G. Grylls is representative of the Glynnns of Wendron, through his *mother*, who was sister of Thomas Glynn, Esq., the last male heir.

P. cxxxix. Add Keverell to the heireffes married by Langdon. See p. cxxxviii.

P. cxliii. Nansperian must have married the heirefs of Tregender, and Tregender the heirefs of Gurlyn. See p. clxvii. and p. 93 of the Parochial History.

P. cxlvii. Sir William Gordon Cuming Gordon, Bart., is representative of the Praeds in the female line, through the Penroses. The Pypers of Tresmarrow bore for their arms—a chevron between three shovelers.

P. cxlix. The Rev. William Sandys purchased Cant of the heir-male of this family, resident in Ireland.

P. clxxv—clxxviii. *Gentlemen's Seats.*—Mr. Grylls and Mr. Wymond are dead; Bosahan and St. Cadix are now the seats of their widows: John Borlase, Esq., is also dead, and has left a son, who is a minor. Commodore Penrose is now a Rear-Admiral: Harwood has been sold to W. L. Salisbury Trelawny, Esq. Mrs. J. C. Wollacombe, of Langford-hill, is dead: it is now the seat of Thomas Hole, Esq. The Rev. William Robinson has left Nanfloe. Pennare is now the seat of Captain Barrington Reynolds, of the Royal Navy. John Lemon, Esq., is dead: Polvellan is now the property of John Buller, Esq., of Morval. John James, Esq., of Rosemundy, has been some time dead. Mr. Charles Peter was drowned in the Padstow river, March 30, 1814. Captain Todd has left Cornwall; and Trenarth is now occupied as a farm-house. Mrs. Arminel Inch is dead; Treworgy is occupied by her surviving sister, Mrs. Ann Hodge. — Add to the seats, Bosvigo in Kenwyn, now occupied by Captain James Woolridge of the Royal Navy; Burncoose in Gwennap, by Michael Williams, Esq.; Perran-wharf, Mr. — Fox; and Trevince in Gwennap, occupied by John Williams, Jun. Esq.

P. clxxxi. The moors extend from near Blisland church on the west, to near Northill church on the east, about 10 miles; and from near Davidstow church on the north, to near St. Neot church on the south, about 12 miles, running into the four hundreds of Lefnewth, East, West, and Trigg, and including, besides the whole of Temple, the greater part of 12 parishes, viz. Davidstow, St. Cleather, Alternon, Northill, Linkinhorne, St. Cleer, St. Neot, Warleggan, Cardinham, Blisland, St. Breward *alias* Simonward, and Advent. These moors abound with picturesque hills, and tors composed of immense masses of granite^d: they are much resorted to for hare-hunting in the spring, the ground being dry, and the hares remarkably strong: the small rivers on the moors abound with the black trout. The moors are very capable of agricultural improvement.

^d Some of the most remarkable not already spoken of, are, Catshole Tor, Carkees Tor, Hawk's Tor West, St. Bellarmine's Tor, Bearah and Carraton Tors. (See p. clxxxv. and p. 47 of the Parochial History.)

P. clxxxii. The sea has considerably encroached on the coast in the hundreds of Stratton and Lefnewth, within the last 50 years, particularly near Bude-harbour, where the sand-hills are rapidly lessening, being carried off by the waves.^e

P. cxc. An act was passed in the year 1774, for making a navigable canal from Bude-harbour to the river Tamar, in the parish of Calstock; but no part of it has as yet been made. The Tamar manure navigation, which skirts the county, was to have been brought on as far as Horse-bridge, in Stoke-Climfand. In the year 1773, an act of parliament was passed for making a canal from Mawgan-Porth through the several parishes of Mawgan, St. Columb Major, Little-Colan, and St. Columb-Minor, to Lower St. Columb Porth. This canal was begun, but the work was abandoned after the death of Mr. Edyvean, the projector and undertaker, and what had been dug has for the most part been filled up and levelled.

P. cxci. Passing from Camelford to Bodmin, the churches of Advent, &c. are on the left; those of Michaelstow and St. Teath on the right.

P. cc. Woodcocks abound in the vallies of Cornwall, particularly in the parish of Whitstone. See p. 326 of the Parochial History.

P. ccix. The lease of copper to Mr. Williams and others, is to take place after the expiration of a term granted to Sir William Lemon, Bart. The manors of Calstock, Restormell, Penlyne, and Penkneth, are not included in the lease, nor that of Tywarnhaile, of which Mr. Carpenter of Moditonham has a separate lease. Edward Smith, Esq., who is one of the lessees with Mr. Williams, &c. has one-eighth of the copper dues of Tywarnhaile, as appears by an advertisement from that gentleman, in the Cornwall Gazette, May 7, 1814.

— The right of raising silver in the mine of Wheal Duchy, in the manor of Calstock, was granted to John Williams, Esq., R. William Fox, Esq., and others, for 31 years, in 1810; other silver lodes having been discovered by Mr. Williams, in the manor of Calstock, in the following year. A lease of the right of searching for silver, in the whole of the manor of Calstock, was granted by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, as Duke of Cornwall, for the same term, in the month of August 1811, to Messrs. Williams and Fox, in conjunction with Benjamin Tucker, Esq., Surveyor-General of the Duchy. Wheal Duchy mine promises considerable profit to the adventurers, although the silver as

^e From the information of Wrey J'Ans, Esq.

yet raised (about 5000*l.* worth) has not covered the expences attendant on the undertaking in its early stages.^f

P. ccxiii. *Manufactures.* — There are gunpowder-mills now in Cofawes wood, near Penryn, built by Mr. Gill of Penryn, about 1810, which make about 2000 barrels annually; and others lately erected in the parish of Stithians, which make from 800 to 1000 barrels. The annual consumption of gunpowder in Cornwall (chiefly for mining) is calculated at 4000 barrels. Since the establishment of Mr. Gill's mills, the price of gunpowder, which was before wholly imported from London, has been reduced from 6*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* per hundred. There is an iron-foundry at Perran cove, in the parish of Milor; near Kennall wood, in the parish of Stithians, a paper-mill belonging to Mr. Tucker, and another at Ponsneuth, in the same parish, belonging to Mr. Rowe: there is a paper-mill also in the parish of Liskeard. A sail-cloth manufactory was established at Gluvias, upon a large scale, about 1807, by Mr. Eliot, but has been discontinued. At Perran-mill is an arsenic manufactory^g; and at Penryn, manufactories of mustard and snuff.^h

P. ccxiv. The effigy of a crusader, in stone, has lately been discovered, by the removal of a pannel, in a pew of Botus-Fleming church.

^f This mine was discovered in searching for copper: some of the ores found in it are very rich, containing from 60 to 70 parts in 100 of pure silver; others are much poorer, containing only 5 or 6 parts in the same quantity of ore. The whole vein or lode is from 6 to 12 inches wide; the part containing the silver from 1 to 4, and running east and west, which is also the direction of other similar veins discovered in the same neighbourhood. (From the information of W. Williams, Esq.).

^g Arsenic, which is found in abundance in the mines of Cornwall, has never been applied to any use till lately, when a method of refining it was discovered, for which a patent has been obtained. (From the information of Mr. Williams.)

^h From the information of Mr. Gill, of Calstock, was granted to John Williams, Esq., a lease of the manor of Calstock, in the following year. A lease of the manor of Calstock, in the whole of the manor of Calstock, was granted by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, as Duke of Cornwall, for the term, in the month of August 1811, to Messrs. Williams and Fox, in conjunction with Benjamin Tucker, Esq., Surveyor-General of the Duchy. When the mine promises considerable profit to the adventurers, although the silver is

ST. AGNES.—P. 9. I. ult. and penult. del. Mr. Thomas has one half, &c.—
This applies to the manor of Venon-grange in Penzance, which belonged

PAROCHIAL HISTORY.

IN the foregoing parochial account we had some difficulty, with respect to the orthography of the names of villages, &c., as we have frequently found persons, whose authorities we might suppose equally good, spelling the same names differently. We have generally, wherever there has been a doubt, adopted Martyn's spelling wholly, or given it with an *alias*. With respect to manors and bartons, we have found many estates of the latter description, which, in all ancient records, are described as manors, but have long ceased to be deemed such; their manerial rights, most probably, having been alienated, or lost by long disuse. With respect to the true definition of a barton, a term in general use in the two western counties of Cornwall and Devon, the best informed persons differ in their opinion; some suppose it to be strictly confined to the demesne lands, and mansion-house of a manor; others that it is the principal farm or grange of a manor with a house, but not the manor-house; whilst others again give it a greater latitude, and suppose it to extend to all large farms, with houses and homesteads; all smaller farms being called tenements. According to the first sense, every real barton, if not now esteemed a manor, must formerly have been possessed of manerial rights. It has been our plan and intention, for the obvious reason of compressing our work into a moderate compass, to treat only of manors and bartons, with the exception of such smaller tenements as have been the residence of Gentlemen's families; in some instances, the mention of estates, not so circumstanced, has probably, without our designing it, been introduced. In the following appendix, besides giving such additional information as we have obtained since the work has been printed off, we have endeavoured to correct such errors as have arisen either from inadvertency or misinformation, and to note such changes as have taken place, during the length of time which has elapsed since we began our collections, and which the nature of the work and other circumstances have rendered unavoidable. In this we have been indebted for much assistance to Mr. John Wallis, Jun. of Bodmin, whose kind services have been already acknowledged; to Mr. John Edwards of Truro, Mr. George John of Penzance, Mr. G. B. Kingdon of Stratton, Mr. E. Coode, Jun. of St. Austell, Mr. John Borlase of Helston, and other professional gentlemen.

ST. AGNES.—P. 9. l. ult. and penult. *dele* Mr. Thomas has one half, &c. — This applies to the manor of Venton-gimps in Perranzabuloe, which belonged also to the Tonkins. — P. 11, John James, Esq. is dead.

ST. ALLEN.—P. 12. Laner is not a manor, but parcel of the manor of Cargol. See p. 247.

ALTERNON.—P. 14. The manor of Tredawl has been purchased by J. Sawle Graves, Esq. Mr. Archer's manor of Trelawny had not passed with Gunnon and Tregarlick, but was purchased of the Wadges in 1758, and had before been successively in the families of Trehawke, Oliver, and Truscott.

ANTHONY.—P. 15. This parish is spelt, in various ancient records, Antone; and by Mr. Carew, the present possessor of the estate, and others, Antony. In ecclesiastical records, it is written Anthony. — P. 16. Thancks is occupied by the Dowager Lady Graves.

ST. AUSTELL, p. 20, Add Trevarrick to the villages. P. 21, Trenans-Austell has not of late years been esteemed a manor: the estate is now wholly vested in Mr. Tremayne, except one field which is in undivided moieties between him and Mr. Graves. — P. 22, Another manor of Tregorrick, which had belonged to the Arundells, was lately purchased of Lord Arundell, by Edward Coode, Esq. — P. 24, Menacuddle, in a deed of the reign of James I., is called, but improperly, a parish: more ancient deeds describe it as a free chapel. Hensburrow is partly in this parish. See p. 278.

BLISLAND.—P. 25. General Morshead purchased Lavethan of his brother Sir John. — P. 26. A meeting-house has been lately built in the church-town for the methodists.

BOCONNOC.—P. 28. Since this part of the volume was printed, Napoleon Bonaparte having been driven from his usurped throne, it may be presumed that the Pitt diamond is again in the possession of its lawful owner.

BODMIN.—P. 30. Mrs. Gilbert was, at the time of her marriage with Mr. Gilbert, the widow of the Rev.—Vivian. — P. 31. The gate-house, also of the convent of grey-friers is remaining. — P. 33. Before the passing of the act in 1778, the county bridewell, (a building near the church, now used as a brewery,) and the sheriffs' ward, were at Bodmin: County meetings, except such as are mentioned under Lostwithiel, are held at Bodmin: the general agricultural meeting is held there on the Tuesday before Whit Sunday. A large work-house was built in 1756, on some of the Friary lands now belonging to the corporation, at the expence of Sir William Irby, bart., afterwards Lord

Boston,

Boston, then one of the representatives of the borough. — P. 34. The prior's name is spelt Vyvyan on the tomb. The advowson of the vicarage had been for many years, and was, till the year 1782, in the Prideaux family. — P. 35. The site of St. Nicholas' chapel, now belonging to Mr. Roger Dawe, is at the head of St. Nicholas-street. — P. 36. The grammar-school is held in the old chapel adjoining to the church: the master's salary is now made up 100l. per annum. There is a school for reading, writing, and arithmetic, at the work-house; the master of which has a salary of 10l. per annum from the corporation. The Wesleyan methodists have a Sunday school for about 200 children. The ruins of the chapel of St. Lawrence's hospital are now used as a stable: nearly facing this is an old building belonging to the hospital, said to have been erected for the purpose of a market-house: an inscription on the front commemorates Richard Carter of St. Columb, merchant, as having given 10l. to the hospital, which was expended in the making of this building in 1586. The hospital of St. Anthony stood in chapel-lane: the buildings have been pulled down within memory: the site now belongs to Mr. Bray by purchase from the corporation, under the land-tax redemption act.

BREAGE. — P. 42. The manor of Treworlis is the property of Charles Trelawny, Esq.

ST. BREOCK. — P. 43. To the villages in this parish, add Hay, Penhale, Tredruffon, and Trelil. For Great Burlorne, read Burlorne-Eglos.

ST. BREWARD. — P. 47. The manor of Penrose-Burden is partly in St. Tudy, in which parish, Hengar, its manor-house, is situated. See p. 314. The description of "large extent comprising the whole of Roughtor and the adjoining moors" should be applied to the manor of Hametethy, and it would be more correct to say, a considerable part of the adjoining moors. Lank, in this parish, has long been the property and residence of a branch of the Billing family, by whose descendant, (a farmer,) it is now possessed. John Wallis, Esq. is lessee of the great tithes under the church of Exeter.

ST. BURIAN. — P. 48. To the villages, add Alfa, Selena, and Tregurno. — P. 50. The present possessor of Pendrea is the Rev. Uriah Tonkin Moore. — P. 51. Boskenna and Boskennal both belong to John Paynter, Esq. Triclodevas, an old seat of the Grosse family, belongs now to the devisees of the late John Knill, Esq.

CALSTOCK. — P. 53. & 54. Harwood-house, situated on a very beautiful spot upon the banks of the Tamar, was built by Mr. Foote. The scenery at New-

* Service has been performed in this chapel by the chaplain, within the last thirty years.

bridge,

bridge, in this parish, is also singularly beautiful. Harwood has lately been purchased of Walter Roberts, Esq., by William Lewis Salusbury Trelawny, Esq., who now resides there. Sandhill, in the parish of Calstock, built by the Rev. John Russell, has lately been purchased by Thomas Wallis, Esq.; it is at present unoccupied: Hengeston-hill is in this parish.

CAMBORNE.—Mr. Stackhouse's manor, spoken of in this page, is Treflothan or Trelothan. In the early part of the 17th century, it was in moieties between the families of Prideaux and Arundell; one moiety was purchased by Alexander Thomas, alias Pendarves, of Jonathan Prideaux, Esq., in 1619; the other was acquired by marriage about ten years afterwards: there are the remains of a chapel upon this estate.—P. 54. Higher-Rosewarne is the seat of William Harris, Esq.

CARDINHAM.—P. 57. The four sisters of Lord Dinham married Sir John Carew, John Lord Zouch of Harringworth, Sir Thomas Arundell, and Sir Fulke Fitz-warren. The Carews appear to have sold their share of the Cardinham estate to the Comptons, (ancestors of the Marquis of Northampton) from whom it passed to the Arundells in 1573. Edward Lord Zouch sold his share of this estate in 1577 for 500l. to William Billing of Cardinham, who, the next year, conveyed it to Sir John Arundell. On the death of the last Bouchier, Earl of Bath, (heir of the Fitz-warrens), a fourth of this estate was divided between his daughters Lady Dorothy Grey, and Anne, Countess of Middlesex. The Earl of Stamford, son of the former, sold his share of this fourth in 1686, to James Grove, Esq., afterwards serjeant-at-law; the latter, in 1707, conveyed it to Sir Richard Billing, who had married the heiress of Arundell. Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart., who inherited the other moiety of the Bouchier property, sold his share of the Cardinham estate, with the exception of certain lands, to Dennis Glynn, Esq., whose descendant, E. J. Glynn, Esq., is now possessed of the whole of the manor of Cardinham, except the lands above-mentioned.

ST.CLEER.—P. 59. Mrs. Arminel Inch is dead: the estates at St. Cleer and elsewhere (see p. 20.), are now vested in her surviving sister, Mrs. Anne Hodge.

ST.COLUMB-MAJOR.—P. 63. and CURY, p. 76. Read the *late* Thomas Grylls, Esq.—P. 64. The manor of Bosuen is now, under Lady Arundell's will, the property of Lady Clifford.—P. 65. Sir John Arundell, who died in 1379, and was buried at St. Columb, was a distinguished military commander; and being then one of the admirals of the fleet, was shipwrecked on the coast of Ireland, as he was sailing with an army for the relief of the Duke of Brittany. “The said Sir

Sir John Arundell, says Holinshed, "lost not only his life, but all his furniture and apparell for hys body, which was very sumptuous, so that it was thought to surmount the apparell of any King; for he had two and fiftie new futes of apparell of cloth of golde or tissew, as was reported, all the which, together with his horses and geldings, amounting to the valew of ten thousand marks, was lost in the see.^b" P. 65. The advowson has been sold to the Rev. George Moore of Garlinnick.

ST. COLUMB-MINOR. — P. 66. The *manor* of Treloy was not alienated (although the barton and fundry parcels of it were sold), but it is now, under the will of the late Lady Arundell, the property of Lady Clifford.

CORNELLY. — P. 69. The benefice is a curacy in the gift of the parishioners: it was originally a chapel of ease, but made parochial in the year 1532^c.

CREED. — P. 70. Nancor has been purchased of Mr. Peters, by the Rev. George Moore. The barton of Pengelly is the property of Mr. John Edie.

CURY. — P. 74. In the year 1622, a pamphlet in small quarto was published, entitled, "Somewhat written by occasion of three Sunnes seene at Tregnie in Cornwall, the 22 of December last." — P. 76. Thomas Hartley, Esq. has lately purchased Bochym. The great tithes are now vested in the representatives of the late Thomas Grylls, Esq.

DULOE. — P. 79. The right of fishery over the whole of the river Looe, appertains to the manor of Treworgye.

EGLOSHAYLE. — P. 81, 82. The fee of Treworder is in Mr. Tremayne. Park and Pencarrow are not now esteemed manors. There is a small manor called Overleigh in this parish, belonging to Sir A. O. Moleworth, Bart. — P. 83. The revenues of Wadebridge are under the management of the lords of the manors of Pendavy and Pawton, the rector of St. Breock, and the vicar of Egloshayle.

ENDELLION. — P. 85. Sir John Cheny was Speaker of the House of Commons, 1 and 6 Hen. IV.^d The manor of Lower Trefreock^e or Trefreke, and the barton of Trevathan in Endellion, and St. Kew, now the property of Henry Peter, Esq. of Harlyn, were acquired by marriage with the Harper family in the year 1715.

ST. ERME. — P. 90. It is the advowson of the prebend of Heredum Marney that is in the patronage of the Hon. Mrs. Agar: the advowson of Trehaverock has long been in the Gray family, and now belongs to Mr. Richardson Gray. — P. 90. Tregasow is not now esteemed a manor. No part of the manor of Trevenen extends into this parish.

^b Holinshed, III. 1015.

^c Bacon's Liber Regis.

^d Willis's Notitia Parl., vol. iii. p. 106.

^e Higher Trefreke is the property of Mr. Frederick Cock.

St. EARTH.—P. 93. Gear, occupied by Mr. Tippet, belonged to the late Rev. Edward Giddy, and was bequeathed by him to his daughter Mrs. Guillemart. Tredrea is now in the possession of Davies Giddy, Esq., M.P. The Dean and Chapter of Exeter are patrons of the vicarage.

St. EVALL.—P. 95. The manor of Lanherne extends into this parish. Mr. John Dayman has purchased Kankewas parcel of this manor, with the manerial rights appertaining thereto.

St. EWE.—P. 96. Edward Coode, Esq. has purchased the manors of Lanfladron, Tregenna, and Tregennow: certain estates, parcels of the manor, had been fold in severalties.—Polfew, though so described by Tonkin, is neither manor nor barton.—P. 97. There are several tenements, parcel of what was formerly the manor of Tregian, belonging to Lord Mount-Edgcumbe and others: Mr. Gaved's is not a barton.

FEOCK.—P. 105. R. A. Daniell, Esq. has purchased Lord Clinton's moiety of the manor of Trevella, or as some write it Trevilla.—P. 106. William Jackman was vicar of Feock in the reign of James I.

FILLEY.—P. 106. The manor of Tolverne, consisting merely of some reserved high rents, has been conveyed by Sir Christopher Hawkins to Lord Falmouth, in exchange for the manor of Grampound.—P. 107. Cregmurrion, the seat of John Penhallow Peters, Esq. is in this parish.

FOWEY.—P. 109, 110. Mr. Rashleigh's is called the borough manor, Mr. Austen's the burgage manor.—P. 111. The manor or royalty of the manor of Penfentinow, in this parish, belongs to Lord Grenville: it was formerly in the Mohuns. The greater part of the demesne lands, including the manor-pound, &c. belong to J. T. Austen, Esq. The Rev. John Pomeroy is dead: his heirs are his sister Mrs. Peter, and his nephew Joseph Hamley, Esq.

St. GENNYS.—P. 112. Sir John Morshead is dead: the manor of St. Gennys is now the property of his son Sir Frederick Treise Morshead, Bart.

St. GERMAN'S.—The site of the priory at St. Germans, with other estates, was granted on lease to John Champernowne, 31 Hen. VIII., at the rent of 6l. 15s. 11d. The following year the same lands were granted in fee to Katherine, widow of the said John, Ridgway and Smith, in consideration of the sum of 434l.

St. GORRAN.—P. 122. The greater part of Porthmellin is in the parish of Mevagissey. The Trevascus estate is called in some deeds, "the manor of Trevascus and Gorran," but does not appear to possess any manerial rights.—P. 123. Lord Clinton's moiety of Treninick is now the property of Edward Gwatkin, Esq. A great part of the manor of Carhayes is in this parish. The manor of Tregennow is wholly in St. Ewe.—P. 124. Deadman point is in this parish.

GULVALL.

GULVALL.—P. 126. Trevayler has been long in the family of Veale, and is now the property and residence of the Rev. William Veale, who has considerable property in the parish. George John, Esq. has much improved the scenery of this parish by large plantations on Rosmorran-Cairne^f, and another of his estates called Trye in this parish.

GWENNAP.—P. 127. The manor of Trefithney, in this parish, which had been long in the Arundell family, is now by bequest of the Dowager Lady Arundell, vested in her daughter, Lady Clifford: the manor of Cusgarne, in this parish, is in severalties. Trevince is now occupied by Michael Williams, Esq. Burncoose is the seat of John Williams, Jun., Esq.

GWINNEAR.—P. 127. Camborne is the post-town of Gwinnear. Add to the villages Carwin-fawfin, called in Martyn's map, Cossawfin: the barton mentioned in p. 128, is of the same name. The *manor* of Roseworthy was of the fee of Gloucester. The heiress of Courtenay gave it to John de Vere, her son, by her second husband, whose descendant, the Earl of Oxford, sold it to Sir John Arundell about the year 1578: it was purchased of Lord Arundell by William Harris, Esq. The Willyams family were only lessees of the barton.

GWITHIAN.—P. 129. The advowson of Gwithian belongs to the Rev. William Hockin by purchase from Lord Arundell.

ST. HILARY.—P. 134. Tregember or Tregembo is now the property of Miss Borlase, daughter of the Rev. William Borlase, and her cousin Miss Borlase, daughter of the late John Borlase, M.D. The mothers of these ladies were sisters and coheiresses of Charles Penneck, Esq. of Tregembo, which is now occupied by the Rev. Humphrey Willyams.

JACOBSTOW.—P. 143. The manor of Penhallam, which extends into the parishes of Poundstock, Week-St. Mary, and Boyton, has been recently sold in several lots. The manor of Ebbingford or Efford extends into this parish.

ST. IVES.—P. 149. Add to the villages Polmanter.—P. 150. Trenwith is the property of Mr. William Lander, and other representatives of the Trenwiths.—P. 151. The great tithes consist of corn, wool, and lamb.

ST. JULIOTT.—P. 152. The manor of Trewannett in St. Juliott, Tintagell, and other parishes, belonged to the Robartes family, and having been bequeathed by the last Earl of Radnor of that family, to Sir James Laroche, Bart., was sold in 1793 to Charles Rashleigh, Esq.: it is now the property of Mr. Edward Pearce

^f There are remains of a Cromlech at this place, which is called in the neighbourhood, "the old burying-ground:" near which have been found a celt and some broken pottery.

of Camelford, by whom it was purchased of Mr. Rashleigh. An estate called Trewannett, in St. Juliott, probably the site of this manor, belongs to Francis Rawle, Esq.: the manor pound belongs to William Rawle, Esq. The barton of Trelill is the property of Mr. Richard Rawle of Redruth. Small-hill is in the parish of Otterham. Francis Rawle, Esq. is joint impropiator of St. Juliott: it appears by a terrier of the year 1727, that Richard Rawle, Gent., then held the whole impropriation; one half as lessee under the Moleworths, and the other half for the remainder of a lease of 999 years, granted to his family by the Eliots. This parish has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty. The sum of 400l. was laid out in the purchase of the tenement of Cancer in Otterham, and part of the tenement of Penpoll in Lefnewth.

ST. JUST in Penwith.—P. 155. The proprietors of Bosvargus are, Nicholas Harris Nicholas, Esq., and Mrs. Ann Nicholas, widow. Pendeen and the great tithes are now the property of Samuel Borlase, a minor, son of the late John Borlase, Esq. On the Botallack estate is a celebrated tin and copper mine, extending to a considerable distance under the sea.

KEA.—P. 156. The manor of Landegy is now written Landegay: Martyn spells it Landegea. The manor of Blanchland extends over the whole parish, except what is comprised in that of Landegay. Killiow is at present unoccupied. The new church was built about 1803, from a plan of the late James Wyatt, Esq. The tower of the old church was purchased by the late Lord Falmouth, and kept up as an object from Tregothnan grounds.

KENWYN.—P. 157. We were misinformed as to a third of Allet having been for any length of time the property of Sir William Lemon, Bart.: it belonged to his uncle, the late Colonel Willyams of Carnanton; and was divided among his devisees. The manerial rights of this share now belong to Sir William Lemon. The estates described by our correspondent as Boswylick and Chyncoose, are, we understand, the same which are called by Martyn, Bosvisack and Steancoose, and now written Busvisack and Stencoose *alias* St. Coose: the latter is only a farm of about 40 or 50 acres. Bosvigo-house is now the residence of Captain Woolridge of the Royal Navy. Tregavethan, though surrounded by Kenwyn, has been chiefly connected with the parish of Kea, in the church of which it had an aisle. There is now a recess in Kenwyn church appropriated to it. For Roseeth read Roseveth.

ST. KEVERNE.—P. 159. Lord De Dunstanville's manor of Roskymer-Meneage is in this parish, not in Mawgan. See p. 218.

ST. KEW.

ST.KEW.—P.161. Wadebridge is the post-office-town. P.162. The manor of Tregwide or Tregoyde in this parish, which belonged to the ancient family of Treffry, is now in severalties.

KILKHAMPTON.—P.163. In this parish are the villages of Stibb and Thurdon.

LADOCK.—P.167. The manor of Trethurfe, as well as the barton, belongs to the Earl of Cork and *William Stephen Poyntz, Esq.*

LANDEWEDNACK.—P.170. The site of Rosfwick or Rosewick is in St. Keverne, where there is a village of the name, by Martyn, spelt Rosvick, which is still connected with this manor. The Lizard light-houses are in this parish.

LANDRAKE.—P.170. Sir Robert Jeffery, Knt., by his will, bearing date 1703, gave the sum of 520l. for the purchase of lands or houses, the rent of which is directed to be appropriated in the first place to the purpose of providing two shillings worth of bread weekly, for the poor of Landrake and St. Erney; the remainder to be paid to the school-master of Landrake, or some other person, to teach the children of the poor inhabitants of the said parish reading and writing, and to instruct them in the church catechism. The surplus now paid to the school-master is about 40l. per annum. There is an alms-house at Landrake; but the endowment, if any, has been lost; and we could not ascertain the name of the founder. The stone which recorded it has been lately removed.

LANDULPH.—P.171. The manor of Tellbridge, there called Telbrig, is mentioned in the Domesday survey: it was then held by Reginald de Valletort, under the Earl of Cornwall.

LANIVET.—P.175. The manor of Lanivet belongs to Samuel Kekewich, Esq. and William Stephen Poyntz, Esq.

LANLIVERY.—P.179. The impropriation was purchased of John Pollexfen Bastard, Esq., about the year 1794.

LANREATH.—P.179. The barton of Court is in severalties between ——— Andrew, Miss Henrietta Wymond, and Richard Foster, Esq.

LANSALLOES.—P.181. The Raphel or Raphiel estate has been sold in lots: the barton was purchased by Mr. George Coath; the harbour of Polperro, the quay, &c. by Mr. Zephaniah Job.

LANTEGLOSS-JUXTA-FOWEY.—P.183. Higher and Lower Trevick are very small villages; the former is commonly called High-way. In note (q.) *dele* “probably brothers.” See p. lxvi. and lxvii. of the General History. P.183 and 185. The chapel at Hall is still remaining.

LAUNCELLS.—P.185. The *fee* of the barton of Launcells is in the Rev. F. H. Morrison. Mrs. Mary Harris is now the wife of Henry White, Esq. of Ide priory, near Exeter.

LAUN-

10 LAUNCESTON.—P.191. Launceston is now a perpetual curacy, having been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty. P.192. John Horwell, of the city of Dublin, by his will bearing date 1717, gave all the monies he left behind him for the purpose of maintaining, clothing, and educating *six* poor boys of the parish in which he was born; three of the boys to be elected by his nearest of kin, and three by the feoffees of the parish: he allows 30*l.* per annum for the maintenance of the boys; 6*l.* per annum for their clothes, which was to be uniform; 3*l.* per annum to a school-master; and 5*l.* per annum to a poor widow, to look after them; the boys to be admitted at seven years of age, and apprenticed at fourteen. About the year 1748, the sum of 1,900*l.* was received of Brewen Worthington, Esq., Mr. Horwell's executor, by Sir William Morice, Bart., then one of the feoffees of the parish, for the purposes of this charity, concerning which a Chancery suit had been then some time pending. This money had not been accounted for in 1756, when the opinion of the late Mr. Justice Gould was taken on the subject.

ST. LEVAN.—P.194. The barton of Raughtra or Rafttra (the name of which, as well as that of the village, is erroneously printed Raughton or Rafton), and that of Bofistow, belong to the farmers by whom they are occupied.

LEZANT.—P.195. Timbrelham is the property of Arthur Kelly, Esq. There are no documents to prove the connection of this estate with the bailiwick of the hundred of East.

LISKEARD.—P.202. Mr. Harris reserved the great tithes of the borough. The tenement of Lanfeather, now let at 50*l.* per annum, is vested in the church-wardens for the repairs of the church. The site of Mr. Johnson's chapel is to lapse to the vicar, in case divine service should not be performed in it by dissenters. The corporation now allow 100*l.* per annum to the master of the grammar-school. A school for 100 boys has lately been opened, on Dr. Bell's plan; but it is not yet full; and another for 50 girls, on the plan of Miss Howell.

LOSTWITHIEL.—P.203, 204. A small part of the borough of Lostwithiel extends into St. Winnow, and a much larger part into Lanlivery parish. The Fowey river is navigable to this town for barges. The elections of knights of the shire and coroners are held at Lostwithiel; but the previous meetings for the nomination of the candidates, at Bodmin. The archdeacon's court was held at Lostwithiel from 1753 to 1773. Earl Mount-Edgcumbe is lessee of the manor. The vicarage has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty.

MADDERN.—P.209. The manors of Alwarton and Tywarnhaile, then late parcel of the possessions of Edmund Beaufort, were granted to Richard Duke of Gloucester, 9 Edw. IV. The barton of Alwarton now belongs to three ladies of
the

the name of Wroughton. Landithy is held on lease by Mr. Bolitho, under William Praed, Esq. Rose Price, Esq. has recently purchased Trengwainton for his own residence. P. 210. Castle-Horneck is now occupied by Mr. John Boase; Poltair, by the Rev. Uriah Tonkin Moore. Nancealvern, in this parish, is the seat of John Scobell, Esq. The right to the advowson of Maddern is disputed by the heir of John Borlase, Esq. P. 211. A new pier was constructed about the year 1766; it was lengthened in 1782, and extended 150 feet in 1812 and 1813; being now more than 600 feet in length. A packet sails from Penzance, weekly, to the Scilly islands.

MAKER.—P. 212. South-down, and the King's Brewhouse, in this parish, are in the county of Cornwall.

MANACCAN.—212. The passage over the Hel leads to Falmouth. The manor of Kestell and Cruplight, in this parish, belongs to Sir William Lemon, Bart.

ST. MARTIN.—P. 215. Part of the village of Hennenford is in this parish.

MAWGAN.—P. 218. Roskymer-Meneage is in St. Keverne.

ST. MICHAEL-PENKEVIL.—P. 232. The old mansion at Nancarrow is standing, and inhabited by some of Lord Falmouth's labourers.

MILOR.—P. 236. Trefusis is now inhabited by G.C. Fox, Esq.

MINSTER.—P. 237. The barton of Worthyvale was given by William Farnham, Esq., to his nephew, the Rev. John Farnham, by whom it was given to the lady of Peter Hill, Esq., of Carwithenack.—P. 238. The patronage of the united rectory of Forrabury and Minster is alternate in the heirs of the late Sir Jonathan Phillipps and the committee of Miss Amy: the next presentation is vested in the latter.

ST. MINVER.—P. 238. The manor of Padstow-Penkevill extends into this parish. P. 239. The Rev. Darell Stephens, who inherits Trewornan, was younger brother of the late Edward Trelawny, representative of the Trelawnys and Darells.

MORVAH.—P. 240. The great tithes of this parish belong to W. J. G. Nicholls, Esq.

MORVALL.—P. 242. The manor of Wringworthy, in this parish, belongs to Sir Joseph Copley, Bart.

MULLION.—P. 244. One moiety of the manor of Pradannack-Wollas belongs to Vyel Vyvyan, Esq.; the other is subdivided. Edward Coode, Esq., is now impropiator of the great tithes, by purchase from Stephen Usticke, Esq., nephew and heir of Sir Michael Nowell, to whom they had been sold under the provisions of the land-tax redemption act.

NEWLYN.—P. 247. The manor of Newlyn is Lady Clifford's, by bequest of her mother, the late Dowager Lady Arundell.

PADSTOW.—P.252. Add Treator to the principal villages. The ancient name of Place-house was Gwarthandrea: it was afterwards called Prideaux-Castle. Treniow, another seat of the Prideaux family, has been pulled down. P.255. Mr.Charles Peter was drowned in the Padstow river, March 30, 1814. The barton of Girles belongs to Richard Vyvyan, Esq. The seat of Thomas Rawling, Esq., is called Saunders-hill. There was formerly a considerable village at St.Cadock.

ST.PAUL.—P.256. A moiety of the great tithes now belongs to the Rev.William Veale.

PELYN.—P.258. The present chapel at Trelawny was built in 1701.

LITTLE-PETHERICK.—P.265. Treviban is a considerable estate belonging to the Rev. Charles Prideaux Brune.

ST.PINNOCK.—P.267. There is another scattered village, called Connon.

POUGHILL.—P.268. The barton of Hollabury is, or was lately, the property of the Rev.Charles Dayman. Burshill, the property and residence of John Bryant, is said to have belonged to his ancestors, of the same christian and surname, for many generations.

POUNDSTOCK.—P.269. Tregoll is the only large village: there are several smaller, as Coppet-thorn, Penhalt, Treskinnick-cross, Trewint, &c. P.270. The manor of Penhallam extends into this parish. The Rev.Charles Dayman has reserved a life-interest in Trebarfoot.

REDRUTH.—P.277. John Williams, Esq. of Scorrier, now possesses that part of Trefula which belonged to Mrs.Urfula Haweis.

RUAN-LANIHORNE.—P.279. Sir William Lemon's manor of Ardevora extends over part of this parish. The barton of Trelonk is held on lease, by Mr.John Brown, under Sir William Lemon, Bart.

ST.SAMPSON.—P.281. Penquite is in some deeds called a manor: Mr.Sleman has also lately purchased Little-Torfrey.

SANCREED.—P.281. We were misinformed as to several particulars relating to this parish. The manor of Tregonnebris is wholly in Mr.Buller: the other persons mentioned are only tenants. Bosvennen is the property of the Honourable Mrs.Agar (formerly Miss Hunt). John Borlase, Esq. is dead, and succeeded by his son, a minor.

SENNEN.—P.282. The portion of Treveare which belonged to the late Rev. Edward Giddy, is now the property of his son, Davies Giddy, Esq. M.P.

SITHNEY.—P.284. There are two Prospidnecks or Prospinnecks, Higher and Lower. There was an intermediate proprietor of Truthall, between the Arundells

and Judge Buller, of the name of Richards. An act of parliament was passed in 1811, for constructing a harbour at Portleven. P.285. Three-fourths of the manor of Penventon belong to the Duke of Leeds; one-fourth to Miss Ormsby. The whole of one moiety of Gwavas belongs to William Carlyon, Esq., he having purchased one half of it of the devisees of Mrs.Elizabeth Veale.

SOUTHILL.—P.286. The manor of Manaton was some time ago held jointly by Peter Hill, Esq., who had three-eighths, and ——— Wortley, Esq., who held the remainder as mortgagee under the Manatons: Mr.Hill's part, which includes the barton, was purchased, in 1813, by Mr.John Kinsman.

ST.STEPHENS-BRANNEL.—P.286. The fee of Refugga is in Lord Grenville.

ST.STEPHENS near Saltash.—P.290. There was a chapel at Earth. The present possessor of Burell, is Arthur Burell, Esq.; he is not known to be descended from the ancient family of that place.^g

TALLAND.—P.300. Colonel Lemon had a long lease of Pollvethan or rather Polvellan, under the corporation of Looe.

TYWARDRETH.—P.316. An inquisition of the reign of Edward IV. describes Lancrowe and Penpillek, in this parish, as manors then belonging to the Coplestones: there are now no such manors. Lancrowe is a tenement belonging to the Rev.Nicholas Kendall: there are several tenements at Penpillek, belonging to the Rev.H. H. Tremayne, the Rev.Nicholas Kendall, and others.

VERYAN.—P.319. The manor of Trethake, in this parish, was formerly in a family of that name, afterwards in the Bodrugans: having been forfeited by the attainder of Sir Henry Bodrugan, it was given by King Henry VII. to Sir Richard Edgcumbe, and now belongs to his descendant, Lord Mount-Edgcumbe.

^g See p. 337.

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ERRATA.

GENERAL HISTORY.

- Page vi. note (b) l. 22, read *Treverbin-Courtenay*.
 xiii. line 3, for *Walker* read *Walter*.
 — 17, for *Sir Thomas* read *John*.
 xxxv. — 15, for *Montaeute* read *Montacute*.
 lix. second column, for *Polchoat* read *Polfcoath*.
 lxxix. — 9, for name read names—last line but three, before *Minver* read *St.*
 lxxiii. — 9, for *Rostormel* read *Restormel*.
 lxxxiii. — 5, after *Charles* read *Bagenall*.
 xciii. — 16, for *seat* read *occasional residence*. See also p. xcvi.
 c. — 24, for *Walter* read *William*.
 ci. — 1, for *Shifdon* read *Skifdon*.
 ciii. — 15, for *Trewardenick* read *Trewardreva*.
 cvi. — 7, for *John* read *Joseph*.
 cviii. — 6 and 8. and clvii. l. 18, for *Levethen* read *Lavethan*.
 cx. — 2, for *Wynell* read *Wynhall*.
 cxi. — 16, for *Mitchell* read *Michell*—l. 24, for *St. Ervan* read *St. Merran*.
 cxiii. — 18, before of read *late*.
 cxv. — 20, 24 and 27. and cxxxvi. line 17, 19 and 20, for *Helligan* read *Heligan*.
 cxxiii. — 3, for *Soure* read *Spoure*.
 cxxviii. — 29, for *grandson* read *son*.
 cxxxvi. — 4, for *J. J.* read *J. F.*
 cxlii. — 1, 3, 7, 8 and 9; and clxxix. line 1, for *Matthew* read *Mathew*.
 cxliii. — 12, for *Penrose* read *Penvose*.
 clvii. — 6, for *Kekewitch* read *Kekewich*.
 clxxiv. — (note) for *J. B. P.* read *J. T. P. B.*
 clxxv. — first column, for *Bosdarne* read *Boscarne*, and for *Cadic*, *Cadix*.
 clxxvi. — first column, for *Newcot* read *Newacot*; and for *Pollevillan*, *Polvellan*.
 excii. — 25, 26, for *St. Tudy* and *St. Mabyn* on the right, and *St. Kew* on the left; read *St. Tudy* and *St. Kew* on the right, and *St. Mabyn* on the left.
 — ult. — there should be a semicolon after *Helfton*.
 ccxv. — ult. of note, for *merely* read *nearly*.

PAROCHIAL

PAROCHIAL HISTORY.

- Page 4, line 2, 6, for works read work.
- 14, — 21 and 23, for Trevithick read Trerithick; and l. 25, for George read John.
- 20, — 5, for four read three; l. penult. for Corbean read Carbean.
- 23, — 22, for Lord Mount-Edgcumbe read Charles Rashleigh, Esq.
- 25, l. penult. for Levethan read Lavethen; and l. ult. for Trewardla, Trewardale.
- 28, — 1, before Minver read St.
- 42, — 28, for Penderfick read Pengerfick.
- 43, — 9, for west read north-west.
- 44, — 19 and 22, for Carninow read Carminow; and l. 26, for Rawlins, Rawlings.
- 45, — 8, for Breoh read Breock.
- 46, l. penult. for Mitchell read Michell.
- 47, — 24, 30 and 31, for Browne read Bown.
- 52, — 14, for Calstock read Callington.
- 53, — 12, for William read Walter.
- 55, — 17, for west read east; and for south by west read north by east.
- 61, — 4, for his two read one of his; l. 17, for Lake read Luke; and l. 22, for Prynne, Pryna.
- 66, — 30, read Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart.
- 71, last line, for south read north.
- 74, — 25, for Petyts read Pedyfars.
- 81, — 15, for Burlawn read Burlorne.
- 82, — 31, for Tregleah read Tregleath.
- 84, — 23, read George Welch Owen, Esq.
- 86, — 5 and 8, for Matthew read Mathew; l. 32, for west read south-south-west; and for east read north-north-east.
- 96, — 31 and 35, for Helligan read Heligan.
- 99, — 3, for West read Kirrier.
- 107, — 7, read Thomas Francis; and l. 20, for Pyder read Powder.
- 122, — 5, for Boswringan read Boswingran, commonly called Boswingan.
- 142, — 17, for 10 read 8½; l. 22, for Hampton read Lower Hampt; and l. 23, for Brown read Browne.
- 155, — 6, for Betallack read Botallack.
- 162, — 30, for Shifdon read Skifdon.
- 178, — 21 and p. 204, l. 18, for Polchoath read Polsoath.
- 186, — 18 and 19, for heir read devisee.
- 197, — 27, for S, read Sir.
- 205, — 15, for Trerasslow read Treasslow.
- 208, — 10, for Hambley read Hambly; and l. 15, for Mitchell, Michell.
- 217, *passim*, for Trelawney read Trelawny.
- 221, — 33, for R. W. read Richard.
- 231, — 1, for Treberrick read Treberfick.
- 237, — 14, for trustees read committee.
- 238, — 11, for Amey read Amy; and l. penult. for St. Michael-Stanhope read Sir Michael Stanhope.
- 243, — 17, for Withese read Withere.
- 265, — 2, for two read three; and l. 3, for five read six; l. 27, for Treburesy, Trebursy.
- 266, — 8, for Angallack read Argallack; and l. 9, for Venton-Loggan, Venton-leage.
- 272, — 23, for J. F. Buller, Esq. read James Buller, Esq., M. P.
- 286, — 29, for J. P. T. B. Trevanion read Trenanion Purnell.
- 290, — 21, for John read Arthur.
- 302, l. ult. and p. 319, l. 16, for P. T. read T. P.
- 313, — 26, for masters read master.
- 314, — to the reference (") in the text, supply in the notes—Mr. Gilbert's deeds.

PAROCHIAL

END OF THE THIRD VOLUME.

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